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PALESTINE

FILE NO. 32

pp. 6289 - 6924

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154

E

PALESTINE

E 6289

16 JUL 1947

Registry Number E 1289/32/31.

FROM C.O. Conley Reed

No.

Dated 12/358/47.

Received in Registry 4 pm 16th. 11 July 16

Jewish [illegible] S. Hill
[illegible] Regret [illegible] of [illegible] being distributed by the Legal Department prior to Publication [illegible] of names of some members of the Council National

Last Paper.

6269

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8) C.O.
M.I.5 (Mr. Sawyer) July. 21

61757

(Action completed.) Pm 24/7.

(Index.) 10/6/48

Next Paper.

6292

(Minutes.)

Foreign C.O.
M.I.5.

Western Dept. P.M.W.S. 23/7.

W3. 19/7

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Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

E 3

BRITISH EMBASSY,
PARIS.

11 July 1947

72/383/47

Ruler
E-Palestine

With the Compliments

of His Majesty's Ambassador.

(Mr G.A. Cossley)

E 6289
16 JUL 1947

H.M. ~~Representative~~

~~at~~

J.E. Cable Esq.
Eastern Dept

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ECH/hb

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL
NICE A.M.

30th June 1947

No.45-P.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit, in case it has not yet been brought to your notice, a circular which is being distributed by the "Ligue Française pour la Palestine libre".

2. The contents are what might be expected, but it is possible that you may be interested by the names of some members of the "Conseil National".

3. There is no great activity in this area that I can trace. The police thought fit some weeks ago to renew the guard on the Consulate, which is now kept under observation by two policemen. They are not however too obvious.

4. I received during the month a report of the arrival of a large yacht in Monaco harbour, which it was thought might be used for illegal immigration; she was the S.Y. GERONDIA and proved to be a venture of the Société des Bains de Mer; I am told by the Minister of State that she will be a "tripot flottant" for the benefit of Egyptian millionaires.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's
most obedient,
humble Servant,

(sgd) E.C. Hole

His Excellency,
His Majesty's Ambassador,
British Embassy,
Paris.

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5

LIGUE FRANÇAISE POUR LA PALESTINE LIBRE

43,Boulevard Raspail - PARIS (VIe)
Téléphone: Littré 44-10 - Appt.350

M.....

Une grande lutte pour la Liberté est engagée, aujourd'hui, en Palestine où une Nation renaissante combat pour affranchir sa Patrie de l'oppression étrangère et pour ouvrir l'accès du pays aux Hébreux, survivants du massacre nazi, que la violence britannique condamne à l'exil et à la pire déchéance.

Tous les esprits libres du monde se solidarisent avec cette révolte suprême contre la tyrannie. Notre but, ici en France, est d'assurer l'appui total d'une opinion publique, qui a toujours été prompte à épouser les causes justes et généreuses, au Mouvement Hébreu de Libération Nationale et à son avant-garde : la Résistance palestinienne.

Ces Héros de l'Indépendance, qui se battent contre un adversaire implacable et qui a sur eux une supériorité matérielle écrasante, ont droit à tout notre soutien. Et les Hébreux qui, ayant échappé à la mort affreuse que leur réservaient les bourreaux hitlériens, continuent de moisir dans un camp d'Allemagne, d'Autriche ou d'Italie, ont un titre non seulement à la sollicitude de l'univers civilisé mais aussi à leur territoire national où ils peuvent retrouver une vie d'hommes et de citoyens.

C'est pour aider le Mouvement Hébreu de Libération Nationale dans cette entreprise humaine et noble que notre Ligue s'est constituée, où toutes les bonnes volontés se rencontrent et s'unissent sans distinction d'opinions politiques ou de confessions religieuses. Nous ne doutons pas que vous voudrez contribuer à une si belle oeuvre. Vous pouvez le faire en ralliant la Ligue: pour cela, il vous suffira de remplir le bulletin d'adhésion ci-joint et de nous le retourner.

Dans cette attente, nous vous présentons, M..... l'assurance de nos sentiments de parfaite considération.

Le Président du Bureau Exécutif :

Colonel Albert Emile IMBLUS.

CONSEIL NATIONAL:

Ferdinand Alquie
Raymond Aron
Antonin Artaud
Prof.Antoine Basset,Chirurgien des hôpitaux de Paris
Mme Simone de Beauvoir
Maurice Bedel
Mme Laurence Belet, Bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Nationale
Paul Bénazet, Ancien Ministre
Nicolas Berdiaeff
Prof. Gabriel Bertrand, Membre de l'Institut
Dr. Bertrand-Fontaine
Mme Pasteur A. Blocher
André Breton
Prof. Marcel Brillouin, Membre de l'Institut
Pasteur P. Brunnarius
Henri Busser, Membre de l'Institut
Mgr. J. Calvet, Recteur émérite de l'Université catholique
Elie Cartan, de l'Académie des Sciences
Ch. Albert Cingria

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5A

Paul Claudel de l'Académie française
Pierre Descaves
Jules Drach, Membre de l'Institut
Paul Eluard
Alfred Ernout, Prof. du Collège de France
Elian J. Finbert
Fernand Francell, Prof. au Conservatoire
Mlle Jacqueline Francell, Artiste dramatique
Stanislas Fumet, Directeur de "Temps Présent"
D. Galanis, Membre de l'Institut
Paul Gaultier, Membre de l'Institut
Général Goudouneix
Général Gudin du Pavillon
Lucien Guenoun, Prof. à la Faculté de Droit de Montpellier
Georges Halphen, Agriculteur
Georges Hugnet
Pasteur Henri Jacquemin
V. Jankélévitch
Louis Jouvet
Emile Kahn, Sec.Gen.de la Ligue des Droits de l'Homme
Amiral Lacaze de l'Académie Française
Paul Landowski, Membre de l'Institut
Prof. Lazare-Lévy du Conservatoire National de Musique
Albert Lebrun, ancien Président de la République
Georges Lecomte de l'Académie Française
Paul Léon de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts
Julien Loeb, Ingénieur en Chef des P.T.T.
Pierre Loewel, Avocat à la Cour
Prof. Dr.R. Maire de l'Université d'Alger
Louis Marin, Ancien Ministre
Louis Martin-Chauffier
Em. de Martonne, Membre de l'Institut
Mme A. Marty-Capgras
François Mauriac de l'Académie Française
M. Merleau-Ponty
Pasteur Etienne Meyer
André Monteil, Député
Emmanuel Mounier, Directeur de "Esprit"
Pasteur Nicolas
Albert Ollivier
Pierre Paraf
Charles Perez, Membre de l'Institut
Auguste Perret, Membre de l'Institut
Prof. Polonovski de l'Académie de Médecine
Pontremoli, Membre de l'Institut
Raymond Queneau
J. Ravoahungy, Député
Maurice Raynal, Critique d'Art
Jules Romains de l'Académie Française
Prof. Raymond Ronze, Directeur du Groupement des Universités et Grandes Ecoles
Mattei Roussou
Jean-Paul Sartre
R.P. Sertillanges, Membre de l'Institut
P. de Stoecklin
Guillaume de Tarde, Maître des requêtes honoraire au Conseil d'Etat
René Tavernier, Directeur de "Confluences"
Mme Lucienne Thalheimer
Vercors
Henri Verne, Membre de l'Institut
Charles Vildrac
Lucien Vogel

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6

Bureau Exécutif :

Colonel A.E. Imhaus, Président

Jacques Calmy, Secrétaire Général

Lucy Stara, Trésorière

Raymond Schumacher, Conseiller

Georges Zerapha, Conseiller.

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7

A L' O. N. U. on palabre

EN PALESTINE on se bat

EN FRANCE nous devons agir TOUT DE SUITE!

Tandis que la diplomatie britannique s'ingénie à faire sanctionner par l'Assemblée des Nations Unies le régime d'occupation en Palestine, les chances de victoire des Hébreux s'affirment de plus en plus. La Résistance agit en Palestine, les "Personnes déplacées" se préparent en Europe, et les Français (Chrétiens ou Juifs) VOUS pouvez rendre cette victoire certaine.

RAPATRIEMENT - massif et sans retard.

Alors que les diplomates palabrent, des milliers d'Hébreux, dans les camps d'Europe, préparent leur marche vers la mer - le début du Deuxième Exode. Avec un nombre suffisant de bateaux, ils forceront le blocus britannique; ils assailliront cette barrière illégale jusqu'à ce que les portes de la Palestine soient officiellement ouvertes. Il faut d'énormes moyens pour transporter les Hébreux d'Europe en Palestine. La Grande-Bretagne peut saboter une Assemblée de l'O.N.U. - elle ne peut saboter l'effort de la Nation Hébreue en marche vers sa Libération !

RESISTANCE
DOV GRUNER A DONNE L'EXEMPLE DU SACRIFICE

Les Hébreux combattent aujourd'hui en Palestine. Ils se battent pour un coin de terre dans le monde qu'ils puissent enfin appeler leur patrie.

Une grande partie des ressources recueillies sert à envoyer des secours, des médicaments, aux familles et victimes de la Résistance, et à donner toute l'aide légale possible aux soldats clandestins. Tant que des discussions FUTILES continueront dans les assemblées internationales, la Résistance doit continuer en Palestine.

VOULEZ-VOUS que les 700.000 Hébreux de Palestine, et que les autres Hébreux se trouvant dans la dispersion, et qui n'attendent que la possibilité d'entrer en Palestine, aient enfin une patrie où ils puissent vivre et travailler dans la paix et dans la dignité?

VOULEZ-VOUS que les quelque 250.000 Hébreux pourrissant dans les camps d'Europe Centrale les quittent et se dirigent vers la terre de leur salut?

VOULEZ-VOUS venir en aide aux familles et aux victimes des combattants héroiques de Palestine ?

SI OUI,
N'HESITEZ PAS,
NE REMETTEZ PAS AU LENDEMAIN!

ADHEREZ A LA LIGUE FRANÇAISE POUR LA PALESTINE LIBRE
Remplissez le Bulletin d'adhésion ci-joint.

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PT NEXT 157

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E 6292
16 JUL 1947

Registry Number	E 6292/32/31
FROM	Chancery.
No.	Washington
Dated	15/22/41.
Received in Registry	16 July 41

R.C.G.I. H.P. Laws.
Letter summary of reports on N.I. Laws appointments under provisions of Act of 1920.

Last Paper.

6289

References.

E 6293/32/31

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

May we see the letter referred to in para. 3?

N. American Dept. H.T.B. 22/7

Seen.

H.T.B. 11/8

(Action completed.)	(Index.)
J.C.M. 12/8	11/8

Next Paper.

6293

Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.I.

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References: FO 371/61757

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

30th July 1947

E 6292
16 JUL 1947

Ref: 15/222/47

Dear Department,

The following is a summary of reports which have appeared recently in the press on the subject of Palestine:

1. The Zionist Organization of America

It has been reported that Dr. Emanuel Neumann of New York City has been elected President of the Zionist Organization of America for a two-year term, succeeding Dr. Silver.

2. Thirteen Million Dollars Collected for Land Purchases

The President of the Jewish National Fund of America for the Purchase of Land in Palestine has stated that contributions by Jews in the United States to the fund amounted to $13,855,858 between September 15th 1946 and June 30th 1947. He said that over eleven million dollars of this was remitted to the Jewish National Fund of Palestine.

3. The U.S. Government on Palestine

At the closing meeting of the 50th Annual Convention of the Zionist Organization of America on July 6th, Senator Owen Brewster (Rep.) and Senator James Murray (Dem.) criticised the State Department for its attitude and inaction as regards Palestine. Copies of cuttings from "P.M." and the New York Times covering their remarks at the meeting are enclosed.

This criticism of the State Department may

/have

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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10

have been occasioned by the line adopted by Mr. Marshall at the confidential meeting which he held last week with various Senators and Congressmen, mention of which has been made in our letter 15/221/47 of the 7th July.

E 6293/30/31

4. The Haganah vs. Bergson and Hecht

In our letter 200/279/47 of the 1st July we enclosed copy of an advertisement inserted by the American League for a Free Palestine castigating the Haganah for their action in connexion with the Citrus House plot. "P.M." continues to feature this vendetta between the League and the Haganah and you may be interested to see the enclosed copy of an advertisement hitting back at Bergson and Hecht which appeared in "P.M." of the 6th July.

5. UNSCOP

The press continues to report the work of UNSCOP but so far there has been little editorial comment on the Committee's activities.

We are sending a copy of this letter and enclosures to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

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MEMO: Don't Buy Shares in Traitors, Inc.

TO: The Jews and non-Jews who support the American League for a Free Palestine (for the benefit of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and other undisciplined terrorist groups.)

FROM: The Organized Zionist Youth of America.

SUBJECT: The TRUTH about Jewish Resistance in Palestine.

The Terrorists Are Sabotaging Jewish Resistance.

The Terrorists Are "Resisting" The Jewish Agency and the HAGANAH.

Today Peter Bergson and Ben Hecht call the Jewish Agency leaders (the freely elected representatives of 2,000,000 Jewish voters) Quislings, and the HAGANAH, traitors, and they ask you to toss down your coins in applause for their performance.

Tomorrow those coins will be booby traps to kill a HAGANAH soldier, or rubber hoses to flog to death a fifteen year old boy who has changed his mind about joining the Stern group.

The Day After those coins will be Molotov cocktails, machine guns and home-made flame throwers to blast the walls of a labor clubhouse, or nooses for the necks of HAGANAH and Jewish Agency leaders.

IT WILL BE YOUR MONEY THAT WILL DO IT!

You gave money, you lent your names to Peter Bergson and Ben Hecht because they promised you that the American League for a Free Palestine (and its agents in Palestine) would

— "repatriate" Jews from Europe
— resist the White Paper rule in Palestine

But THE HAGANAH repatriated 34,000 Jews to Palestine since the end of the war. The American League for a Free Palestine, 623.

But THE HAGANAH is resisting the White Paper
— by bringing Jews to Palestine
— by establishing 30 new colonies from May 1946 to May 1947 in the "restricted" and "prohibited" zones
— by protecting Jewish settlements from attack

With YOUR MONEY the Irgun and Stern groups killed 81 Britons in Palestine during the past eight months
— AND 59 ARABS
— AND 42 JEWS

With YOUR MONEY the Irgun and Stern groups blew up the King David Hotel and tried murder by mail,
— AND ROBBED JEWISH BANKS
— AND POLLUTED THE WELLS IN A JEWISH VILLAGE
— AND EXTORTED MONEY FROM JEWISH BUSINESSMEN UNDER THE THREAT OF BOMBS

Whom ARE THE TERRORISTS "RESISTING?"
— not Ernest Bevin
— not General Barker

THE BRITISH NEED THE TERRORISTS —

Whom ARE THE TERRORISTS "RESISTING?"

THE IRGUN IS THE BRITISH ACE-IN-THE-HOLE — *because:*

Every time Ben Hecht makes a "holiday in his heart," Ernest Bevin
— sends in more reinforcements
— hires a few more Moseley-Fascist thugs
— takes a new grip on the throat of the Jewish community to strangle it economically
— gets another country to help him make it more difficult for the HAGANAH to bring more Jews to Palestine. (Italy, after the British Embassy in Rome was bombed; France, after the letter-bombs began to arrive; the United States, after the publicity stunt of the "Showboat," the *S.S. Ben Hecht.)*

THE TERRORISTS ARE "RESISTING" THE JEWISH AGENCY
THE TERRORISTS ARE "RESISTING" THE HAGANAH
YOUR NAMES AND YOUR MONEY DO IT
YOU ARE STABBING JEWISH PALESTINE IN THE BACK

HAGANAH will continue the task of bringing Jews to Palestine despite the difficulties placed in its path by the sensationalist antics of the Irgun and the American League for a Free Palestine which claims to speak for it in America.

"The chief of the immigration department of Haganah, official defense force of the Jewish community, announced today at an interview that 'illegal' Jewish immigration into Palestine would continue during the period of the United Nations inquiry." — *New York Herald Tribune, June 15.*

HAGANAH will continue the task of protecting the Jewish community from the blackmail, armed violence and lawlessness of the Irgun.

"A patrol of HAGANAH, moderate Jewish underground organization, clashed openly with members of the extremist Irgun Zvai Leumi early tonight in the heart of Tel Aviv, and in four minutes broke up with clubs an Irgunist attempt to extort contributions from a shopowner.

"Three Irgunists were beaten to the pavement but their comrades carried them to a waiting car.

"The battle, which began in a textile shop and spilled into the street, was witnessed by a huge crowd gathered on Allenby Road, near the Great Synagogue.

"Informed in advance of the extortion attempt, HAGANAH planted a patrol in the shop just before the Irgunists arrived. When the terrorists drove up, two HAGANAH operatives warned them to leave. The Irgunists refused and pushed their way into the shop, where eight HAGANAH youth went to work on them with clubs. Gathering up their casualties, the Irgunists fled without resorting to arms." (Homer Bigart, *N. Y. Herald Tribune,* July 2, 1947.)

"While upholding the right of the Yishuv to resist the policies of the present oppressive regime in Palestine, the Congress condemns murder and the shedding of innocent blood as a means of political warfare. The terrorist campaign to which certain dissident groups in Palestine have resorted in defiance of Jewish national authority serves to distort the true character of the Yishuv in the eyes of the world and to defeat rather then promote its legitimate struggle. The Congress pledges the full support of the Zionist movement to the Yishuv in its efforts against terrorism. It calls upon the members of the dissident organizations to desist from further bloodshed and to submit to the national discipline of the organized Yishuv and the Zionist movement.

"The Congress has been informed that there is activity by new bodies operating under various names (Hebrew Committee for National Liberation, American League for a Free Palestine, and others), which are without a vestige of authority and presume to speak for the Jewish people and for the Jews of Palestine and to negotiate in their name with governmental bodies and agencies. By drawing meaningless and misleading distinction such as between Jews and Hebrews, they confuse and distort the issues of the Jewish national cause and seek to divert to themselves the sympathies and support of Jews and non-Jews in the United States and other countries.

"The Congress repudiates the activity of these disruptive groups and calls upon Zionists to resist their efforts with all appropriate means."

Resolutions of the 22nd World Zionist Congress Basle, December 1946

National Young Zionist Actions Committee

342 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. **Tel.: MU 2-1160**

An organized confederation of disciplined represenative Zionist youth organizations, democratically constituted and responsible to the decisions of the World Zionist organizations whose policies were determined by the popular vote of 2 million Jews.

HABONIM, Labor Zionist Youth; HANOAR HAIVRI; HASHOMER HADATI; HASHOMER HATZAIR; INTERCOLLEGIATE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF AMERICA; JUNIOR HADASSAH; JUNIOR MIZRACHI WOMEN; MASADA, Young Zionists of America; NOAR MIZRACHI.

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New York Times, July 7, 1947

12

2 SENATORS SAY U.S. LAGS ON PALESTINE

Failure to Take Action Alleged by Brewster and Murray at Zionist Meeting Here

Senator Owen Brewster, Maine Republican, and Senator James E. Murray, Montana Democrat, charged last night that the State Department had failed to act definitely and constructively in regard to Palestine.

The Senators spoke at the fiftieth annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America at its closing session in Manhattan Center, 311 West Thirty-fourth Street. They declared that the State Department had not carried out this country's policy toward Palestine, which they contended already had been defined, developed and crystalized.

"If American policy has any sense left, it will see to it that a substantial portion of Palestine at the very least is now made into a Jewish commonwealth," Mr. Brewster said.

Recalling that Secretary of State George C. Marshall recently told Congress that it was premature to formulate a policy on Palestine, the Senator commented that "the Secretary is twenty-five years behind the times."

"The Truman doctrine," he added, "by-passed the United Nations to take unilateral action on Greece and Turkey for perhaps good and sufficient reasons, as we see the prospect of a Russian veto dooming to frustration the Greek border commission.

Marshall Plan Discussed

"Without questioning the wisdom of refusing recognition of the United Nations Economic Council on Europe in the implementing of the Marshall plan, because of possible domination of the council by Russia and its satellites, it is obvious that the United Nations cannot endure many more similar shocks to its prestige without following the League of Nations into innocuous desuetude.

"Here are two of the greatest and most menacing problems to peace in the post-war world being deliberately diverted from the United Nations. If this continues we had best erect a pyramid instead of an office building on the banks of the East River as another melancholy monument to a vision that has passed."

Senator Murray declared that the State Department had shown "a tendency to postpone taking a clear position in defense of a clearly defined and developed Palestine program."

"It is not for me to say what is at the bottom of this attitude," he said, "but the time has come to make it clear that in this country of ours all executive officials are duty-bound to execute policies laid down by Congress, and that a situation cannot be tolerated in which the will of Congress is frustrated by any official, high or low."

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, newly elected president of the Zionist Organization, told the delegates that the great majority of the Zionist membership was more firmly united behind the policies and leadership of the organization than ever before.

Palestine Fund Aid

Dr. Israel Goldstein, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, said American Jews joined together in the $170,000,000 United Jewish Appeal were making "historic decisions on the future of Palestine."

Dr. Goldstein, who is also a national chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, said a minimum of $85,250,000 would be needed this year for the upbuilding of Palestine, against $52,000,000 spent last year through the two arms of the United Palestine Appeal, the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund.

Rudolf G. Sonneborn, national co-chairman of the United Jewish Appeal and a member of the national executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America, declared that the Irgun and Stern underground groups in Palestine were endangering the efforts and sacrifices of three generations "by their insane actions."

He charged also that British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and the British Foreign Office were "head and front" of a conspiracy to keep Jews in Europe "unable to move except back to pogrom-ridden Poland and Rumania."

Louis Lipsky, former president of the Zionist Organization of America, predicted early establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

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PM, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1947

Blast State Dept. on Zion Policy

Two U. S. Senators last night accused State Dept. officials of undermining the 25-year-old U. S. policy favoring establishment of a national Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Sen. Owen Brewster (R., Me.) and Sen. James E. Murray (D. Mont.) made these charges in speeches prepared for delivery at a Manhattan Center rally which officially closed the 50th anniversary convention of the Zionist Organization of America.

'Understandable But Unpardonable'

Sen. Brewster said that Gen. Marshall's recent statement that it was "premature" for the U. S. A. to formulate a Palestine policy "is understandable but unpardonable" because he had been inadequately brifed by "his devious subordinates."

Sen. Murray said the department was displaying "a tonguetiedness and faint heartedness" that was quite "out of character" with America's role in the world, and added:

"There has developed in the State Dept. somewhere, somehow, the tendency to postpone taking a clear position in defense of our official program and—when a stand had to be taken—to do it half-heartedly, with qualifications and mental reservations that were only too obvious . . . the time has come to make it clear that in this country of ours . . . a situation cannot be tolerated in which the will of Congress is frustrated by any government official, high or low."

Favored 'Homeland' Since Harding

The Senator was alluding to the fact that Presidents since Harding have favored a Jewish homeland in Palestine and that a Congress resolution Dec. 17, 1945 said that "the U. S. shall use its good offices with the mandatory power (Britain) to the end that Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country . . . so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as the national Jewish home and . . . establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race and creed, shall have equal rights."

The Zionist convention, in a series of week-end resolutions, likewise called upon Congress and the State Dept. to carry out the long-established U. S. policies on Palestine. The resolutions demanded:

¶ International assistance for re-establishment of Palestine as a Jewish State.

¶ Scrupulous observation by Britain of the letter and spirit of the Palestine mandate "failing which the Mandatory has no moral or legal right to continue its control and administration of the country."

¶ Full authority for the Zionist-controlled Jewish Agency for Palestine to organize and direct unrestricted immigration in view of Britain's failure to facilitate such immigration.

¶ That the U. S. A. should support its policy on Palestine with the same vigor as it pursues its policy on Greece and Turkey

The convention repudiated and condemned acts of violence committed by dissident groups in Palestine, but asserted the right of the Palestinians to resist British policies based upon the White Paper on Palestine which it described as "devoid of all legal or moral validity."



Sen. Murray



Sen. Brewster

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158

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PALESTINE

14

E 6372

18 JUL 1947

Registry Number } E6372/32/31.

FROM Embassy Paris

No.

Dated 15 July

Received in Registry 18 July

Escaped Jewish Terrorists

Transmits copy of letter to Min. Foreign Affairs 578 of 15 July. Announcing apprehension of two Jewish terrorists now held at Tulle.

Last Paper.

6293

References.

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(How disposed of.)

8/ Fitzgerald : C.O.
Leaper : M.I.5
Chartres : W.O.
✓ July 24

(Minutes.)

Copies to C.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)
M.I.5 (Mr. Leaper)
W.O. (Lt. Col. Chartres)

B.V. 1st August

18/7

(Action completed.)

18/8.

(Index)

10/6/48

Next Paper.

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15

BRITISH EMBASSY,
PARIS.

15th July, 1947.

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With the Compliments
of His Majesty's Embassy.

E 6372
18 JUL 1947

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

4

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

16

IMMEDIATE

652/ /47

No. 578

British Embassy,

PARIS

15th July, 1947.

His Majesty's Embassy present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to the Ministry's Note of the 1st July 1947, have the honour to state that they are happy to note that the two terrorists at present at Jibuti will not be released from prison nor authorised to leave French Somaliland without the prior agreement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. This arrangement does not, however, satisfy the desire of His Majesty's Government that the principle of "refoulement", the application of which to persons entering France illegally from Germany was proposed by the French authorities, should be applied in exactly the same way to these terrorists, who would thereby be returned to the custody of the British military authorities in Eritrea. As stated in this Embassy's note No. 578, His Majesty's Government are at a loss to understand why the procedure suggested by the French authorities in the one instance should not be applied in the other, since not only are the circumstances of the entry of the persons concerned into French territory identical, but moreover the persons concerned in Jibuti are known to be dangerous terrorists. His Majesty's Government have in fact received no explanation of why the French Government are unable to take this step.

3. It is felt that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may be better able to understand the concern of His Majesty's Government in this matter if they are aware of the records of the two terrorists at Jibuti. Itzhak YEZERNITSKY, alias Rabbi Yov SHAMIR was the head of the Stern group in 1945. He was arrested at Tel Aviv in 1941, escaped from a camp at Acre in September 1942, was again arrested in August 1946 and taken to the prison camp in Eritrea, from which he escaped in January 1947. Arieh BEN ELIEZER, alias Lipa LABROVSKY who was born at Vilna, in Poland, on the 16th December 1913 is a member of the American League for a free Palestine, an organisation created by Peter Bergson. He is understood to have arrived in Palestine in 1945, where he was to organise the "National Military Organisation". He was arrested at Tel Aviv in 1944 as a member of Irgun Zvai Leumi and escaped from Eritrea in January 1947.

4. His Majesty's Embassy have been instructed to enquire once more as a matter of very grave urgency whether the French Government are now prepared to ensure the "refoulement" of these terrorists to Eritrea, and to remind the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that this request for co-operation in a matter of considerable concern to His Majesty's Government was first raised with the Ministry as long ago as 19th May.

5. His Majesty's Embassy take this opportunity of thanking the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for their verbal assurance to the effect that visas will not be given to the three escaped terrorists at Addis Adaba who, as stated in the Embassy's Note No. 466, applied to the French Consul there for transit visas through French Somaliland. Their real names (as opposed to those given in the Embassy's Note No. 466 and under which they had made their application to the French Consul) and their records are as follows:-

Rahmin MIZRAHI is a member of the "National Military Organisation" He was arrested and held in Eritrea from 1944 to 1945, when he

escaped/

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5

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17

escaped for the first time. He escaped a second time in January 1947. He was born in Jerusalem in 1923, is 162 cms. tall, has brown eyes and a normal nose, black hair, dark skin and speaks Arabic, Hebraic, Yiddish and English.

Reuben FRANCO is an important member of the Stern group, and was involved in the assassination of Lord Moyne.

Yaacov Wolf MERRIDOR, alias Yaacov Wolf WINIARSKI, alias GARNI, alias BEN HANOCH, alias SILBERMANN, is believed to be the deputy head of the "National Military Organisation", of which he was at one time, it is understood, the Commander-in-Chief. He was born in Poland on the 1st August 1913.

6. His Majesty's Embassy take this opportunity of reminding the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that it is hoped that if by any chance these persons, in spite of having been denied French transit visas, should reach French Somaliland, they also will be returned to Eritrea.

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159

18

E

PALESTINE

E 6377

18 JUL 1947

Registry Number	E6377/32/31.
FROM	
No.	Consul General Philadelphia
Dated	5-P10-2.
Received in Registry	9 July 18

Zionist Organisations

Transmits copy of Philadelphia despatch No 159 of 5 July to Embassy, Washington, concerning annual convention in Atlantic City of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham and Bnai Zion Order.

Refers (E 6040/32/31)

(Minutes.)

Last Paper.

6372.

References.

(Print.)

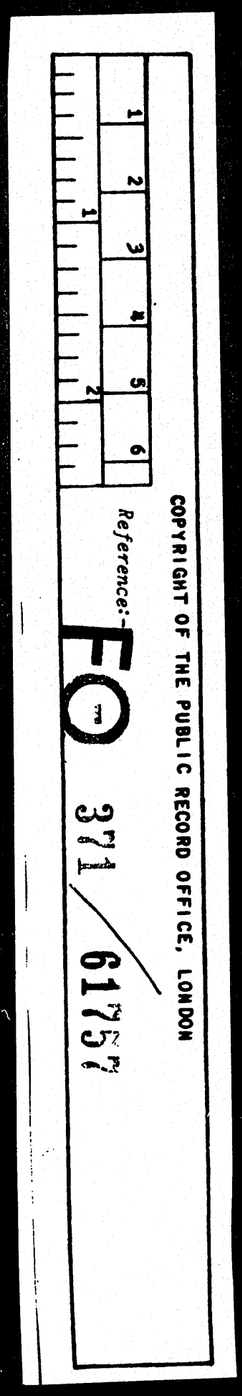
(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)	(Index)
R 21/7	10/6/48

Next Paper.

6379

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.



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No. (5P10-2)

E 19

HIS Majesty's Consul General at Philadelphia presents his compliments to the North American Dept.,F.O. and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British Consulate-General,
12 South 12th Street,
Philadelphia, 7, Pa.

9th July, 19

E 6377

Reference to previous correspondence:
(5P10-2) 6064/72/71

Description of Enclosure.

18 JUL 1947

Name and Date.	Subject.
N. Henderson, Esq., British Embassy, Washington, 8, D.C. Philadelphia despatch No. 159 of 8th July 1947.	Zionist organizations - The Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, and The B'nai Zion Order. Report re annual conventions held at Atlantic City during June.

3479A 28711—1 (8)

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Reference: FO 371/61757

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL
PHILADELPHIA

No. 159
(5P10-2)
HCM:JT

8th July 1947

Dear Henderson,

My No. 154 of the 2nd and your reply of the 3rd July.

Two Zionist organizations - the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, and the B'nai Zion Order, - held their annual conventions at Atlantic City during June.

B'rith Abraham

Messages from President Truman and from Governor Dewey of New York were read to the 800 delegates who attended the convention.

The President said in his message that one of the greatest problems affecting Jewry and world peace was the problem of displaced persons. Every nation should do all that it could to help re-establish them, and he had recently called on Congress to revise the immigration laws of this country so as to provide refuge for them. He wished to assure the members of the Order of his unwavering determination to do everything in his power to reach "a just solution in Palestine".

Governor Dewey, whose interest in the convention may possibly be accounted for by the fact that all the principal officers of the Order are New Yorkers, urged in his message that the gates of Palestine be opened "to admit as many of the displaced Jewish people in Europe as can be assimilated in a short time, and that still greater numbers be admitted thereafter."

N. Henderson, Esq.,
British Embassy,
Washington, 8, D.C.

/The retiring ....

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The retiring Grand Master of the Order, Harold C.M. Frankel, is reported to have told the delegates that unless the United Nations set aside power politics and meet the problem squarely, Palestine might be the proving ground for World War III. He submitted the following 9-Point Programme, which he felt should be included in the new World Charter, for stifling racial hatred and for the advancement of the Zionist cause:

1. - "An international law punishing by prison those responsible for spreading racial hatred through newspapers, pamphlets, or through assembly.

2. - "Jews must not be interfered with while fostering their religion, culture and Jewish education.

3. - "All anti-Jewish legislation in all countries be immediately abolished.

4. - "The return of personal property stripped by levies and fines from Jews to be returned to the surviving victims of Hitler.

5. - "Germany should be required to surrender heirless Jewish property, both individual and communal, to recognised Jewish representatives for the purpose of Jewish rehabilitation.

6. - "Displaced persons in Germany should not be subject to German jurisdiction.

7. - "The United Nations should support with all of its powers the plan to admit at least 100,000 Jews into Palestine without delay, with the ultimate plan to make Palestine the homeland for Jews.

8. - "The United Nations to send increased aid to displaced persons for rehabilitations and reconstruction. Such measures will cut down the death toll caused by disease.

9. - "Jews residing in Germany be permitted to emigrate from that land and have the right to take with them their property without interference."

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Dr. Stephen S. Wise also addressed the convention. He said that unless the British Government did the unthinkable and unforgivable thing and sabotaged the report of the United Nations Committee, there would be a Jewish State in Palestine before the end of 1947. He apparently took it for granted that the United Nations Enquiry Committee would declare in favour of such a State, and said that it was for the President to make the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary feel that they must accept such a recommendation.

Rabbi Wise disclosed that, with the sanction of the late President Roosevelt, a large fund had been established in Berne during the war to enable Jews to escape from Poland. Few of these unfortunates had benefited from this fund as most of them had been killed by the Nazis when they reached Hungary.

The delegates called on the United Nations, pending a final decision regarding the future of the country, to permit unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine, and adopted a comprehensive resolution which:

(a) alleged that Britain had persistently and flagrantly violated the terms of the mandate;

(b) condemned Britain's military regime and treacherous policy in the Holy Land which had taken the lives of young Palestinian heroes by means of so-called legal executions;

(c) demanded the abolition of all discriminatory laws of the Vicious White Paper limiting land purchases by Jews in Palestine; and

(d) favoured the establishment of Palestine as a national homeland for the Jews.

Frankel was chosen to represent the B'rith Abraham Order at the World Jewish Congress to be held in Switzerland next August.

B'nai Zion

The B'nai Zion group received messages from Rabbi

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Abba Hillel Silver, the President of the Zionist Organization of America, and Dr. Moshe Sneh, one of the principal figures of the Haganna. Rabbi Silver told the group in his message that great and decisive days were approaching and assured them of his unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph of Zionist ideals; Dr. Sneh appealed for support of Haganna in the struggle against the evil forces which locked the gates of Palestine.

This group adopted resolutions

1. Calling on President Truman to assume the leadership and give direction to the course of deliberations by the United Nations Special Palestine Committee and subsequently by the General Assembly, so that the President's long-declared policy of free Jewish immigration into Palestine and the establishment there of a democratic Jewish State might be realized, and

2. Opposing partition and pledging support to Haganna, the organized Jewish resistance movement in Palestine.

The (anti-Zionist) American Council for Judaism has been fairly active during the month and, as you know, submitted to the United Nations through the State Department a lengthy memorandum setting out its views. The text of this memorandum is given in the June issue of Council News, which I understand you receive direct.

Zionists and non-Zionists are watching with considerable interest the progress of the Stratton Bill. Earl Harrison, the Chairman of the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, has said that the A.F. of L, the C.I.O., and leading church and farm groups favour the plan to admit 400,000 D.P's into this country. The New York office of this Committee has recently distributed a not particularly convincing booklet "The Face at the Window", a copy of which I imagine has already reached you. The local Committee has been able to obtain the support of the United Nations

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Council of Philadelphia which has circularized all its members asking them to write to their representatives in the House expressing their opinion on this urgent matter.

The reference in my letter No. 154 to Secretary of State Marshall's assurances to Senator Murray was based on a United Press message carried by the Philadelphia Inquirer on 2nd July and which reads as follows:

"Secretary of State George C. Marshall today assured eight Democratic Congressmen that American policy calling for admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine remains unchanged.

"He also offered to give 'earnest study' to a suggestion that American policy on Palestine be reaffirmed as soon as possible 'to clear up a lot of misunderstandings'." You have no doubt observed Drew Pearson's remarks on the subject of this interview in his column in the evening papers of 7th July.

I attach for your information copy of a letter which I have written today to Cockram.

Yours ever,

H. C. McClelland.

Copies sent to: Reports Division,
H.M. Embassy.

North American
Dept., F.O.

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160

E

PALESTINE

25

E 6379

18 JUL 1917

Registry Number: E 6379/32/31

FROM: Mr. Rendel

No. Tebuti

Dated 30.

Received in Registry 25 July

Record Jewish Terrorists

Last Paper. 6377

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Tel. Tebuti. 39. 31. July

Dpt. Consul Tibuti No 30 Aug. 20

Mr. Fitzgerald. Colonial Office

Legge M.I.5.

Blackpool W.O. 22 Aug.

Mr. Parker F.O. 1098

22 (Index.)

(Action completed.)

20/9

Next Paper.

6425

(Minutes.)

The 2 Jewish terrorists referred to in this despatch originally escaped from a detention camp in Eritrea. They were sentenced to 4 months imprisonment for clandestine entry into Jibuti and their appeal against this sentence has failed.

Repeated requests to the French Govt. to deport these men (there are no legal grounds for extradition) have not so far received any satisfactory reply.

Eastern Dept. would be grateful for the comments of Consular Dept. and Passport ~~Office~~ Dept. on the suggestion in para 4 of this letter.

I quite agree with para. 5 and suggest that we should ask the Consul to convey our appreciation. As the attitude of the French Govt. on this subject differs considerably from that of the Governor, it would be tactless to convey our thanks through the medium of our Embassy in Paris. We might also thank Mrs. Boam, who has been most

Wt. 24772/717 17695 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

2b energetic himself.

Consular Dept. ✓
Passport ~~Consul Dept.~~ Office.

(T.E. CABLE)
18/7

I do not think that H.M. Consular officers are allowed to interest passports in cases such as these, though it might be appropriate to restrict the countries for which the passport is enclosed e.g. in this case make the passport valid for French Somaliland only. Even though Youssouf Mecha has been acting against the interests of H.M.G., he is still a B.S. & I fear that it would not be possible for Mr Boam to dissociate himself completely. Treaty Dept can, I believe, speak with authority on these matters & it would interest me to know their views.

C.J. Cubbold

25/7

As we shall soon require the Governor's good offices, when these men are released, I suggest we take immediate action on hand. S, before asking Passport Office and Treaty Dept. for their comments on para. 4.

Telegram
I submit draft ~~despatch~~ accordingly.

(T.E. CABLE)

Treaty Dept

Tel. sent July 31 — H.S. Bevin 31/7

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As Youssouf Hecha does not appear to have committed any criminal act I see no grounds on which his passport could be impounded. ~~I~~ instructed

Passport Office Index.

W.W.Wilson 6.8.49

He is a B.S. who, although he has committed no criminal act, has acted in an anti-British way. While therefore we look with disfavour upon him we cannot go so far as to deny him passport facilities without the strongest possible grounds. His present passport will need renewal after 4.9.1949 if he wishes to travel. I suggest that he Board be instructed to grant no further facilities without

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

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28

Minutes.

without reference home. We can see how Mecha behaves himself in the meantime.

We could of course take the initiative & call in his existing offer in order to restrict it, as Mr Kemball suggests, but that wld be stirring up trouble. I doubt moreover whether her Board has anything in mind other than to refuse him facilities in the future - on the wording of para 4. In any event he might refuse to give it up!

H Godwin

14. 8. 47

I agree with Mr. Godwin and submit draft despatch accordingly. As this case has now closed, so far as JIBUTI is concerned, I think this /is

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

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is a suitable moment for
expressing our appreciation of
Mr. Boam's efforts. He has really
done very well and only
a most unfortunate accident
preventing Lifin from getting
the 2 terrorists responsible without
any reference to Paris.

(J.E. CABLE)
19/8

HB Aug 20

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30

(SECRET)

British Consulate,
JIBUTI,
28th June 1947.

No.36
(Ref:S.9/47)

E 6379
18 JUL 1947
E

Sir,

I have the honour to invite your reference to my telegram No.29 dated 27th instant in which I had the honour to report that the appeal lodged by the two escaped Jewish terrorists named BEN ELIEZER ARIEH and YESERNITZKY ITZAK, at present in Jibuti, had failed when the local Court yesterday confirmed the sentence of four months imprisonment imposed, in the first instance, on 19th April, 1947.

2. Following the receipt of the information contained in Foreign Office telegram No.21 of the 9th instant, additional security measures were adopted by the local authorities to prevent any attempt, on the part of the two prisoners, to escape from custody and embark on the S.S."MARECHAL JOFFRE" which arrived at and departed from this port on the 18th instant. I am glad to be able to report that these measures proved entirely successful in their purpose and that, following the Court's decision yesterday, the prisoners were removed to a safer place at Gouda, where they will serve the remainder of their sentenceswhich are now due to expire on or about the 19th August 1947.

3. I have kept the French Governor informed of the events leading to the disappearance from Addis Ababa of the three Jewish terrorists reported to be in hiding there. I have, naturally, suggested to His Excellency the strong possibility of their attempting to make their way to Jibuti and the Surete have been warned to keep a sharp lookout for the wanted men who will be arrested immediately if they should appear in this Territory.

4. I feel I must draw attention to the attitude displayed in this case by the local Rabbi, a British subject named YOUSSOUF MECHA. MECHA, a British subject by birth in Aden in 1875, is the holder of British Passport No.C.136386 issued by this Consulate on 4th September, 1944, and has made every effort to secure the release of the prisoners. I have every reason to believe that it was he who briefed their Counsel, Maitre BERNARD-COTHIER and has supplied him with funds for their defence. In these circumstances, I venture to suggest that British passport and other privileges should be denied him for the future as he is not unaware of the attitude of His Majesty's Government

His Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office,
LONDON S.W.1.

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Government in this matter.

5. The local French authorities have, on the other hand, been most sympathetic and helpful, throughout this case, in assisting me to carry out your wishes and, in this connexion, I have the honour to invite your attention to the consistently helpful attitude of His Excellency the Governor, Monsieur P.SIRIEX who has, in every instance, agreed to my repeated representations for delays and postponements of the trial and, more recently, the delay in the announcement of the Court's decision. His pro-British sentiments are noteworthy for the practical manner in which he has assisted me to carry out my instructions and I venture to recommend that his attitude, in this affair, should not be allowed to pass unrecognised by His Majesty's Government.

I am sending copies of this despatch to His Excellency, the High Commissioner for Palestine, His Majesty's Ambassador, Paris, His Majesty's Minister, Addis Ababa, and to the British Military Administrator, Asmara, Eritrea.

I have the honour to be,

with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

Registry No. E 6379/32/31

J.E.C.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft.

JIBUTI

Telegram.
No. 39
(Date) July 31
Repeat to :—

~~*En Clair.*~~
Code. R
~~*Cypher.*~~

Distribution :—

Departmental W.O.

Copies to :—

OUT FILE
OUT FILE

32

F. O.,

194 . 1/8

Despatched 12 00 f M/8

RESTRICTED

Your despatch no. 36 [of 28th June: escaped Jewish terrorists]

I agree with suggestion in para. 5 of your despatch under reference. Please convey ~~an expression of~~ appreciation to Governor.

2. ~~You should take action on suggestion in para. 4 of your despatch~~ As regards ~~would you~~ we shall instruct you further ~~instructions~~ in due course.

J.B. July 31

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3149 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

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Reference:- FO 371/61752

E8379/32/31
Code R

DEPARTMENTAL No.1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO JIBUTI

No.39

31st July, 1947. D. 12. 00 p.m. 1st August, 1947.

2 2 2 2

RESTRICTED

Your despatch No. 36 [of 28th June: escaped Jewish terrorists].

I agree with suggestion in paragraph 5 of your despatch under reference. Please convey an expression of appreciation to Governor.

As regards paragraph 4 of your despatch we shall instruct you further.

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry
No. E6379/32/31
J.E.C.

Draft. Despatch

To:
H.M. Consul
JIBUTI

No - 30

Copies to:
C.O. (Mr. Tiggerald)
M.I.5 (Mr. Seager)
W.O. (Lt. Col. Charteris)

Paris Embassy

OUT FILE 20 Aug. 34

90a

Top 4C

Sir,

In your despatch no 36 of the 28th June about the 2 escaped Jewish Terrorists in Jibuti, you suggested that passport facilities should, in future, be denied to YOUSSOUF MECHA ~~in view of his~~ who, although a British subject, had consistently attempted to frustrate your efforts to secure the "refoulement" of these men.

2. Careful consideration has been given to this proposal. YOUSSOUF MECHA does not appear to have committed any criminal ~~act~~ which might justify the cancellation of his existing passport. ~~On the other hand, his actions have been inconsistent with his obligations as a British subject.~~ But I agree that you should not, ~~therefore~~ grant him any further

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

35

further passport facilities without reference to ~~the London Passport Office~~ this Embassy when his present passport requires renewal in Sept. 1949.

~~When his present passport requires renewal (in September 1949), I should be grateful for your recommendations in the light of his subsequent conduct.~~

~~Your energetic action in~~ endeavouring to secure the refoulement of these two men has been noted with appreciation and the information you have supplied has been most valuable. It is clear that our eventual failure has been caused by the intransigence of the Ministry of Overseas France, rather than by any lack of co-operation from ~~the Governor of French Somaliland~~.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to H.M. Ambassador Paris.

I am etc.

HB. Atty 20

(Sgd.) P. Ganan.

3. I am grateful for the energetic manner in which you have dealt with ~~the~~ the case problem of the two escaped terrorists.

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

OUT FILE

36

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

20th August, 1947.

No. 30.
(E 6379/32/31)

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

In your despatch No. 36 of the 26th June about the two escaped Jewish terrorists in Jibuti, you suggested that passport facilities should, in future, be denied to Youssouf Mecha, who, although a British subject, had consistently attempted to frustrate your efforts to secure the "refoulement" of these men.

2. Careful consideration has been given to this proposal. Youssouf Mecha does not appear to have committed any criminal act which might justify the cancellation of his existing passport. But I agree that you should not grant him any further passport facilities without reference to London. His passport will require renewal in September 1949.

3. I am grateful for the energetic manner in which you have dealt with the case of the two escaped terrorists.

4. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador, Paris.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(For the Secretary of State)
(Sgd.) P. Garran.

E. Boom, Esq.,
His Majesty's Consul,
Jibuti.

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of the Public Records Act, 1958

E6425/32/31

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Reference: FO 371/61757

162

E

PALESTINE

37

E 6426

10 JUL 1947

Registry Number } E6426/32/31.

FROM — Consul General Philadelphia

No. —

Dated — 5 P10-2.

Received in Registry } 11 July 19 —

Zionist Affairs Judge L. B. Levanthal.

Transmits copy of letter from H C MacClelland & Henderson, dated 9th July 11. stating that Judge Louis B. Levanthal of Philadelphia has been appointed Special Advisor on Zionist affairs to General Lucius D. Clay, Military Commander of U.S. Zone - Germany.

Last Paper.

6425

References.

2617

(Print.)

(Minutes.)

N. American Dept.
Refugee Dept. 16/7 } for any obs.

Copy C.O. a.a.

H.T.Bentley 19/7

(How disposed of.)

8) C.O. July. 31

Judge Levanthal's remarks at dinner are not surprising considering his background, but more pertinent coupled with his recent appointment, present circumstances as regards 'illegal immigration' and the remarks attributed to 'Haganah's immigration chief' (see marked passages - E 6870/48/31 attached.)

C. Ehrmann
21/7

The Judge is a respectable old man, but we can expect him to impress the orthodox Zionist point of view on Gen. Clay.

R.B. Lamb 22/7

H.B. 25/7

(Action completed.) Pm 31/7

(Index.) 10/8/48

Next Paper.

E 6449

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

No. (5P10-2)

F 38 enclr.

HIS Majesty's Consul-General at Philadelphia presents his compliments to North American Dept.F.O. and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British Consulate-General,
12 South 12th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
11th July, 1947.

Reference to previous correspondence:
(5P10-2) Granted

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
N. Henderson, Esq., British Embassy, Washington. 11th July, 1947.	Zionist Affairs - Judge Louis E. Levinthal.

E 6426
19 JUL 1947

3479A 28711—1 (8)

22

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Reference: FO 371/61757

No.164
(5P10-2)
HCM:KMN

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL
PHILADELPHIA

11th July, 1947

39

Dear Henderson,

Judge Louis E. Levinthal of Philadelphia has been appointed Special Adviser on Jewish Affairs to General Lucius D. Clay, the Military Commander of the United States Zone in Germany. He has been granted leave of absence by Governor Duff, and proposes to leave here in time to arrive in Germany about 15th July.

According to local press reports, five national Jewish organizations suggested Levinthal's name to Secretary of War Patterson. The Secretary invited Levinthal to accept the post for five years, but the latter, who does not feel that he can remain away for so long, expects to serve for about six months only.

Judge Levinthal's remarks at a dinner given here in his honour on 8th July were broadcast by one of the local stations. He said that he knew he was assuming a gruelling and heart-breaking task. Displaced persons' centres in Europe were places in which the concentrated misery of European Jewry was to be found. Philadelphians had been doing their best to help through the Allied Jewish Appeal, but much remained to be done. The position of D.P.'s was more acute and more difficult than it was two years ago, and was indeed becoming increasingly desperate. He was proud of the high level of humanitarianism displayed by the United States Government. Few people were aware of the fact that the frontiers of the United States Zone in Germany had remained open for all persecuted persons. But this was a palliative only; the real solution lay in the re-settlement of these unfortunates. It was to be hoped that the Stratton Bill would become law, and that "the Mandatory Power might be prevailed upon to carry out the terms of the Mandate, and

open/

N. Henderson, Esq.,
British Embassy,
WASHINGTON, 8, D.C.

23

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Reference: FO 371/61757

open wide the gates of Palestine". He himself would do all in his power to make the life of Jewish D.P.'s a little more tolerable.

Levinthal, who is a Philadelphian by birth and an LL.M. of the University of Pennsylvania, practised law here from 1916 to 1937, in which year he was appointed one of the Judges of Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas No. 6. He was Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization of America in 1939, and President of that body from 1941 to 1943. He has been a Director of the Federation of Jewish Charities and of the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia, and was Chairman of the Publication Committee of the Jewish Publishing Society of America in 1939. He has written one or two books, among them "Credo of an American Zionist", published in 1942.

Members and friends of the Philadelphia Zionist Organization got together last year to raise the sum of $100,000 to be used for the purchase of a 500-acre site in Palestine which will bear Judge Levinthal's name and serve as the foundation of a new agricultural settlement for refugees (see my No. 313 of 23rd November, 1946, to Bromley).

I know that Levinthal has addressed local Service Clubs (Kiwanis, and similar groups) on the subject of Palestine. I have not heard him speak, but as he is a Zionist, he has no doubt criticized H.M.G.. I am told he takes the line that American public opinion supports Jewish aspirations in the Holy Land. As far as I have been able to learn, he is not an officer of any of the more noisy Zionist groups here, and I have not seen his name in any of their advertisements or leaflets. I do not know him personally. He was among the "other speakers" at a dinner given by the Philadelphia Zionist Organization here in March, 1946, but his remarks were not recorded.

Mrs. Levinthal, who is going to Germany with her husband, is one of the representatives of Hadassah on the Board of the Philadelphia Emergency Council for Zionist Affairs

Judge/

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Reference: FO 371/61757

41

Judge Levinthal appears to be highly regarded as a citizen and a jurist, and to enjoy the esteem and respect of those who know him. The dinner given in his honour was not by any means limited to members of his own faith, and among the 1500 people who attended were several prominent non-Jewish Philadelphians.

I am forwarding copies of this letter to the Reports Division of the Embassy, and to the North American Department of the Foreign Office.

Yours ever,

(SD) H. C. MCCLELLAND

H. C. McClelland

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Reference: FO 371/6175

2. 1947

Palestine

EASTERN

/G

19 JUL 1947

E 6449 / 32 51/G

Mr. Farquhar, Addis Ababa

38

July 16th

Escaped Jewish Terrorists: Dr. Struck.

Dr. Struck reported to be associating with escaped Jewish terrorists now living in Addis Ababa.

Last Paper.

E696

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

S/CO (Mr. Fitzgerald)
MI (Mr. Leeper)
WO (Lt Col. Chambers)
July. 22nd

(Minutes.)

Copies to: C.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)
M.I.5 (Mr. Leeper)
W.O. (Lt. Col. Chambers)

19/7

(Action completed.)

23/7

(Index.)

Next Paper.

27437 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

E /G 43

Cypher/OTP DEPARTMENTAL No. 1.

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO HIGH COMMISSIONER, JERUSALEM

Mr. Farquhar
No: 23.
16th July, 1947.

D. Untimed. 17th July, 1947.
R. 10.25 a.m. 17th July, 1947.

REPEATED TO FOREIGN OFFICE No. 378

11111

TOP SECRET

Escaped Jewish terrorists.

Reference to letter from Dr. Hans Struck dated June 30th forwarded by Consular Section to the Commissioner of Migration and Statistics, Jerusalem, under compliment slip dated July 1st, Dr. Struck reported by Ethiopian C.I.D. to be consorting with the escaped Jewish terrorists now living in Addis Ababa, two of whom are under observation.

Foreign Office please pass.

[Copies sent to Telegram Section, Colonial Office, for repetition to Jerusalem].

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

164

1947

E

PALESTINE

44

6477

21 JUL 1947

Registry Number } E6477/32/31.

TELEGRAM FROM Mr Shuckburgh

No. Addis Ababa. 304.

Dated 18 July

Received in Registry } 24 July.

Arrest of Jewish Terrorists in Addis Ababa.

Ref Addis tel 332 (E5236/32/31).

Reports arrest of Jewish terrorists at large in Addis. Professes to ask Emperor for their 'refoulement' to Eritrea.

Last Paper.

E 6449

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

By Mr Seager M.I.5.
Mr Fitzgerald C.O.
Col. Chantler 304.
July 22

(Minutes.)

Copied to: Mr. Seager (M.I.5)
Mr. J. Fitzgerald (C.O.)
Lt-Col. Chantler (M.I.4 - W.O.)

This is satisfactory. C.O. are sending a telegram to the High Commissioner about the reward and the latter will, presumably, express his concurrence direct. I think that we may as well wait a few days to see whether the Ethiopians will agree to refoulement.

(J.E. CABLE) 21/7

B.U. 28/7

They have now agreed. Please see E 6750.

H.B. 22/7

24/7

(Action completed.) R1/8.

(Index) 18/64

Next Paper.

E 6478

32008 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

E. 45

[The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British Government service or if transmitted in a cypher system other than O.T.P.]

Cypher DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Farquhar
No. 384 D. 9.58 a.m. July 19th, 1947.
July 18th, 1947. R. 2.15 p.m. July 19th, 1947.

Repeated to Paris
Jibuti
Asmara
Jerusalem
Cairo (for S.I.M.E.)

E 6477
21 JUL 1947

SSSSS

IMMEDIATE
SECRET

My telegram No. 332.

Jewish terrorists.

Ethiopian police have at last been successful in arresting following three Jewish terrorists who were known to be at large in Addis Ababa, namely Merridor, Franco and Mizrahi.

2. I propose to seek early audience of the Emperor and ask him to give necessary orders for their "refoulement" to Eritrea.

3. I feel sure that reward of £500 for first named terrorist and £100 each for the other two offered by Palestine Government was great incentive to certain members of the Ethiopian police whom we contacted in this matter. Major Cracknell made wary play with this when he was here. If terrorists are returned to Eritrea I would urge that they get full reward. But even if Ethiopian Government refuse to hand these men over I still think certain proportion of the reward should be made to Ethiopian police officers concerned. I have ventured to anticipate your concurrence and have paid out the sum of £200 "on account".

4. Foreign Office please pass to Paris and Jibuti as my telegrams Nos. 10 and 37 respectively.

[Repeated to Paris and Jibuti and copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

JUL 1947

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Reference: FO 371/61757

165

1947

E

PALESTIN

46

E 6478

21 JUL 1947

Registry Number E6478/32/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

No. Mr Farquhar. Addis Ababa. 382.

Dated

Received in Registry 17 July. 21

Visa for wife of Dr GERT JACOBSOHN.

Ref Addis tel 344 (E5611/32/31).

Reports that- Mrs ILSE JACOBSOHN has been refused visa for U.K. on grounds that passport is not endorsed for U.K.

Last Paper.

E 6477

References.

S. 1778

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

* Tel) Cairo 1404 23 July.
Rptd Addis Ababa 297.
&) C.O. Mr Fitzgerald.
Mrs Mayberger.
W.O Col. Chambers
28 July.
Tel) Addis Ababa 296
(Rptd) Cairo 1403
23 July
P.T.O.

(Minutes.)

Our original suspicions of Dr. Jacobsohn were based on Addis Ababa Telegram no. 275 (copy attached). Palestine kept him under observation (see E 4492) while he was there, but could find nothing against him.

We have nothing against Mrs. Jacobsohn except that she tried to get a visa for her husband in absentia (see E 5611).

Neither C.O. nor M.I.5 wish to raise any objection to the grant of this visa. I propose to telegraph Addis Ababa and Cairo accordingly, unless any objections are seen by

P.C.D.

(J.E.CABLE) 22/7

We must consult the Home Office first before we can authorise the grant of a visa. Understanding instructions Cairo will

(Action completed.)	(Index.)
23/7/47	26/7/47

Next Paper.

E 6517

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

automatically refer the application
Lane for a decision. We have
no trace of Mrs Jacobsohn Lane.
If would be preferable for Paris
to refer the appn Lane with
full details, at applicant's
expense.

D.L. Rex
22/7/47

Telegrams amended and sent
23/7

8) Mr. Fitzgerald. C.O.
Mr. Seager. M.I.5.
Col. Chantelis. W.O.
July 28
" "
* In tel.
8) Mr. Fitzgerald. C.O.
Mr Seager M.I.5.
Lt. Col. Chantelis W.O.
23 July

In tel. to H.M. Ambassador, Embassy, Paris 2/9

I assume that any necessary instructions for H.M. Ambassador in Brussels will be sent by P.C.O.

P. Noble
(TELEGRAPH)
6/9

Yes. We have extracted the letter from the Head of Visa Section addressed to this dept and will deal with it - both here & Brussels in due course

P. Back.
16.9.47)
JM. Sept. 19

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References: FO 371/61757

48

Cypher/OTP

6473

21 JUL 1947

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Farquhar.
No. 382.
July 17th, 1947.

D. 9.45. a.m. July 18th, 1947.
R. 3.34. p.m. July 18th, 1947.

Repeated to B.M.A. Asmara.
High Commissioner Jerusalem.
Jibuti.
Cairo (for Sime).

6 6 6 6 6

Secret.

My telegram No. 344.

Mrs. Ilse Jacobsohn (wife of Dr. Gert Jacobsohn) holder of Palestine Passport No. 189936 of November 26th 1945 issued at Cairo has applied for short visit visa for the United Kingdom. The visa has been refused on grounds that the Passport is not endorsed as valid for the United Kingdom.

2. Mrs. Jacobsohn expressed the intention to approach the Consular Section of the Embassy Cairo who issued the Passport to have the endorsement added and apply for visa there. She expects to leave Addis Ababa in about 14 days.

Foreign Office please pass to Asmara, Jerusalem and Jibuti as my telegrams 117, 24 and 36 respectively.

[Repeated to Jibuti and copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem and Duty Signal Officer War Office for repetition to Asmara.]

JUL 1947

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Reference: FO 371/61757

Registry
No. £6478/32/31
J.E.C.

~~Top Secret~~.
~~Secret.~~
Confidential.
~~Restricted~~.
~~Open.~~

Draft.

ADDIS ABABA

Telegram.

No. 296

(Date) July 22.

Repeat to :—

CAIRO No 1403

High Commissioner
Palestine No ---

C.O.
M.I.5 } Cancern
P.C.O.

~~*En Clair.*~~
~~*Code.*~~
Cypher.

Distribution :—

Departmental No. 1

Copies to :—

C.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)
M.I.5 (Mr. Seager)
*W.O. (LT. COL. CHARTERIS)

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3148 Wt. 26469/137 50m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

A OUT FILE

49

F. O.,

24 · 7 · 1947

Despatched 4 · 15 P *M.*

CONFIDENTIAL

Addis ababa telegrams nos. 382 and 383 [of 17th and 18th July: wires for Mrs. Jacobsohn]

Dr. GERRT JACOBSOHN left Palestine for BELGIUM via PORT SAID on 5th July. He was kept under observation during the whole of his stay in Palestine, but nothing to his detriment could be discovered.

2. Unless you have strong reasons for suspecting Mrs. JACOBSOHN herself of complicity in escape of Jewish terrorist, you may refer her application for an U.K. visa for decision here.

23/5

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Reference: FO 371/61757

OUT FILE

50

No. E 6478/52/31.

Confidential.

Cypher/OTP. DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO ADDIS ABABA.

No. 296.

D. 4.15 p.m. 24th July 1947.

23rd July 1947.

Repeated to: Cairo, No.1403;
High Commissioner, Palestine.

W:.:W:.:W

CONFIDENTIAL.

Addis Ababa telegrams Nos.382 and 383 [of 17th and 18th July: visa for Mrs. Jacobsohn].

Dr. Gerrt Jacobsohn left Palestine for Belgium via Port Said on 5th July. He was kept under observation during the whole of his stay in Palestine, but nothing to his detriment could be discovered.

2. Unless you have strong reasons for suspecting Mrs. Jacobsohn herself of complicity in escape of Jewish terrorists, you may refer her application for a United Kingdom visa for decision here.

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Registry
No. E 6478/32/31

~~Top Secret.~~
~~Secret.~~
Confidential.
~~Restricted.~~
Open.

OUT FILE

B 51

F. O., 24 July 1942.

Despatched 1-15 P M.

Draft.

CAIRO

Telegram.

No. 1404

(Date) July 23

RESTRICTED

Addis Ababa telegram nos 382 and my telegram to ADDIS ABABA nos. 296 (A) of 17th and 23rd July: Visa for Mrs. Jacobsohn.

If Mrs. JACOBSOHN applies to you for U.K. visa, you may refer her application for decision here.

23/5

[Comment to M.E. Secretariat]

Repeat to :—

Addis Ababa No 297

High Commissioner Palestine No ---

C.O.
M.I.5
P.C.D.
} Comm

~~En Clair.~~
~~Code.~~
Cypher. CODE R

Distribution :—

Departmental No 1

Copies to :—

C.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)
M.I.5 (Mr. Hodgson)
W.O. (Lt. Col. Chichester)

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3148 Wt. 26469/137 50m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

FILE 52

(E 6478/32/31)

Confidential

Code R DEPARTMENTAL No. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRO

No: 1404 D. 1. 15 p.m. 24th July, 1947.
23rd July, 1947.

Repeated to Addis Ababa No. 297,
High Commissioner Palestine.

11111

RESTRICTED

Addis Ababa telegram No. 382 and my telegram to Addis Ababa No. 296 [of 17th and 23rd July: visa for Mrs. Jacobsohn].

If Mrs. Jacobsohn applies to you for United Kingdom visa, you may refer her application for decision here.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

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Reference: FO 371/61757

166

E

E 6517

JUL 1917

PALESTINE

53

Registry Number E6517/32/31.

FROM Chancery
Washington.

No. 2001 147.

Dated 16 July

Received in Registry 22 July.

Zionist Organisation of America Publication.

Transmits copies of American Zionist papers 'The New Palestine', 'The Answer'.

Last Paper.

E 6478

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

Please send copies of The Answer to M.I.5 and re-submit.

Aug 22/7

Letter to W'ton

Aug. 30/7

8) M.I.5
(The Answer) July 26
all copies.

9) W'ton.

Aug. 5.

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

10/6/48

Next Paper.

E6530

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Reference: FO 371/61757

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

16th July 1947

6517

21 JUL 1947

CONFIDENTIAL
Ref: 200/ /47

Dear Department,

As you know, the Zionist Organization of America publishes a fortnightly paper called "The New Palestine" and the American League for a Free Palestine, in collaboration with the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, publishes a weekly paper called "The Answer".

In our reporting in the past we have from time to time made use of items from these two publications, but it has occurred to us that with the cessation of the flow of press cuttings from B.I.S. New York, you or the Security Service might be interested in seeing complete copies of these papers as they appear. You may feel that you have already quite enough to read, but we enclose herein three fairly recent copies of each paper and we would be grateful if you would let us know whether future copies would be of interest to you.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:- FO 371 / 61757

THE
New Palestine
NEWS REPORTER ISSUE

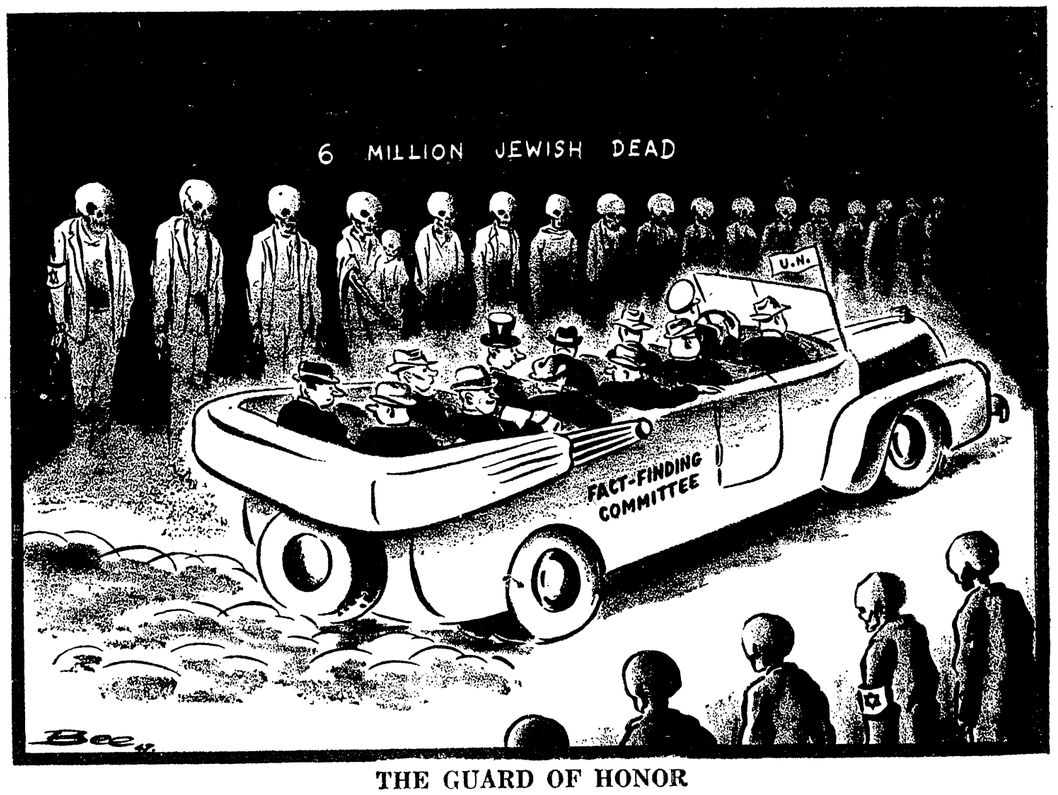
Vol. XXXVII No. 18 | MAY 23, 1947 | SIVAN 4, 5707

Statehood and Partition Debated

With a preliminary meeting of the 11-nation Inquiry Commission scheduled for May 26 at Lake Success, Jewish Palestine is set to await the arrival of the Commission in early June. The Jewish National Assembly (Assephath Haniycharim) has just concluded its three-day sessions in Jerusalem with the adoption of resolutions calling for the immediate establishment of a Jewish State and an agreement with the Arabs. Other resolutions welcomed the stream of ships of so-called "illegal" immigrants, rejected present British rule of force, and hailed those states which supported Zionist aspirations at the UN. Another resolution condemned terrorism but stressed that "the fight on terrorism can be organized only by the Jewish community, without governmental assistance."

David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, who just returned from New York, demanded the establishment of an independent Jewish State in those parts of Palestine that have been settled by Jews, as well as the Negev, and continuation of the British Mandate in the sections which Jews have not colonized. In the debate preceding adoption of various resolutions, Rabbi Meir Berlin, Mizrachi leader, vigorously attacked all proposals for partition or a bi-national state.

The entire Hebrew press of Palestine voiced satisfaction with the results of the United Nations Palestine sessions but cautioned against exaggerated optimism, stressing that the main struggle is yet to come. The papers expressed particular approval of the dignified, restrained manner of the Jewish Agency spokesmen, led by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.



THE GUARD OF HONOR

40,000 New Recruits; Neumann Candidacy Projected

More than 40,000 new recruits were enrolled as members of the ZOA during the past six months. These are in addition to the total of 200,000 members which were reported by the ZOA for the current fiscal year. With the 50th Annual Convention of the ZOA meeting this year over the July 4th weekend in New York City, ZOA districts are intensifying their efforts to boost their membership totals which will enable them to increase their representation to the most historic and decisive convention in Zionist history.

The Yiddish and Anglo-Jewish press this week gave prominence to a report that at a reception attended by key Zionist leaders and workers in the Metropolitan area in honor of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Emanuel Neumann, the candidacy of Dr. Neumann at the next ZOA Convention for the presidency of the organization was projected by Dr. Silver and Daniel Frisch. Both Dr. Silver and Mr. Frisch, who presided, highly lauded Dr. Neumann's valuable services to the Zionist cause in America and on the international scene, particularly his work in preparing the Jewish case at UN.

THE
New Palestine
NEWS REPORTER ISSUE

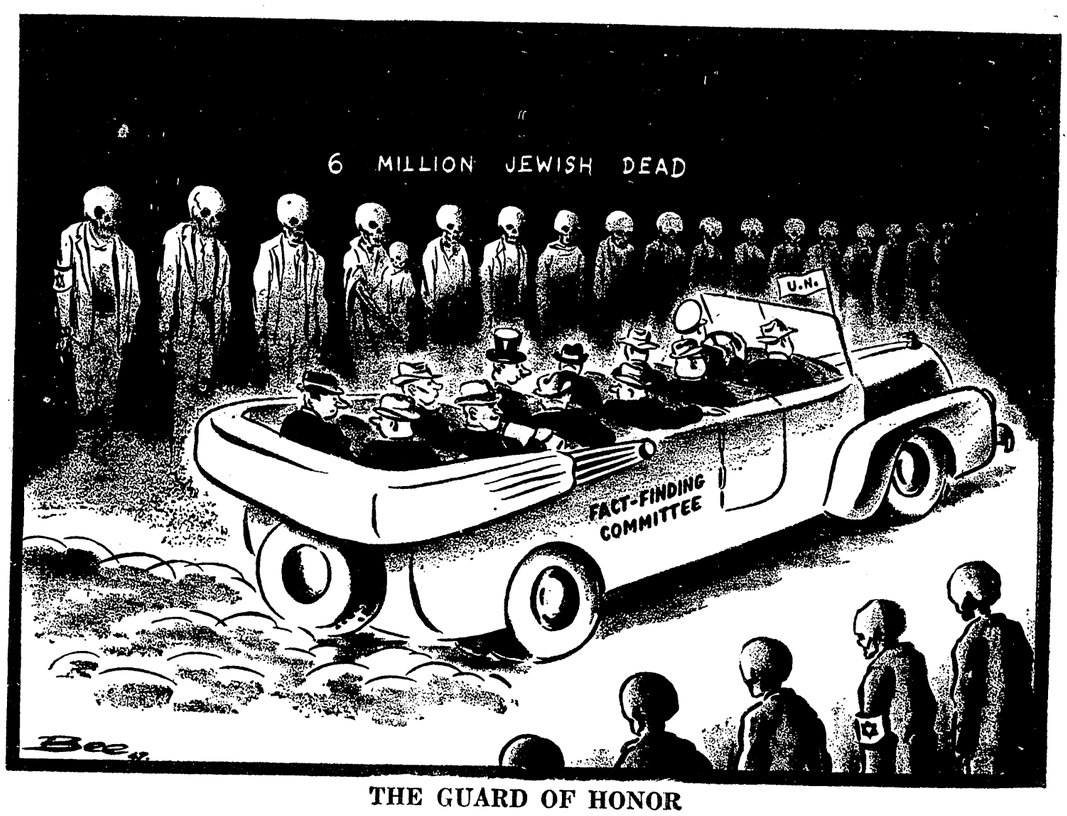
Vol. XXXVII No. 18 | MAY 23, 1947 | SIVAN 4, 5707

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U. S. Will Abide by UN Verdict, Washington Hears

By MURRAY FRANK

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS REPORTER

WASHINGTON.—From an extremely reliable source, this correspondent has learned that Secretary of State George C. Marshall plans to take no stand on the Palestine question until the United Nations hears the 11-nation inquiry committee in September and decides how to resolve the problem. Once that decision is reached, the United States will abide by that decision, regardless of whom and how much it will hurt.

This attitude, it was explained to me, accounts for the so-called "neutrality" stand of the United States at the special session of the UN on Palestine and also the very strange phenomenon of a complete lack of official reaction in Washington to the role played by this country at the UN session and the results obtained there.

From the same source—who, incidentally, appeared rather confident about the Jewish position—your correspondent gained the clear and unmistakable implication that should the decision of the United Nations prove to be such that Britain will, for one reason or another, refuse to abide by it, the United States will insist that Britain carry out the UN recommendations. Two main reasons are listed why this country will make such demands of Britain:

1. Britain's refusal to agree may prove to be a fatal blow for the United Nations, since it would leave that body in a helpless and powerless position as another "international debating society."

2. By insistence on adherence to the UN decision, the United States will in some measure atone for its "by-passing" the UN on the Greek-Turkish policy.

In State Department circles and on Capitol Hill, there was complete silence regarding the Palestine question. Off the record, many an official or member of Congress would admit that "Russia stole the show on us" at the UN session. Others even went so far as to admit that we made a mistake by leaning a little too far back in our "neutrality" position, and that in this way, the United States did a grave injustice to five million of its own citizens—the American Jewish community. All in all, there is much

(Continued on Page 3)

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Reference:- FO 371 / 61757

ZOA Jubilee Year Convention Committee Named

June 22 Deadline for Delegate Elections; N. Y. Convention Sessions to Represent Largest Constituency in 50-Year History

SILVER AND NEUMANN TO REVIEW POLITICAL SITUATION

Dr. Harris J. Levine of New York, former Grand Master of the order Bnai Zion, was named by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the Zionist Organization of America, as chairman of the Program Committee for the 50th Annual Convention of the organization which will be held from July 3-July 6, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. Samuel Goldstock of Pittsburgh, was named co-chairman of the Committee, the membership of which is comprised of Zionist leaders from a cross-section of the country. Dr. Sidney Marks of New York will serve as secretary.

District Elections

According to an announcement by National ZOA Headquarters, elections of delegates by the 600 Zionist districts throughout the country will be held in the course of the next four weeks ending June 22. Election returns must reach ZOA Headquarters not later than Monday, June 23.

Under the election rules, each district will be entitled to elect one delegate for the first 150 members or less and one additional delegate for each additional 150 members and major fraction thereof. Thus, a district with 226 members is entitled to 2 delegates; a district of 376 members is entitled to 3 delegates and so on.

Since only members in good standing for the current fiscal year will be eligible to vote, districts are earnestly urged to exert all their efforts during the next month to increase their membership which will give them the largest possible representation.

Marking the Golden Jubilee of American Zionism and the World Zionist Movement, the forthcoming convention will register a historic milestone in the life of American Jewry. It will convene at a time when the Commission of Inquiry of the United Nations will be studying all aspects of the Palestine problem with a view to presenting its recommendations on the fate of that country to the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly. The delegates to this convention will therefore be called upon to make decisions of great political import and policy.

The forthcoming ZOA convention will represent the largest constituency in the annals of the organization.

Outstanding Speakers

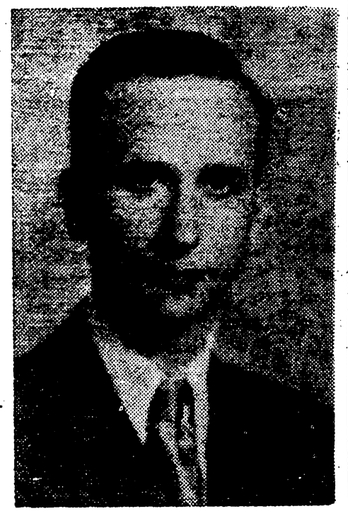
The political sessions of the convention will be highlighted by reviews on the political situation by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and

Silver, Javits To Address Manhattan Region Conference

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, ZOA president who opened the Jewish Agency case before the UN Special Assembly on Palestine, and the Hon. Jacob K. Javits, freshman member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will address an expected five-hundred delegates at the Manhattan Regional Conference Sunday, June 8, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, it was announced by Jacques Torczyner, conference committee chairman.

"Dr. Silver and Congressman Javits," revealed Hon. Hyman J. Reit, Manhattan Region president, "will keynote this extraordinary all-day session at which New York Zionist leaders will determine future policy for the significant months ahead."

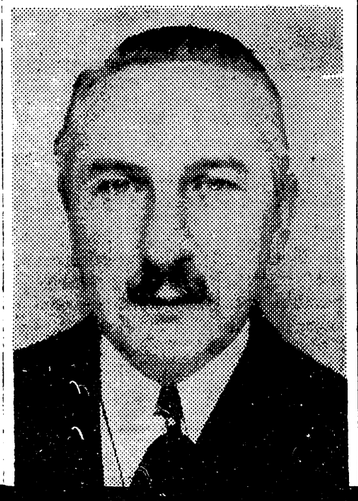
A resolutions committee headed by Hon. Irving Galt, Assistant Attorney General of the State of



JACQUES TORCZYNER

New York, and Manhattan Region vice president, is consulting with Zionist leaders in the preparation of an important resolution to be presented to delegates for approval.

Leon A. Kohn, member of the ZOA National Administrative Council and president of the



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Brooklyn Convention Hears Dr. Neumann Report on UN

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YOU MUST DO YOUR

N. Y. Convention Sessions to Represent Largest Constituency in 50-Year History

SILVER AND NEUMANN TO REVIEW POLITICAL SITUATION

Dr. Harris J. Levine of New York, former Grand Master of the order Bnai Zion, was named by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the Zionist Organization of America, as chairman of the Program Committee for the 50th Annual Convention of the organization which will be held from July 3-July 6, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. Samuel Goldstock of Pittsburgh, was named co-chairman of the Committee, the membership of which is comprised of Zionist leaders from a cross-section of the country. Dr. Sidney Marks of New York will serve as secretary.

District Elections

According to an announcement by National ZOA Headquarters, elections of delegates by the 600 Zionist districts throughout the country will be held in the course of the next four weeks ending June 22. Election returns must reach ZOA Headquarters not later than Monday, June 23.

Under the election rules, each district will be entitled to elect one delegate for the first 150 members or less and one additional delegate for each additional 150 members and major fraction thereof. Thus, a district with 226 members is entitled to 2 delegates; a district of 376 members is entitled to 3 delegates and so on.

Since only members in good standing for the current fiscal year will be eligible to vote, districts are earnestly urged to exert all their efforts during the next month to increase their membership which will give them the largest possible representation.

Marking the Golden Jubilee of American Zionism and the World Zionist Movement, the forthcoming convention will register a historic milestone in the life of American Jewry. It will convene at a time when the Commission of Inquiry of the United Nations will be studying all aspects of the Palestine problem with a view to presenting its recommendations on the fate of that country to the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly. The delegates to this convention will therefore be called upon to make decisions of great political import and policy.

The forthcoming ZOA convention will represent the largest constituency in the annals of the organization.

Outstanding Speakers

The political sessions of the convention will be highlighted by reviews on the political situation by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and Dr. Emanuel Neumann, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, who has been working in close collaboration with Dr. Silver and other members of the Jewish Agency Executive in connection with the sessions of the United Nations. The business sessions will be devoted to plans for the expansion of all major aspects of ZOA activities including education, public relations and youth, as well as reorganization of the regional setup.

Outstanding leaders from Palestine as well as from other parts of the world will address the convention sessions.

In addition to Dr. Levine and Mr. Goldstock, the membership of the convention committee is as follows:

Marcus Abramson, Brooklyn; Jacob Alkow, Los Angeles; Sol P. Benamy, Atlanta; Shepard Broad, Miami Beach; Benjamin G. Browdy, Brooklyn; Lester Cohen, Uniontown (Pa.); Rabbi Samuel Cooper, Charleston (W. Va.); Arthur Darman, Woonsocket (R. I.); Benjamin J. Doft, Lawrence, L. I.; Louis A. Falk, Jersey City; Dr. F. M. Falkman, Cleveland; Mendel Fisher, New York; John J. Fox, New Haven (Conn.); David Friedman, Norfolk (Va.); Ernest S. Freudenheim, Buffalo (N. Y.); Julius Funk, St. Louis; Irving Galt, New York; Abraham Goldstein, Hartford; Ellis Goodman, Camden (N. J.); Jacob Goodman, New York; Joseph W. Greenleaf, Mt. Vernon (N. Y.); Leo Gross, Minneapolis (Minn.); Michael Hanin, Pottsville (Pa.); Lawrence Horowitz, Philadelphia; Morris Jacobs, Detroit; Judge Joseph Klau, Hartford; Edmund Koblenz, Albany (N. Y.); Abraham Krumbein, Brooklyn; Robert Lagunoff, Mt. Vernon (N. Y.); Phil Lassar, Brooklyn; Julius Livingston, Tulsa (Okla.); Philip Lown, Lewiston (Me.); David Moskowitz, Bronx; Herman Quittman, San Francisco; Sam Rivkin, Davenport (Ia.); Dr. Morton J. Robbins, Nashua (N. H.); Albert Schiff, Columbus (O.); Bernard Shulman, Chicago; Milton J. Silberman, Chicago; Dr. Hyman Silver, Bronx; William Sylk, Philadelphia; Jacques Torczyner, New York; I. S. Turover, Washington; Charles Wolf, New York.

Daniel Frisch, as chairman of the Administrative Council, and Rabbi Irving Miller, as chairman of the Inner Committee, will serve as ex-officio members of the Committee.

Silver, Javits To Address Manhattan Region Conference



JACQUES TORCZYNER

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, ZOA president who opened the Jewish Agency case before the UN Special Assembly on Palestine, and the Hon. Jacob K. Javits, freshman member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will address an expected five-hundred delegates at the Manhattan Regional Conference Sunday, June 8, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, it was announced by Jacques Torczyner, conference committee chairman.

"Dr. Silver and Congressman Javits," revealed Hon. Hyman J. Reit, Manhattan Region president, "will keynote this extraordinary all-day session at which New York Zionist leaders will determine future policy for the significant months ahead."

A resolutions committee headed by Hon. Irving Galt, Assistant Attorney General of the State of New York, and Manhattan Region vice president, is consulting with Zionist leaders in the preparation of an important resolution to be presented to delegates for approval.

Leon A. Kohn, member of the ZOA National Administrative Council and president of the Seventh Zionist District, will preside over the luncheon session.



HON. HYMAN J. REIT

Election of regional officers and delegates will launch the afternoon session after which Mendel Fisher, Jewish National Fund executive director, and Mr. Galt will speak. Dr. Silver will appear directly upon his arrival from La Guardia Field.

Assisting Mr. Torczyner on the conference committee are Hans Abramson, Leo Auerbach, Louis Dince, Julius Feigenbaum, Paul M. Fulton, Irving Galt, Jacob M. Goldenkoff, Julius Haber, Leon A. Kohn, Max Levy, Dr. Joseph Maier, Micheline Padawer, Raphael Pinchas, William M. Waldman, Norman Winer and Marcus M. Zetkin.

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Strengthen Their Hands

THE FATE OF OUR PEOPLE IS NOW BEING JUDGED BY THE WORLD TRIBUNAL OF NATIONS.

Powerful forces, through the highest and most influential channels have combined in an attempt to frustrate our just cause. We can and must defeat their purpose by rallying all our strength to meet the challenge!

JEWISH SURVIVAL IS INEXTRICABLY LINKED WITH A JEWISH PALESTINE.

The United States of America holds the key to a just solution of the Palestine problem. The organized will of American Jewry in support of the Zionist program is expressed through membership in the Zionist Organization of America. A strong ZOA membership will impress the United States Government with the determination of American Jewry to help the Yishuv in its fight for Jewish Statehood.

YOU MUST DO YOUR SHARE! THE 50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ZOA OPENS IN THE HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, ON JULY 3. THIS CONVENTION MUST BE THE GREATEST DEMONSTRATION OF AMERICAN JEWISH SOLIDARITY AND DETERMINATION IN BEHALF OF A JEWISH PALESTINE.

Redouble your efforts to enroll and re-enroll every adult Jew in your community. The larger your membership, the larger your representation in the ZOA Convention.

UPHOLD THE HANDS OF OUR LEADERSHIP IN THIS CRITICAL HOUR.

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The UN Score Sheet

By J. L. TELLER

Having spent three weeks at the special UN session on Palestine at Lake Success and Flushing Meadow, this writer will now attempt to draw up a score sheet on the gains, losses and moves of the various interested parties: the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Arab States, the United States, Great Britain and the USSR.

The Jewish Agency:

The Jews had to fight a defensive battle all the way down the line, beginning with the battle for a hearing. Every step of the way, they were confronted by a procedural Anglo-American and Arab conspiracy to deprive the Jewish people of rights obtained through the United Nations predecessor, the League of Nations, over a quarter of a century ago.

First there was the attempt to bar the Jewish Agency from a hearing. Had the maneuver succeeded, it would have implicitly demoted the Jewish Agency from her unique international status as spokesman for world Jewry on matters relating to Palestine.

Had the Jewish Agency not been granted a hearing its fight on prejudicial "procedural" decisions by the special session would have been restricted to lobbying. There was the long, drawn-out battle over the terms of reference to the Inquiry Committee, which is closely synonymous to a judge's instructions to a grand jury. There were efforts to restrict the committee's investigation to a study of the "Palestine problem," in its most literal sense. The Arabs frankly stated the reasons for these restrictions. The State Department and Foreign Office contended that the very vagueness of the term would give the committee widest latitude. It took a long fight before this was rephrased to include "all questions and issues relevant to the Palestine problem." This added scope to the investigation, explicitly instructing the committee to study the problem in its relation to the DPs and refugeeism, and the statehood-aspirations of Jews who still are not Palestine inhabitants. Of course, such study is not obligatory on the committee, but it is unlikely that the committee will do less than instructed to do.

There still was the peril that although instructed to consider "all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine, the committee's actual base of operations would be Palestine alone. It required effort to have the phrase "the special committee shall conduct investigations in Palestine" joined by "and wherever it may deem useful." Innumerable variants of independence clauses were proposed for inclusion in the terms of reference, but unless joined by an unambiguous reference to the Jewish National Home, these would have been prejudicial. The variants ranged from "immediate independence," to "ultimate independence," to "independence as a primary purpose." All these clauses were finally dropped, but not without effort.

The Arab States:

The Jewish Agency came to this special session as an internationally-accredited agency, but some of the UN's prime movers refused to honor the credentials. The Arabs had an inordinate advantage to begin with, five of the 55 votes in the Assembly, and they made full, abusive use of their advantage, thus converting them into disadvantages. They outbid Bilbo, the master, in obstructionism and filibustering. Their major objectives were: (a) to delay; (b) bar the Jewish Agency; (c) equalize the Arab Higher Committee with the Jewish Agency, once the latter was granted a hearing; (d) restrict the investigation geographically to a study of the territorial Palestine problem by excluding inferences to refugeeism from the terms of reference; (e) include immediate independence in the terms of reference. They scored one out of five, when they won their battle with regard to the status of the Arab Higher Committee.

The U. S. Delegation:

For over a quarter of a century, the United States had a very clearly defined Zionist policy. It still had that policy in the last presidential elections, and it was reaffirmed, to some measure at least, on the eve of the last gubernatorial elections in New York. But during the spring cleaning at the State Department, someone somehow misplaced the Palestine policy, and the American delegation came into the special session policyless. Yet their behavior seemed to denote that they were not entirely floundering. American policy has always been schizophrenic, a pro-Zionist policy for domestic consumption, and a Standard Oil "appease-the-Pashas at any price," pro-Arab policy for actual implementation. It was the latter policy that guided the seemingly floundering American delegation.

The American delegate, Warren R. Austin, qualified the authority of the Jewish Agency by stating that not only did it not speak for all Jews of the world, but it did not even speak for all Jews of Palestine. Were it accidental, he would have rectified the error. It was a cruel willful State Department snide at the Jewish Agency.

At no time did the Political Committee withhold from the Arab Higher Committee the privilege of a hearing. The Arab Higher Committee capriciously insisted, however, that its hearing be officially approved by the General Assembly, because it was through a General Assembly resolution that the Jewish Agency was granted its hearing by the Committee. The whole fight was over a mere formality and yet the Mufti Arabs won out, in large measure through the maneuvering of the American delegation.

The prestige of the Arab Higher Committee was further enhanced when American delegate Warren R. Austin submitted to Sir Alexander Cadogan a leading question: "Does the United Kingdom regard the Arab Higher Committee as representative of Palestine's Arabs?", to which the United Kingdom delegate replied in the affirmative.



Thus, thanks to a leading question by Mr. Austin, the United Nations record contains a statement to the effect that the Mufti's group represents all Palestine's Arabs, a position for which the Mufti has been jockeying in Palestine proper by means of internecine warfare.

Newspaper headlines may have given some readers a distorted view of the American delegation's fight for the elimination of the prejudicial independence clause. The American delegation began its fight against all independence clause variants only after the Jews had pointed out the prejudgment decidedly inherent in such clause unless it be reinforced by an explanatory reference to the Jewish National Home. Even then, lest the Arabs misunderstand, the American delegation went to great pains to point out, that its opposition to the clause did not in any way reflect its own attitude on the "Zionist state."

The USSR Delegation:

Although the USSR's amazing reversal of its past policy on Palestine took everyone by surprise, indications of a new line, more favorable to the Zionist cause, were apparent from Andrei Gromyko's utterances and voting from the very beginning of the session. In voting that the Jewish Agency should be granted a hearing by the General Assembly, a motion defeated by joint U. S.-British action, Mr. Gromyko stated that the Jewish Agency was representative of Palestine's Jews. *This meant that the Soviets, although never a partner to the Mandate, confirmed the recognition provided for the Jewish Agency by the Mandate.*

The Jewish position is that the Jewish Agency represents not alone Palestine's Jews, but all Jews on all matters relating to Palestine. Gromyko could not be expected to subscribe fully to this view for it would imply recognition of the Jewish Agency's authority to speak even for Soviet Jewry. The American delegation, on the other hand, as has already been pointed out, sought to diminish the Jewish Agency's authority by stating that it spoke for most, but not all, Palestine's Jews.

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(Continued on Page 7)

U. S. Will Abide

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At the same time, people spoke here in highly laudable terms about the content and the manner in which the Jewish case was presented to the United Nations by the Jewish Agency leaders: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Moshe Shertok and David Ben Gurion. Sen. J. Howard McGrath, Democrat of Rhode Island, inserted the complete

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Over on the House side of Congress, Rep. Jacob Javits, New York Republican, told his colleagues on the day the UN special session ended, that he is left with the impression that the U. S. Government "may be abandoning our long-standing and often reiterated policy in favor of the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, for an attitude of cool 'neutrality'." Javits also observed that "a decision on Palestine without United States support will not be worth much, and that the United States must take a hand in implementing a decision if it is ever to be carried out."

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Marquis Childs, Washington Post columnist, recalls how the League of Nations was reduced to impotence by the big powers who used it to further their own ends and warns that "in the Palestine issue, the UN has a chance to show that it is not just a temporary expedient." Childs also derides the "negative" stand by the United States and says that "as Americans, we can hardly be proud of the attitude taken by the American delegation at Lake Success."

In the same newspaper, Columnist Barnet Nover considers Gromyko's speech of May 14, in which he advocated a bi-national state or partition as two alternative solutions in Palestine, as the most important development at the UN meeting. The most immediate significance is the fact that Russia's views regarding the future of Palestine have finally become known. As Nover puts it: "The plain fact is that while Great Britain and the United States were wallowing in a pool of indecision, Russia walked up and stole their clothes."

There is a great deal of comment in the press about the hollow Arab bluff that they would turn to Russia, if Britain and the U. S. take a pro-Zionist stand. "The whispers in Whitehall and the State Department have been working overtime on this theme," the Post states editorially, while its columnist Nover labels it "a bluff which elements in the British Government and our own State Department chose for reasons known best to themselves to regard as a real threat." Oddly enough, it was Russia which called the Arab bluff and not Britain or the United States. The Arabs, who always showed more respect for strength than for appeasement, should be considerably impressed by Russia's action.

The beautiful, but hollow, Arab bubble has burst upon Washington and notice of it is being taken by many people. Many faces are red in the State Department these days.

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58

THE NEW PALESTINE

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News Reporter Issue ERNEST E. BARBARASH, Editor

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Optimism and Caution

The outcome of the special UN session on Palestine has partially dissipated the dark clouds of forebodings that hovered over its proceedings. While the course of the proceedings as a whole did not give cause for elation, the sessions were marked by a number of substantial achievements insofar as the Zionist movement is concerned. Of primary import is the fact that the Jewish Agency for Palestine was accorded definite status after long and tortuous wrangling and after bitter opposition on the part of powerful forces within and outside the UN. Jewish Agency spokesmen, led by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, made four different appearances before the Political and Security Committee, on which all 55 nations are represented. Moreover, the Jewish Agency for Palestine has been recognized as the only body authorized to speak for Jewish Palestine and the Jewish people as a whole. This recognition came in the face of attempts by Jewish splinter groups to secure a hearing, the granting of which would have impaired the Agency's status. For the first time in history, the Jewish people were given a direct voice before a world tribunal. It was truly a great and historic moment.

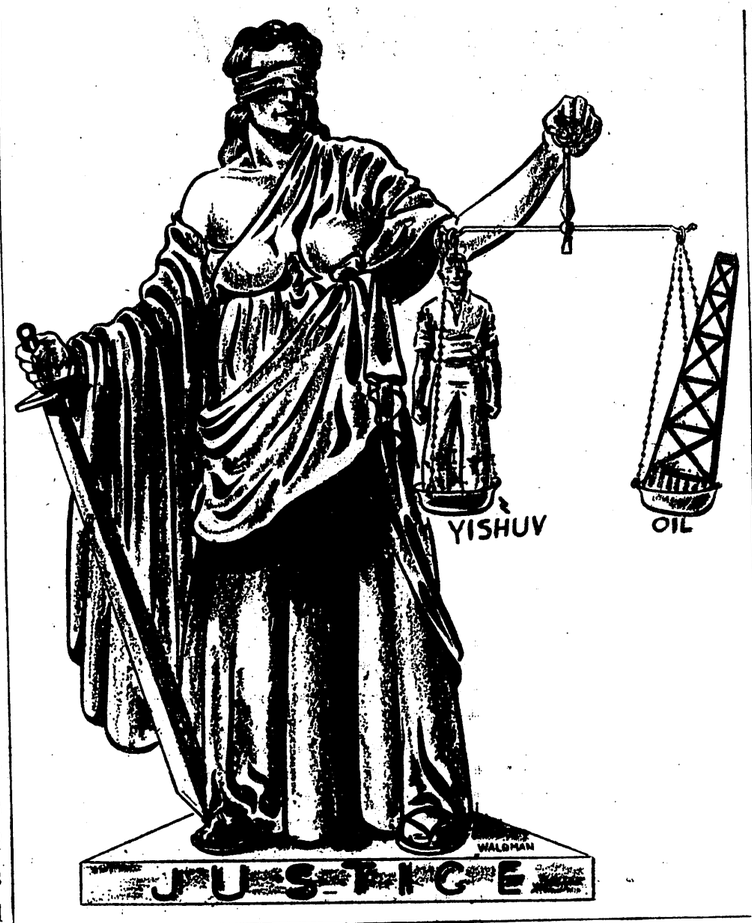
Transcendent Significance

This momentous development assumes transcendent significance considering the fact that even during the peace conference after World War I, Jewish representatives were admitted to a hearing only before the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris, in the private meeting room of the then French Foreign Minister M. Pichot. Likewise, at the League of Nations, the right of appearance in person was denied to Jewish Agency representatives. Jewish claims and representations were restricted to the medium of written memoranda.

There is unanimity of agreement that Dr. Silver's testimony, supplemented by those of Moshe Shertok and David Ben Gurion, made a tremendously deep impress upon the delegates of the UN. Deserving of warm recognition is also the vast amount of work and effort performed by Dr. Emanuel Neumann and the other members of the American Section of the Jewish Agency, which was entrusted with the task of preparing the case of the Jewish people before the UN.

Terms of Reference

A certain measure of satisfaction is also to be drawn from the Terms of Reference voted upon for the special UN Committee of Inquiry. Although these instructions do not entirely meet all the requirements of the situation, they are on the whole not unsatisfactory. The Agency representation pressed for consideration of the Palestine problem not only



both British and direct Arab representation excluded. The present composition is, therefore, not too unfavorable, although account must be taken of the fact that various countries represented on the committee are known to be close to either the Arabs or the British.

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The surprising stand of Soviet delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, which was the dramatic highlight of the final days of the special session, ushered in a drastic change in the entire international picture in relation to Palestine. It also marked a radical departure of Soviet policy toward Zionism, which it considered heretofore as an "instrument of British imperialism." The significance of the Soviet pronouncement lies in the fact that it has knocked the props from under the British oft-repeated contentions that Arabs had to be appeased lest they would otherwise be pushed into the arms of the Soviet Union. This line has completely collapsed as a result of Gromyko's declaration. While Gromyko has not taken exactly a Zionist position, the Soviet Russian stand is basically favorable to our cause, particularly in the light of his assertion that the Jewish people has a right to its own state, that its historic roots are in Palestine and that the hundreds of thousands of homeless Jews are in need of a permanent homeland. United States representative Warren Austin agreed that Gromyko's statement was helpful and encouraging inasmuch as the Soviet Russian position on Palestine now closely approximated the American attitude. It has helped place the question of Palestine above Big Power politics and rivalries and paves the way for the Big Powers more easily to agree on a just solution than would have been the case heretofore.

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Comments

By LUDWIG LEWISOHN

Listening to the 16-day debate on Palestine in the Assembly of the United Nations was a strange and almost eerie experience. It was necessary to have exact previous knowledge in order to suspect that a matter was debated here that involved immense international guilt, supreme human suffering, ultimate justice, deathless aspiration. The voices of the delegates were coolly self-important, the temper of most of the debates was dry and legalistic; the core and center of Britain's frightful crime against us was symbolized by the circumstances that most of the debating implied that the matter in hand was a discussion of a troublesome quarrel between a group of Arabs and a group of Jews. To that extent, Britain has muddied the moral waters of the world.

The Jewish statements were dispassionate, too: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver's great initial statements and the admirable addresses of Moshe Shertok and David Ben Gurion. But under that calm vibrated the sense of destiny. Only one other brief address showed that, namely, the plea of the Norwegian delegate that the whole Jewish people and its entire fate was involved. Mr. Gromyko pronounced his highly estimable Russian discourse in a thick and almost mumbling manner, so that when the French interpreter began to translate it, the listener was submerged by wave after wave of astonishment.

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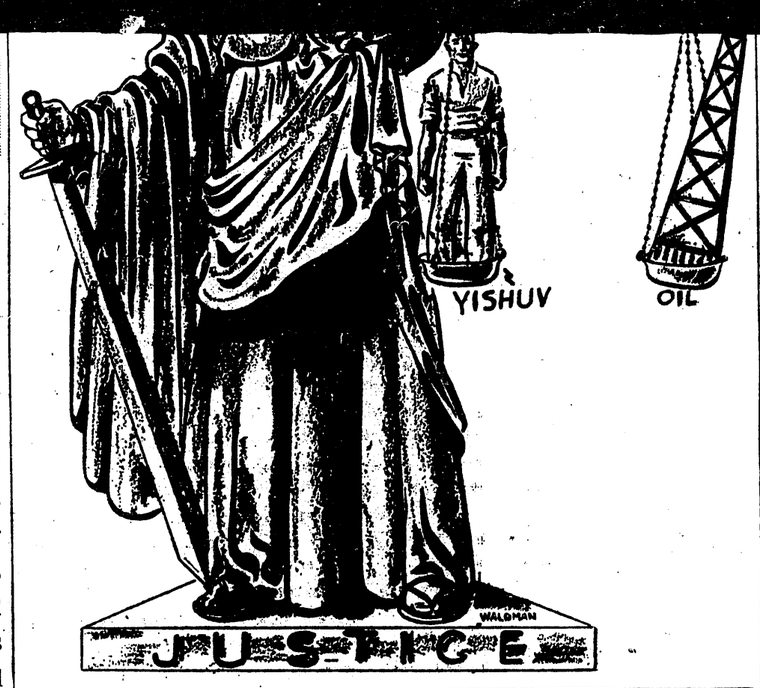
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A long and hard fight centered around the specific reference to the question of independence of Palestine. While the Jewish Agency accepts the principle that Palestine should not remain forever under foreign tutelage, the independence clause which was suggested could, for all practical purposes, have been interpreted as favoring the setting up of Palestine as an Arab state. The Jewish Agency spokesmen naturally took a firm position against the inclusion of such a reference. On the question of the composition of the Committee of Inquiry, the Jewish Agency opposed inclusion in its membership of either British or Arab representatives. It felt that if Arabs were to be included, the same status should be accorded to the Jewish Agency. A committee of so-called neutrals was set up, with



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While Zionists feel greatly encouraged by the stand taken by the Soviet representative, there are many who deplore the fact that the United States did not take the lead in the first place. Zionists have a right to demand that America assume the lead in pointing to a just and constructive solution. Instead, it was the Soviet delegate who "stole a march" on the United States.

We have only reached the first stage in our quest for justice before the UN. While the UN proceedings thus far give cause for a certain measure of satisfaction, let us remember, that this is only the initial stage. We must proceed with caution and not be lulled by any sense of undue optimism. Redoubled vigilance and redoubled efforts should be our watchwords. Great and heavy are the responsibilities devolving upon American Zionists. Let each and every one of us forge ahead with the great and historic tasks entrusted to us, until final victory is achieved.

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How does the balance-sheet look? The investigation committee of "neutrals" appointed includes Australia and Canada, who belong to the British bloc; India and Iran, who may be counted upon to

(Continued on Page 6)

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'A Great Moment in Jewish History'

The following dispatch by John Hohenberg, chief United Nations correspondent of the New York Post, portrays the dramatic highlights of Dr. Silver's momentous appearance before the Political Committee of the UN.—Ed.

On the second anniversary of the civilized world's triumph over Adolf Hitler, the first Jewish delegation to enter the halls of the United Nations lifted its voice for freedom—freedom for a Jewish Palestine, freedom for the million DPs suffering in Europe, freedom of immigration to their homeland.

That was the Jewish appeal to the world in observance of V-E Day, which was delivered before the silent, 55-nation delegates of the General Assembly's Political Committee by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, leader of the Jewish Agency's delegation.

The address evoked a great deal of praise from the delegates, with France's Alexandre Parodi warmly congratulating the Jewish delegation after the meeting and Warren R. Austin of the U. S. lauding it as a "restrained, dignified speech on a very high plane."

It was ironic that the spokesman for a persecuted people which lost 6,000,000 dead in the war against the Axis should be addressing himself to the United Nations at a time when the ex-Mufti Haj Amin, of evil fame as Hitler's collaborator, was announcing in Cairo that he would permit the Arab Higher Committee to speak before the world organization.

'Desperate Urgency'

But the Jewish delegation was under no illusions about its opposition and the enormous task before it, so that Dr. Silver spoke softly but firmly in voicing his proposals and in demanding that the United Nations not only grant a seat to a Jewish state but sit in judgment on Britain's rule in terror-stricken Palestine.

Solemnly and challengingly, Dr. Silver urged that the United Nations commission of inquiry visit Palestine and see for itself how Jewish efforts had made the Holy Land blossom for Jew and Arab alike.

He asked the commission to visit the DP camps of Europe and accomplish at once the freeing of the "prisoners of hope" so they could emigrate forthwith in substantial numbers to Palestine.

"There is," he said, "a desperate urgency about this tragic human problem which brooks no delay."

Consequently, he proposed that there should be an immediate relaxation of the restrictive measures on immigration to Palestine and a return to the pre-1939 status which would mean renewed permission for Jewish land purchases.

And in closing he made an eloquent plea for an independent Jewish state in Palestine, for membership in the United Nations, for a realization of the rights and dignity of man in the homeland which was promised to the Jewish people full 30 years ago by Britain, backed by the U. S. and the League of Nations.

'Surely No Less Deserving'

"Surely," he said, "the Jewish people is no less deserving than other peoples whose freedom and independence have been established and whose representatives now are seated here. We hope that the people, now rebuilding again its national life in its ancient homeland, will be welcomed before long by you to this noble fellowship of the United Nations."

The most significant portion of Dr. Silver's address was his warning that only liberation for the million DPs of Europe and renewed immigration to Palestine would help quench the flames of revolt.

"An immediate relaxation of the restrictive measures on immigration into Palestine and a return to the status which prevailed before the White Paper policy of 1939 was imposed will not only be a boon to these suffering human beings (the DPs), but will greatly relieve the present menacing tensions in Palestine, will wash out much of the bitterness and will enable the deliberations of your committee of inquiry and the next Assembly to be carried out in a calmer spirit, in an atmosphere of moderation and good will," he said.

"We are all eager for peace. We must all make a contribution to achieve it. But the decisive contribution can only be made by the mandatory government."

The Jewish spokesman manifested faith in the United Nations, in its "collective sense of fairness and in the high ideals which inspire it."

"We are an ancient people and though we have often, on the long, hard road which we have traveled, been disillusioned, we have never been disheartened," he declared simply. "We have never lost faith in the sovereignty and the ultimate triumph of great moral principles.

"In these tragic years when the whole household of Israel became one great hostelry of pain, we could not have builded what we did build had we not preserved our unshakable trust in the victory of truth. It is in that strong faith and hope that we wish to cooperate with you in this task which you have undertaken."

Dr. Silver, a large and powerful figure with a leonine mane of gray hair, was invited to a seat next to Czechoslovakia's Jan Papanek—and for the first time in all the troubled history of the mandate, a Jewish spokesman began to plead the cause of the people of the Book before a world assembly.

The room was very quiet, and the Arab delegates, listening intently, took notes. Russia's Andrei Gromyko stared intently at Dr. Silver and so did Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan. America's Warren R. Austin seemed in a somber mood. Cameras were flashing like mad.

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'Your Allies in the War'

Dr. Silver concluded on a high note of reminder to those who listened to him so tensely and so silently:

"The Jewish people were your allies in the war and joined their sacrifices to yours to achieve a common victory. The representatives of the Jewish people of Palestine should sit in your midst, the representatives of a people and a land which gave to mankind spiritual and ethical values, inspiring human personalities, and sacred texts which are your treasured possessions."

He concluded at 12:09 p. m. and written questions were passed to him by India's Asaf Ali, by South Africa and others. Then, and it seemed almost a sigh passed over the hearing room, Dr. Silver left his seat and a great moment in the 6,000 years of recorded Jewish history passed on.

Vindication of a Warning

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, on February 18, 1946, in an address before the third session of the American Jewish Conference in Cleveland, sounded a warning against attempts to involve the Zionist movement in power rivalries and in partisanship between ideological groups — Soviet Socialism vs. Social Democracy. Dr. Silver's address was at that time subject to considerable criticism, particularly because of the position he took.

We publish herewith Dr. Silver's statement on the situation vis-a-vis Soviet Russia's stand on Palestine at that time which assumes significant reality today in the light of the recent statement by the Soviet representative to the UN on the subject of Palestine and the national aspirations of the Jewish people.—Ed.

We should be on guard against those who would like to tie the Zionist movement to one or another of present-day rival ideological groups, Soviet Socialism vs. Social Democracy. There are those who resent every approach made to win over the sympathy of the Soviet Government to our cause. They call it "flirting," and point the finger of derision at Zionists whenever some anti-Zionist statement or act emanates from Soviet or pro-Soviet sources. This is an amazing phenomenon in Jewish life which can only be attributed to a blind and bitter partisanship which carries over from an area which is not related to Jewish life to a specifically Jewish issue of gravest moment.

In my address before the Zionist Convention in Atlantic City on November 18, [1945] I stated: "We must prepare the minds of the leaders of the nations of the world with knowledge and understanding, so that our case will be properly understood and our cause adequately supported. There is much work to be done in Washington and in London and also in other capitals of the world. I do not know why the Soviet Union was not invited in the [Anglo-American] Commission of Inquiry. Surely the Soviet Union is interested in the problem of the displaced Jews of Europe, and surely the problems of the Middle East cannot find their complete solution without the good will and helpful cooperation of this closest and most powerful neighbor. Our propaganda must now take on a global character."

I did not ask that the Zionist movement should align itself with the Soviet Union. We have received no such invitation and we are entertaining no such plans. I called attention to the fact that the basic decisions with reference to Palestine will undoubtedly be made by the United Nations Organization, which body is made up of other states besides Great Britain, and where the Soviet Union certainly will have its significant say. I urged that we should not fail to cultivate the Soviet Union, as well as all other nations who will have a voice in the decision. For we will need many friends there. I called for a propaganda which would take on a "global character."

We were not and are not discouraged in our efforts to win over Great Britain, even though we have been grievously disappointed time and again, and the latest developments are the most disappointing of all. We were not and are not discouraged in our efforts to win over the President of the United States and our State Department, even though heretofore we have encountered considerable misunderstanding and resistance there. No one has criticized or derided us for carrying on intensive work with these governments. No one has criticized or derided us for trying to establish contacts with other governments in Europe, South and Central America and other parts of the world. Why, then, should the Zionist movement regard itself as in any way inhibited from trying to win understanding and friendship for our movement from one of the greatest powers on earth?

The Arabs are certainly not averse to carrying on their propaganda both in the direction of Great Britain and of the Soviet Union. My regret is not that we have not tried hard enough, or soon enough. At the moment, the attitude of the Soviet Government—insofar as the sparse evidence can indicate an attitude—does not seem to be favorable to us. But there is nothing final about it. Some of us recall that up to a few months ago, even more definite evidences seemed to point to favorable and a friendly attitude. The present attitude may or may not change again in the future. We may not succeed. But we certainly owe it to ourselves to do everything in our power to see that that attitude does change, and in our favor.

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Dr. Silver with Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union . . . Sweden's Herman Eriksson . . . Warren R. Austin, U. S. . . . And Lester B. Pearson of Canada

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The Dark and Bright Sides of the UN Session

By M. Z. FRANK

In appraising the result of the three weeks of the special Palestine session of the United Nations we can only confine ourselves to its moral value. The question is: What effect will it have on the world's opinion with regard to the Palestine question?

None of the three parties to the dispute—the British, the Jews or the Arabs—have obligated themselves in advance to abide by the verdict. The British made it very clear that they would not, if they did not like it. The Arabs made similar declarations in their blatant and brazen manner. Neither the British nor the Arabs grew in moral stature by this attitude. Sir Alexander Cadogan's lame explanation that Britain would accept the decision but would not implement it by herself unless she found it feasible, was not convincing. The Jews discreetly avoided any mention of the issue, but expressed faith in the justice animating the United Nations.

But the United States and the Soviet Union, neither of which is directly involved in the dispute, but each of which plays an important part in the ultimate solution, took a positive stand on the question of the world's opinion.

U. S. Commitment

Herschel Johnson, in a carefully worded prepared statement, said, at the very beginning of the Assembly, that no solution of the Palestine problem would be workable unless it were supported by world opinion. This may be interpreted as a commitment on the part of the United States to lend its assistance to the implementation of a decision reached by the United Nations.

Andrei Gromyko, towards the end of the Assembly, outlined in an epoch-making speech what is likely to be the most acceptable solution from the point of view of world opinion. By the time Gromyko delivered his speech, it was pretty obvious to any intelligent observer that the trend of opinion at the UN was towards recognizing the rights both of Jews and of Arabs in Palestine and seeking a reconciliation of the two.

Viewed in this light, Gromyko's speech may be said to be complementary to Herschel Johnson's declaration. Unfortunately, however, the Soviet position had some distinct advantages over the American.

Gromyko's Skill

In the first place, Gromyko played his game with infinitely more skill than the American delegation. His address was



Moshe Shertok (left), of the American Section of the Jewish Agency Executive, with David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Agency Executive, at the United Nations Assembly session.

veiled was his intention that the Arabs, on the Wednesday morning before the meeting, expected Gromyko to walk out with them if they did. As for the Jews, the most sanguine among us expected Gromyko to permit the Poles and the Czechs to defend Zionism, but not to come out with a justification of the Jewish dream for a state of their own, as he did. Gromyko made use of the statements by the representatives of the Jewish Agency, of the mood of the Assembly, of the material placed at his disposal and, finally, of the weak moral position of the British and the clumsy diplomacy of the State Department.

It is difficult to read into the intentions of the American Government. Assuming the most favorable interpretation — that because the U. S. government was ready to assume responsibility in the end, it scrupulously refrained from any attempt to influence the course of the discussions—it still played its part poorly.

Unreal Attitude

It is not enough to be ready to back a solution supported by world opinion: one must also back the right of the injured party to present its case. The American delegation originally took an unreal and pedantic view of the right of the Jewish Agency to appear before the United Nations, and was later forced to make a rather ungracious retreat. The theory was that the present Assembly was convened to deal only with the procedure of setting up a Commission. This theory was without foundation, since, with five Arab states represented in the UN, the dice would have been loaded even if not a single Arab delegate opened his mouth. But open their mouths the Arabs did, wrecking the whole neatly-conceived plan of the British and American governments.

In this respect, Gromyko proved the more realistic by arguing that while no final decision is untenable and that the Jewish entry into Palestine is not a mere invasion by a foreign people which must be stopped. The Iranian delegate told this writer in an interview: "We have always been friendly with the Arabs, but we also want to be friends with the Jews." The interview took place shortly after Gromyko's speech.

As for the loquacious and clever delegate for India, he gave every indication from the very beginning that he thought the Jews and the Arabs ought to be brought together on a basis of mutual concessions and that, as far as he was concerned, he would do all in his power to win as much as possible for the Arabs and see that the Jews get as little as possible. But he did recognize the validity of the claims of both peoples.

We have made some initial gains, as a result of this Assembly in that the world now knows we need a homeland and that it knows we know how to build it and that it knows we have a well-functioning democratic organization to take care of it. The recognition of the Jewish Agency, though officially incomplete ("polplachno"—a half-way recognition, as Gromyko termed it) and officially on a par with the Arab Higher Committee was, factually and morally, much more than that.

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U. S. for Wide Inquiry

In fighting against the narrow definition of the terms of reference, which would have prejudged the case in favor of the Arabs, the United States delegation rendered a much more gallant service to the cause of justice than in the question of Jewish representation.

It may be argued that it is easier for a Russian delegate to make pleas in behalf of the Jews than it is for the American delegate: In the first place, America already stands committed and a repetition of a Truman letter to Ibn Saud would only brand this country as too biased, while a Russian declaration in favor of Zionism was a breath-taking sensation. In the second place, when the time for implementing the decision comes, it is United States money and United States ships that will have to do the job and possibly United States troops, while Russia will bear no more responsibility than India, Iran or Sweden. But even admitting all that—and it is by no means certain that the intentions of the State Department are quite so honorable—the fact remains that at Lake Success and Flushing Meadow, the United States did not cover itself with glory.

Pro-Arab States

Outside of the five Arab states, the pro-Arab states at the United Nations were the four Moslem states—Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran and India (represented by a Moslem). The former two voted almost consistently with the Arabs. Even at that, it must not be assumed that there is any more in Turkey's position than a clause in a treaty with Iraq; when a Jewish state is established in Palestine, Turkey will, no doubt, be among the first countries to grant it recognition and exchange envoys.

Comments

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be bitterly hostile to the Jewish cause; Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia who, since it is unthinkable that Mr. Gromyko did not voice the immediate policy of the Kremlin, may now be expected to take a just and generous view and, finally, the authentic neutrals—Guatemala, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay. Furthermore, two victories were scored in respect of the "terms of reference," that is, the instructions, with which the committee sets out: one, recommendations looking toward the immediate independence of Palestine were eliminated; two, the widest latitude of investigation is granted, so that the situation of the Jewish remnants in Europe is, at least, not eliminated as a factor in the recommendations of the committee. Let us not, however, forget that by the charter of the United Nations, Britain is not obligated to accept the findings of the Committee.

Intricacies and Motives

There is, of course, one force and one influence that can insist on the acceptance of just proposals. That force is our own government. And the one strange and bitter circumstance of the whole proceedings was that government's apparent forgetfulness of the moral and political and humane commitments of itself and the great people for order to be able to persuade Britain that it need not be deterred by the fear of Soviet pro-Arab pressure.

Happily, there is another balance-sheet. The cause of Zion is before the council of the nations and that council did not dare not to hear the Jewish Agency. In consequence of that, the whole world rings and vibrates with our cause and our aspirations and millions of men, among whom are all the men of goodwill left in the world, turn their eyes toward the achievements of Jewish Palestine and have a renewed awareness of Jewish tragedy and Jewish glory. The bitter, dreadful days of silence and of silent suffering are far and forever behind us. Out of the blazing light of knowledge, some reasonable progress on the road to final victory will arise.

Jewish Determination

And how did this come to be so? Because Jews willed it to be. First and foremost the Jews of Yishuv, secondly the remnants in Europe through their firm and declared will toward their redemption in and through Palestine, but also, and by no means least, did the Jews of America will this thing to be so by their political influence, by their great generosity, by the mere force of their numbers. And now, so much having been accomplished, now the hour of justice in the valley of decision is really at

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In the first place, Gromyko played his game with infinitely more skill than the American delegation. His address was better timed and had the element of surprise; it was the most eloquent plea in favor of the Jewish claims delivered at the United Nations by any non-Jew; it clinched a mere vague trend into a program; it threw back the British on the defensive by citing the failure of the Mandate and the repressions in Palestine, thus shattering the tactical advantage originally gained by Cadogan. The British were no longer the innocent arbiter charged with an impossible task of reconciling two hostile groups; they were now the guilty party.

Gromyko played his game very adroitly, working up to the climax of his speech by moves, the implication of which no one could discern at the time. So



Moshe Shertok (left), of the American Section of the Jewish Agency Executive, with David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Agency Executive, at the United Nations Assembly session.

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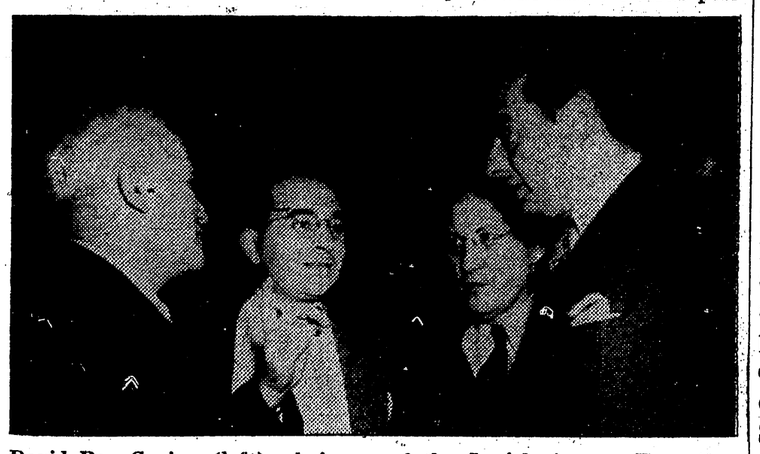
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David Ben Gurion (left), chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, confers with colleagues at Lake Success. Others (l. to r.) are A. Toff, Dr. Emanuel Neumann and Dr. M. Kahany.

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There is, of course, one force and one influence that can insist on the acceptance of just proposals. That force is our own government. And the one strange and bitter circumstance of the whole proceedings was that government's apparent forgetfulness of the moral and political and humane commitments of itself and the great people for whom it speaks. And that was all the stranger, since it may be said without much fear of contradiction that the moral climate of America is in this historic hour more profoundly pro-Jewish and pro-Zionist than it has ever been. To be sure, simple people like ourselves may not be at all aware of the intricate and devious ways of power-politics. It is possible that our government may deliberately have permitted the Soviet representative to steal a march on it (at least to the world's outward view), in order to be able to persuade Britain that it need not be deterred by the fear of Soviet pro-Arab pressure.

Happily, there is another balance-sheet. The cause of Zion is before the council of the nations and that council did not dare not to hear the Jewish Agency. In consequence of that, the whole world rings and vibrates with our cause and our aspirations and millions of men, among whom are all the men of goodwill left in the world, turn their eyes toward the achievements of Jewish Palestine and have a renewed awareness of Jewish tragedy and Jewish glory. The bitter, dreadful days of silence and of silent suffering are far and forever behind us. Out of the blazing light of knowledge, some reasonable progress on the road to final victory will arise.

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And how did this come to be so? Because Jews willed it to be. First and foremost the Jews of Yishuv, secondly the remnants in Europe through their firm and declared will toward their redemption in and through Palestine, but also, and by no means least, did the Jews of America will this thing to be so by their political influence, by their great generosity, by the mere force of their numbers. And now, so much having been accomplished, now the hour of justice in the valley of decision is really at hand—now a truly prophetic voice calls for multitudes, multitudes in that valley of decision; now — within the next few months, between now and September when that committee will render its report—now it is supremely imperative that every American Jew be brought into the Zionist fold, that every American Jew be ready to join the multitude which the prophet saw and see to it that the great and just decision be made through his effort, swiftly, in his generation and in his immediate day.

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66% of U. S. Press Backs Zion UN Case

Sixty-six per cent of the general press in this country supports the Zionist position at the United Nations and expresses a condemnatory attitude regarding Britain, the Arabs or the Palestine stand of the U. S. at the United Nations, according to figures made public by Ernest E. Barbarash, Director of Public Relations of the Zionist Organization of America. Based upon a study made by the Twohey Analysis of Newspaper Opinion of Washington, D. C., these figures further reveal that ten per cent of the press is inclined toward defense of the British, while the balance, a total of 24 per cent, is noncommittal.

Of the majority group of 66 per cent (pro-Zionist), 26 per cent blast the British as simply seeking more delay in furthering a United Nations investigation and as having given no promise to abide by UN recommendations. Another 22 per cent are critical of United States policy and urge its clarification, suggesting that the United States seems to be joining Britain in seeking delay through more investigations. These clamor for the United States to press for admission of Jews into Palestine.

The "on the fence" opinion runs along the following lines: both Jews and Arabs have rejected British proposals; or both have a case; or both are to be censured for their intransigency. The comment varies between approval and disapproval of Britain's handling of the problem; there is agreement that UN is faced with an exceedingly difficult problem.

The ten per cent of newspaper opinion which is outspokenly in favor of the British stand stresses especially that Britain has not indicated rejection of UN decisions as reported by some quarters, but holds with reason that other nations must join with Britain in carrying out any UN decisions.



Members of the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations listening attentively to the testimony of Jewish Agency leaders at the special session on the Palestine question.

A Diplomatic Bombshell

By ADRIAN SPIES

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of one of the great New York dailies.—Ed.

The world was witness to a moment of high international drama when Russia tossed a diplomatic bombshell into the closing debate of the UN General Assembly's historic Palestine session by endorsing partition if Holy Land independence should prove "unworkable."

This was clearly the most exciting moment of the 18-day meeting—the key point at which the UN stirred itself from routine oratory and procedural muddling and began moving toward a solution of the Palestine question.

It came just a day before the session was to end. Delegates were dozing in the huge Assembly Hall at Lake Success. The Arabs were holding an on-the-floor caucus, and sending out new warnings that they would boycott any UN action on Palestine which didn't suit them. Newsmen were gathering together the material for another flood of stories stressing the tension between Jews and Arabs, between the U. S. and Britain on one hand, and Russia on the other.

Beaten on Inquiry Composition

Such was the mood when Russia's Andrei Gromyko slowly walked to the dais. Up to then, he had seemed to play both ends against the middle, giving lip service to both the Arabs and Zionists, and laughing while the British squirmed. He already had been defeated by the U. S. and Britain in his demand that all members of the Big Five be on the UN Commission of Inquiry on Palestine. He had seemed to support Arab demands for immediate Palestine independence, which was in line with Soviet Middle East policy.

What was left for the big, blunt Russian to say now? What was in that prepared speech he carried? Was this the moment when the big powers would bring their long-brewing Middle East tug-of-war into the open—and do their tugging and tramping over the prostrate land of Israel?

Then came the Soviet surprise move. Gromyko lambasted Britain's abuse of her Palestine Mandate, and suggested a dual, Arab-Jewish state, with equal rights for both sides. But even as newsmen shook their heads, and murmured that the Russians were again playing the Arab game, Gromyko went on. If this couldn't be worked out, he said, then Russia would be in favor of the partition of Palestine into two states, one Arab, one Jewish. And the homeless Jews of Europe must be allowed to go to their National Home, he insisted.

Few in the huge hall understood Russian. But there was a bustle among those who did speak Gromyko's language. In garbled form, unofficial translations spread among delegates and reporters. The Arabs went into another huddle. And across the world flashed the news of a totally unexpected, dynamic change in Soviet policy.

Why the Switch?

People asked why the Soviet Union, which prides itself on the consistency of its diplomatic policy, should have switched horses on the vital Palestine question. Every Soviet political principle called for a bi-national state, with Arabs and Jews "learning to live together." Every Soviet sense of political expediency seemed to call for a stand which would win Russia important friends among the oil-rich Arab potentates.

Whatever the Russian reasons might have been, it was clear at once that the Zionists had won a tremendous political advantage. The U. S., unofficially, was known to be supporting some sort of a partition plan. And if this nation and Russia did not engage in a power struggle in which Palestine was the pawn, then Britain could no longer justify her betrayal of Zionism by whispering into important American ears that, in Palestine, she was holding back the flood tide of Communism.

UN Score Sheet

(Continued from Page 3)

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The USSR's reversal may be explained by her policy of trying to win over or at least neutralize the suppressed minorities in the Levant, (and the Kremlin has now come to realize that the Jews are a very potent and decisive minority); and as an effort to placate America by assuring her that the Kremlin will not line up with the Arabs against Washington, should the latter pursue a pro-Zionist course. The Gromyko declaration takes the wind out of the sails of the pro-Arab, Standard Oil bloc in the State Department which has been basing its anti-Zionist advice to the White House on the premise that America would be faced by a Soviet-Arab alliance. Zionists in this country must lose no time in exploiting the rout of the State Department's pro-Arabs and in forcing them to full retreat.

As regards Great Britain's position: At this special session on Palestine, convened at Britain's request, the United Kingdom got more than it bargained for. The reversal of Soviet policy on Palestine isolates Britain and provides the Yishuv with new alternatives. Britain has always banked on the fact that the Yishuv had no recourse.



Inquiry Committee Terms of Reference

The full text of the terms of reference for the Inquiry Committee set up by the United Nations General Assembly is as follows:

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The General Assembly resolves that:

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Report By September 1

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The General Assembly resolves that:

1. A Special Committee be created for the above-mentioned purpose consisting of the representatives of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Widest Powers

2. The Special Committee shall have the widest powers to ascertain and record facts, and to investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine.

3. The Special Committee shall determine its own procedure.

4. The Special Committee shall conduct investigations in Palestine, and wherever it may deem useful, receive and examine written or oral testimony, whichever it may consider appropriate in each case, from the Mandatory power, from representatives of the population of Palestine, from governments and from such organizations and individuals as it may deem necessary.

Report By September 1

5. The Special Committee shall give most careful consideration to the religious interests in Palestine of Islam, Judaism and Christianity.

6. The Special Committee shall prepare a report to the General Assembly and shall submit such proposals as it may consider appropriate for the solution of the problem of Palestine.

7. The Special Committee's report shall be communicated to the Secretary General not later than 1 September 1947, in order that it may be circulated to the members of the United Nations in time for consideration by the second regular session of the General Assembly.

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

Addresses by Ben Gurion And Shertok at UN Session

Shertok stressed the impossibility of separating the issue of Palestine and the question of immigration. To treat the Palestine issue separately from the immigration issue "would make as much sense as to study the beating of the heart in disregard to blood circulation," he declared. He demanded "limitless Jewish immigration" to Palestine and pointed out that the present political crisis in Palestine is "nothing but a clash between the dire needs of Jewish immigration and the current anti-immigration policy of the Mandatory power."

Shertok emphasized that "terrorism is the pernicious outgrowth of the disastrous policy" of the British Government with regard to immigration. British officials in Palestine are victims of terrorist activities "because the White Paper of 1939 is still in force," he explained in answer to the question of the Indian delegate, Asaf Ali. He emphasized that the Jewish Agency has unreservedly condemned terrorism, but its effort to check it are continuously frustrated because British action in pursuance of the White Paper "adds fuel to the fire."

Live in Fear

Taking issue with the delegates of the Arab states who reported that Jews in their countries are well treated, Shertok urged the UN Inquiry Commission to investigate the position of the Jewish communities in the Arab countries. He said that information received by the Jewish Agency shows that Jews in those countries live in perpetual fear.

Answering another question of the Indian delegate regarding the distinction between "Jewish State" and "Jewish National Home," Shertok said: "The establishment of the Jewish National Home is a process. The setting up of a Jewish State is its consummation. That such consummation had been intended by the authors of the Jewish National Home policy and that a way is definitely left open for its achievement was conclusively proved by the Palestine Royal Commission.

"A home, in the words of a British statesman, is a place to which one is always free to come back. How is the National Home to fulfill its primary function of being open to Jews in need of it, if it is to remain forever subjected to non-Jewish sovereignty? An Arab minority in a Jewish State will be secure if for no other reason, because the State will forever remain surrounded by Arab countries with which it will be most vitally interested to be at peace; But a Jewish minority in an Arab State will have no such security. It will be at the mercy of the Arab majority which would be free from all restraints."

Mr. Shertok stressed that the Jews came to Palestine "not to fight the Arab world but to live in peace with it." He emphasized that the Jews "are not an outpost of any foreign domination" and said that Jews and Arabs are cooperating successfully in varied fields of municipal, commercial and labor affairs. He told the Political Committee that "Arabic is taught in all Jewish secondary schools in Palestine" and that the Jewish Agency is spreading knowledge of Arabic in the Jewish settlements.

Anti-Semitism Rife

He referred to the Mufti as the head of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee and charged him with being "directly involved during the war in the Nazi policy of the extermination of European Jewry." He also emphasized that although Hitler is gone, anti-Semitism in Germany and other parts of Europe is as rife as ever and "potentially militant and fierce."

David Ben Gurion, speaking before the vote in the afternoon, said that the only real and long lasting solution of the Palestine problem is a Jewish State and a Jewish-Arab alliance. He appealed to the United Nations to promote such a solution. "The Jewish nation in its own country must become a free, independent state, with membership in the United Nations," he said. "It is eager to cooperate with its free Arab neighbors to promote the economic development, social progress and the real independence of all the Semitic countries in the Middle East."

Ben Gurion asked the United Nations "to set right" the failure of the British Government in Palestine and "to insure that the international obligation toward the Jewish people in Palestine is faithfully fulfilled." This obligation, he said, is "the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people" as provided in the Mandate and other international documents.

Ben Gurion charged Britain with responsibility for the mass extermination of Jews in Europe by barring their entrance to Palestine under the White Paper policy. He also charged Britain with introducing racial legislation and a police regime in Palestine. He emphasized that Britain was not authorized by the Mandate to find a solution for Palestine but was charged by the League of Nations with carrying out a definite settlement determined by herself and confirmed by all the Allies and the Syrian-Arab Committee. Therefore the British statement that they tried for years to settle the Palestine problem and have failed "is open to misunderstanding" since Britain was not charged with discovering a solution but with carrying out the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people, the Agency chairman said.



Touching upon the Arab arguments that the Arabs are not responsible for the persecution of Jews in Europe and do not consider it their obligation to relieve the plight of the European Jews, Ben Gurion said it never entered the mind of the Jewish Agency to charge the Arabs with solving the Jewish problem or asking Arab countries to accept Jewish refugees.

Self-Liberation

"We are bringing homeless and persecuted Jews to our own country and settling them in Jewish towns and villages," he declared. "There are Arab towns and villages in Palestine—Nablus, Jenin, Ramleh, Zarnucka, Libia, Terschicha. You will not find a single refugee in any of them. The Jews who are returning to their country are settled in Petach Tikvah, Rishon L'Zion, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem, Dagania and other cities and villages built by us. The return of the Jews to their country is a work of self-liberation and self-reconstruction which is contributing to the reconstruction and liberation of the country as a whole."

Reviewing Jewish achievements in Palestine, Ben Gurion said that they are as beneficial to the Arabs as to the Jews. "We have no conflict with the Arab people," he stated. "On the contrary, it is our deep conviction that historically the interests and aspirations of

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The Inquiry Commission appointed by the United Nations will undoubtedly, in the course of its study of the Palestine problem, give its attention to the British White Paper of 1939. This shameful document which contains a unilateral interpretation of the Mandate, stopped Jewish immigration and restricted the purchase of land to Jews in 95 per cent of the area of Palestine.

On May 2, 1939, a day after the publication of the White Paper, the then Colonial Secretary, Malcolm Macdonald, its author, forwarded a copy of this document to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. He requested that the White Paper be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Commission for its endorsement.

The thirty-second session of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations met in Geneva on June 16, 1939. This was the last session of the Commission. The importance which the British attached to the decisions of the Mandates Commission was indicated by the fact that Colonial Secretary Macdonald himself, accompanied by a staff of high officials of the Colonial office, attended the meeting.

Macdonald Quizzed

The Mandates Commission spent 11 days discussing the White Paper. There were two and sometimes three sessions each day. Participating in the sessions were representatives of France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway

individual Arabs in Palestine, but that the Mandate definitely stresses the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine. Furthermore, he emphasized that the Mandate was entrusted to Great Britain for the sole purpose of establishing a Jewish National Homeland in the whole of Palestine.

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Rappart countered by rejecting such a comparison. When the Mandate was given to England, it was clear that the Arabs in Palestine had to submit to the conditions of the Mandate. The Arabs got their freedom in a number of Arab states but Palestine was designated by the nations of the world for the settlement of the Jewish people. Could any people who are in a given land complain about their climate? The Balfour Declaration is the *climate* of Palestine. So they spent days and nights—the members of the Mandate with the representatives of the Mandatory Power. Macdonald tried all ruses to secure some assent on the White Paper but failed. The majority of the Mandates Commission decided

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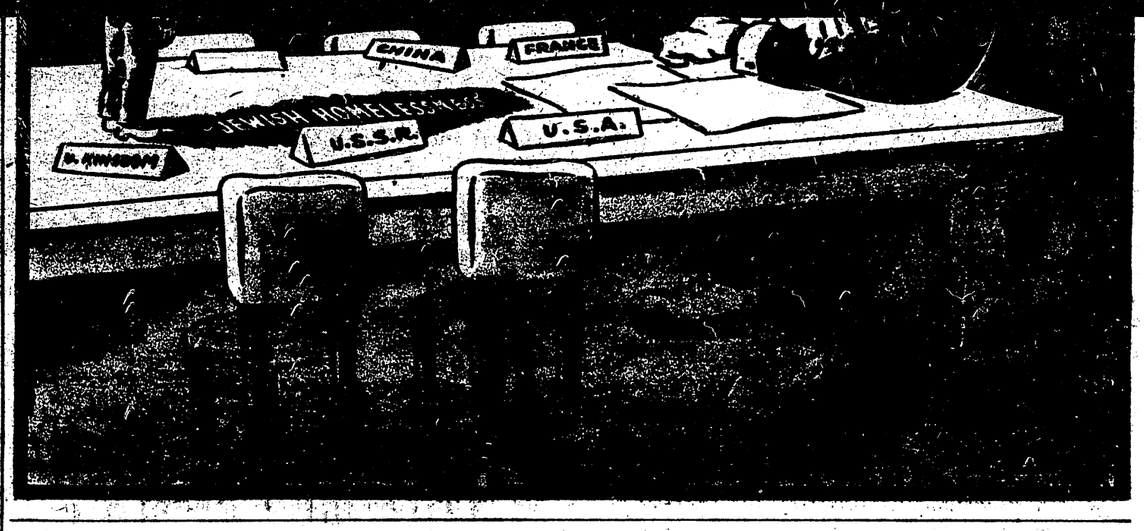
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Reviewing Jewish achievements in Palestine, Ben Gurion said that they are as beneficial to the Arabs as to the Jews. "We have no conflict with the Arab people," he stated. "On the contrary, it is our deep conviction that historically the interests and aspirations of the Jewish and Arab peoples are compatible and complementary. A Jewish-Arab partnership based on equality and mutual assistance will help to bring about the regeneration of the entire Middle East. We Jews understand and deeply sympathize with the urge of the Arab people for unity, independence and progress. And our Arab neighbors I hope, will realize that the Jews in their own historic homeland can under no conditions be made to remain a subordinate, dependent minority, as they are in all other countries of the Diaspora."





Moshe Shertok, of the American Section of the Jewish Agency Executive, testifying before the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations. Seated behind Mr. Shertok is Dr. Emanuel Neumann.

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Macdonald Quizzed

The Mandates Commission spent 11 days discussing the White Paper. There were two and sometimes three sessions each day. Participating in the sessions were representatives of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Macdonald attended all sessions and was forced to answer many embarrassing questions which were directed to him by delegates of the Commission. The main opposition was led by Professor M. Rappart of Switzerland, permanent chairman of the Mandates Commission.

Leading the attack on the White Paper, Professor Rappart rejected Macdonald's contentions that the National Homeland had already been completed within the terms of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate. He categorically asserted that insofar as obligations to the Arabs, it was Great Britain's duty to protect the interests of the civil and religious rights of the individual Arabs in Palestine, but that the Mandate definitely stresses the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine. Furthermore, he emphasized that the Mandate was entrusted to Great Britain for the sole purpose of establishing a Jewish National Homeland in the whole of Palestine.

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The Commission recommended to the General Council of the League that the British Government be requested to annul the White Paper.

At the beginning of August 1939, a few weeks before the outbreak of war, Macdonald wrote again to the Mandates Commission and tried to secure from them a partial consent to the White Paper but was rebuffed once more.

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Will Britain Abide by the United Nations Verdict?

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS REPORTER

LONDON (By Airmail).—"Moderate satisfaction" sums up the general reaction of Jewish and pro-Jewish observers to the proceedings at Lake Success. It has been gratifying to watch, from a distance, the effect produced upon the Assembly by the maneuverings of the Powers and the bluster of the Arabs. With the quantity of rope placed at the latter's disposal it was no doubt inevitable that they should come very near to hanging themselves. Possibly the British Foreign Office ought to have foreseen this. It was not its only miscalculation. The Eastern Bloc proved a disappointment in more than one way, with the non-Russian delegations plainly given their voting freedom, and Mr. Gromyko ably balancing himself on the fence.

The wording of the final resolution, which clearly lifts the whole matter beyond the purely Palestinian sphere, must have been another irritation. All in all, the first round has supplied the Government's critics here—among whom the liberals count for more than the left-wingers—with more ammunition than might have been expected.

It was fascinating to watch how the press played the whole thing down when it became clear that the Arabs were not having it all their own way. The "popular" papers ended by ignoring the whole thing. The *Times* performed one of its tight-rope acts, and only the Manchester *Guardian* made it clear to its readers that the Jews had scored a moral victory. But for Alistair Cooke's witty and penetrating dispatches to the *Guardian*, people here would hardly have guessed what really went on at Lake Success.

Bevin's Failure

It is, however, a mistake to think that Mr. Bevin's prestige has suffered in the public mind, or that his critics will turn their heaviest guns upon him during the Labor Party Conference which opens at Margate on May 26. Although the Party's secretary, Morgan Philips, recently told some correspondents that in his view the biggest row in the foreign affairs debate would be over Palestine, several leading members of the Crossman group, which includes Mr. Bevin's ablest and most influential critics, believe otherwise. In their opinion, which is shared by other observers, there will be little public criticism of Mr. Bevin's policy. For this there are two good reasons: In the first place, he will be able to plead that Palestine is *sub judice* and ought not to be discussed. Secondly, and more important, it is beginning to be realized that whatever may happen to Palestine in the end, Mr. Bevin's policy has already failed and is now proof against eventual success. For during his absence in Moscow, his opponents, by forcing the Government to abandon its original proposal for an 18 months military training period, effectively pulled the carpet from under him, and there is now nothing he can do to get that decision reversed. And failing a new decision—which is politically impossible—the bottom has dropped out of any scheme for maintaining large military forces in the Middle East after 1949 at the latest.

As it is put here, the argument sounds a little bald, but looked at through the eyes of the House of Commons members who last month forced the Government to capitulate on the issue of 12 months or 18 months conscription, it has a lucidity which is positively dazzling. The 12 months training period, to which the Labor Government stands committed, means that by 1950 there will be only 100,000 men for all overseas garrisons, for some 50,000 regular long-service men out of the maximum total of 150,000 will be needed as a cadre for the 200,000 annual conscripts who will not be called upon to serve further afield than Germany. With 100,000 men for the whole overseas Empire, it will evidently be impossible to spare an army to hold Palestine down.

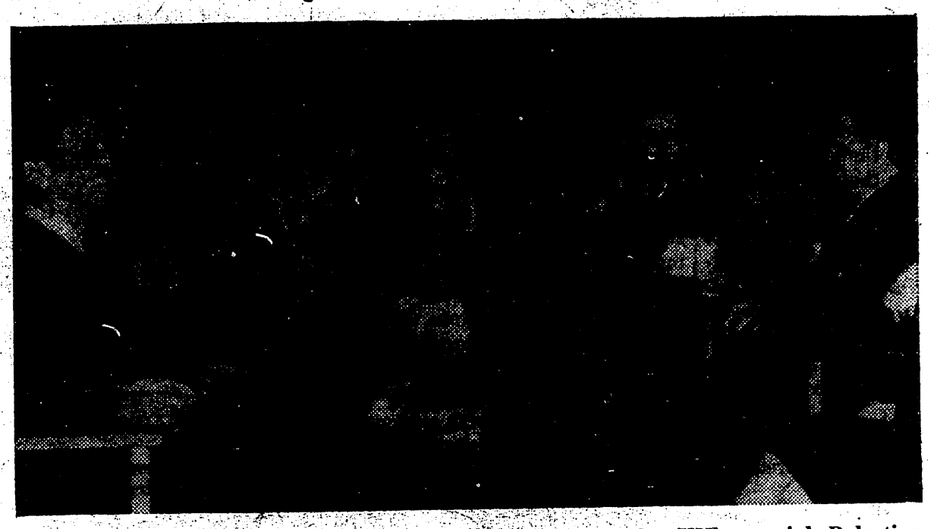
This has no immediate significance, since the problem of the quarter million Jews who are being kept out of Palestine by the British Army, Navy and Air Force, must be solved before 1950. But it means that within a reasonably short time a political solution must be found which does away with the necessity of maintaining these swollen forces.

It is in fact now becoming known that before assenting to the shorter training period, the General Staff extracted a promise from the Cabinet that such political conditions would be created by appropriate means. Be it noted that this silent reversal of policy took place while Mr. Bevin was in Moscow, and that it was forced upon Messrs. Attlee and Alexander by a revolt in their Party which embraced right-wing trade union leaders as well as left-wing intellectuals.

Back Seat

The fact therefore emerges that the "Cadogan Line" will have to be held with forces utterly inadequate for the task, and this helps to explain why Sir Alexander Cadogan took a back seat at the UN. From here, at any rate, it seemed that most of the maneuvering was between the United States and Russia.

It may be that the British Government is reserving for itself the role of umpire between conflicting U. S.-Jewish and Soviet-Arab proposals, but in the light of the above-mentioned facts, the threat—so frequently uttered in recent weeks—that Britain may in the end refuse to carry out the UN's recommendations is beginning to sound a little hollow. For if it implies that in the last resort the British Government may prefer to carry on in Palestine with the policy it is at present pursuing, or something very like it, the short answer is that it cannot do so after 1949 or 1950 in view of the military policy to which it stands committed and which it dare not modify: any proposal to lengthen the conscription period for the sole purpose of holding Palestine down would produce just that explosion which no amount of disinterested concern with human suffering seems capable of provoking. Of this fact, and all that it implies, the Government is very well aware. And so is Mr. Bevin. The public does not realize it yet, but his policy in the Middle East has lost whatever material props it formerly had.



Jewish Agency leaders conferring at Lake Success at the UN's special Palestine session. Left to right: Hayim Greenberg, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, David Ben Gurion, Moshe Shertok and Nahum Goldmann.

British Paper Hits Misleading Official Palestine Propaganda

LONDON.—*The Daily News Chronicle*, one of the great metropolitan British dailies, recently published an editorial in which it sharply attacked the Palestine government for misleading official releases.

The editorial, headed "News from Palestine," published in the news column, reads:

On March 15th, the News Chronicle printed a report issued by the official Palestine Information Office which described how three men of the Royal Navy were drowned "while attempting to rescue illegal immigrants swimming ashore" from the beached M. S. Suzannah.

We have now received an assurance from our own correspondent that this story was entirely without foundation. It is true that the British Navy men were drowned. But this was due to an unhappy accident totally unconnected with the Jewish immigrants—who had no need to swim ashore in any case. The water was shallow enough for wading.

Yet the official report came from the Government source of news in Palestine. It was quite naturally quoted by the news agencies, reproduced in many newspapers and broadcast in the nine o'clock B.B.C. news bulletin the same evening.

Millions of people must have received the impression that three more British lives have been sacrificed because of the misguided attempt of Jews trying to force their way into Palestine. The incident would not have been serious if it were an isolated instance of inaccurate reporting. In fact, we have solid grounds for asserting that this kind of misleading official propaganda from Palestine is all too frequent.

At a time when a Royal Commission is about to investigate the accuracy of news appearing in the independent press, the Government should take steps to look into its own information services.

The Jewish Agency Gave a Good Account of Itself

By DAVID L. MECKLER
Editor, Jewish Morning Journal

The curtain has fallen on Act One of the great international drama called Palestine Problem as enacted and staged by the United Nations at Flushing Meadow and Lake Success, and is about to rise (it probably will already be risen by the time that this appears in print) on bi-national independent Palestine or a divided Palestine is undoubtedly of far reaching importance to us and may even, if it is to be the final proposal, call forth heated discussions and bring about a division or even a fight in our ranks. But the basic principle of the Jewish State is there. Whatever need there may be for expanded boundaries of the Jewish State so that all homeless Jews and Jews who may otherwise desire or be forced to emigrate

Of not lesser importance is the fact that the Jewish Agency emerged from the special session with flying colors. It was recognized politically as the sole representative of the Jewish people on matters pertaining to Palestine. Other Jewish organizations were refused to be heard. This not only strengthened the position of the Jewish Agency but it also strengthened our chances that the Mandate be recognized as the basis of our legal

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Editor, Jewish Morning Journal

The curtain has fallen on Act One of the great international drama called Palestine Problem as enacted and staged by the United Nations at Flushing Meadow and Lake Success, and is about to rise (it probably will already be risen by the time that this appears in print) on Act Two—the proceedings of the Committee of Investigation, appointed by the General Assembly composed of the members of 11 "neutral" nations. Surely it is still too early to draw conclusions on the basis of what has transpired thus far. Yet, we may very well form an opinion and venture to point out the trend of that absorbing, and to us Jews, all-important political drama.

While there were many doubtful moments during the special session when the scales seemed to have weighed heavily down against us, the session, nevertheless, ended on a very hopeful note, primarily due to Soviet Russia's Andrei Gromyko's surprising move in enunciating what some had characterized, and not at all undeservedly, as the Soviet Union's Balfour Declaration. Indeed, Gromyko's "Balfour Declaration" goes much further than the original Balfour Declaration, for it recognizes clearly and irrevocably the very essence of Zionism—the Jewish State. Gromyko did not speak of a Jewish Homeland or even a Commonwealth, but definitely of a Jewish State.

Whether the Jewish State is to be materialized in a bi-national independent Palestine or a divided Palestine is undoubtedly of far reaching importance to us and may even, if it is to be the final proposal, call forth heated discussions and bring about a division or even a fight in our ranks. But the basic principle of the Jewish State is there. Whatever need there may be for expanded boundaries of the Jewish State so that all homeless Jews and Jews who may otherwise desire or be forced to emigrate to Palestine shall find the doors open for them now and in the future, Jews are to be restored to nationhood in the land that by the promise of the Almighty and the law of the nations had been destined as the home of the Jewish people.

With Soviet Russia committed to the Jewish State, the other powers, particularly those of the Big Five, may hardly be able to repudiate it. Britain, still adhering to the Mandate, can hardly reject a Jewish State. Surely this is not to be expected of the United States. The fear that Soviet Russia may side with the Arabs and thus give cause to America and Britain to counteract by going even farther in favoring the Arabs is thereby removed, though the rivalry for Arab friendship may yet continue with the Arabs themselves doing their utmost to play one side against the other as it had been their wont during the recent war. On this score, it is to be remembered that the Arabs are playing their game so awkwardly that our main concern should be the great powers and not the Arabs.

Of not lesser importance is the fact that the Jewish Agency emerged from the special session with flying colors. It was recognized politically as the sole representative of the Jewish people on matters pertaining to Palestine. Other Jewish organizations were refused to be heard. This not only strengthened the position of the Jewish Agency but it also strengthened our chances that the Mandate be recognized as the basis of our legal rights in Palestine, thus depriving the Arabs of any chance that their clamor to annul the Mandate be taken in consideration.

Britain may be chastised for not fulfilling her duties under the Mandate and even requested to transfer the Mandate to the United Nations, but the Mandate, as such, seems to be fairly well recognized.

As to the Agency itself, it gave an excellent account of itself. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Moshe Shertok and David Ben Gurion impressed the delegates and the world at large not only with their eloquence and dignity, but also with their logic and legalistic analysis. It is not to be overlooked that the Agency thus reinforced itself, having found common ground for all the elements of which it is composed.

It is only to be regretted that a representative of the Mizrachi was not included in the Agency delegation which appeared before the Political Committee of the United Nations.

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Shevuoth — The Birthday of Judaism

By DR. TRUDE WEISS-ROSMARIN

Editor, The Jewish Spectator

In his profound essay, "Law and Legend" *(Halacha VeAggadah)*, Hayim Nahman Bialik ably demonstrated that all and everything essential and vital for the existence of our people has been made invincible by the armor of Jewish law. Although Bialik, the poet and man of impulse, was keenly alert to the need of the "love of the Land," he yet insisted that love is sterile, if not sustained by the deeds born of the discipline of the Law.

The architects of the Jewish people, in millenia and centuries past, likewise knew that Eretz Israel is too important for Jewish survival to be entrusted exclusively to the safekeeping of the emotions of patriotism. They therefore made the duty of dwelling in Eretz Israel and contributing to its welfare a religious commandment, binding upon all Jews at all times. According to Jewish tradition, the 613 commandments of the Torah, and their amplifications, were implicit in the Sinaitic Bestowal of the Law, which Shevuoth commemorates. But among those laws, the commandment to dwell in Eretz Israel is in a class by itself, for, according to the Sages, the pious merit of living in Eretz Israel is equal to the accumulated merit of the observance of all other Torah commandments.

Importance of Eretz

What importance the molders of Jewish tradition assigned to Eretz Israel may be gauged from the fact that they permitted no obstacles to stand in the way of the would-be *halutzim* of yesterday. Even the inviolate sanctity of the Sabbath must cede before the urgency of extending the Jewish sphere in Eretz Israel. Although no business must be transacted on the Sabbath, one may buy on the day of rest tracts of Eretz Israel land, by having the contract drawn up by non-Jews, if otherwise the soil might remain unredeemed. Similarly, sons and daughters may, or rather must, act contrary to their parents' wishes, and ignore the commandment to honor father and mother, if they attempt to keep them from settling in Eretz Israel. Jewish law reserves for the husband the right to determine the family's domicile, except when the wife desires to live in Eretz Israel; then the husband must follow her. If he refuses, or if he wishes to leave Eretz Israel while she desires to stay on, Jewish law adjudges him unqualifiedly guilty.

Next in importance to *yishuv-ha-aretz* (settlement of the land) is *geulat ha-aretz* (the redemption of the land). There is not a more sacred Jewish commandment than to redeem the soil of Eretz Israel and cultivate it, so that Jews may dwell on it. In centuries past, Jews yearning for national normalcy thought of their lost homeland in the same manner they regarded their unfortunate brethren who were held captives by extortionist jailers that resorted to kidnapping Jews as a lucrative occupation. *Pidyon shevuyim* (redemption of the captives) was regarded by yesterday's Jews as a *mitzvah* brooking no delay or interference. On like manner, *geulat ha-aretz*, the redemption of Eretz Israel soil, was a sacred and coveted privilege.

Talmudic and Midrashic sources abound in touching statements avowing the unique love of the People of Israel for Eretz Israel. The Sages held that God prefers a tiny settlement in Eretz Israel to the Great Sanhedrin abroad. And they said that "he who dwells in Eretz Israel and speaks Hebrew is assured of his share in the world-to-come." There is no greater claim to Jewish distinction than being born in Eretz Israel. The Sanctuary was situated in Benjamin's territory, because Benjamin, though the smallest of the twelve tribes, had the *yichus* that its ancestor saw the light of the world on Eretz Israel soil, Jacob's other sons were born abroad.

Jewish nationalism is a unique phenomenon without an analogy. But there is an explanation for the depth and fiery ardor of the national determination of our people and Bialik phrased it admirably: the synthesis of Law and Legend, feeling and reason, heart and brains in the concentration upon our national goal. During the entire stretch of Jewish homelessness—and before—all our people's resources were focussed on rendering the inevitable detrimental effects of the *Galut* less harmful, while harnessing and marshalling the Jewish action and thought areas for the territorial restitution.

Mr. Bevin and the American Council for Judaism, who delight in "exposing" Zionism as a very recent movement and one, moreover, that is allegedly divorced from the Jewish traditions of the past, betray such abysmal ignorance that there is simply no basis for discussion, even if there were not the barrier of the latent malicious intention. On every turn and corner of Jewish life, the interlocking bond of Jewish religion and Jewish nationalism impresses itself upon the unprejudiced student with the cogency of facts. Shevuoth, the birthday of the Jewish religion, is also the birthday of Jewish nationalism, for in the Sinaitic code—and the many Jewish codes deduced from it—the concern for the people and its land is etched in indelible letters.



A rehearsal scene from the Pargod production of "Shylock '47." Left to right: Shabbatai Tabachnik, Chaim Ostrowsky, Simon Rozowsky.

'Shylock '47,' New Pargod Production, to Open May 27

If William Shakespeare had lived today, would he have written "The Merchant of Venice"? The members of Pargod Theatre have a very definite theory on this subject. They answer the question in their current production, "Shylock '47," which presents "The Merchant of Venice" as Shakespeare might have written it had he lived through the last decade of world history.

This exciting production, which is sponsored by the Hebrew Arts Committee of the American Zionist Youth Commission in cooperation with the Histadruth Ivrith, is scheduled for opening in New York City on May 27, 8:40 P. M., at the Juilliard School of Music, Broadway and 122 Street. This significant occasion, on which Pargod Theatre hopes to make a permanent contribution to the general literature of the theatre, will launch the new Hebrew Arts Foundation, Herman L. Weisman, chairman of the American Zionist Youth Commission, announces. All sponsors who have contributed over $100 to the newly formed Foundation, will be the guests of the Hebrew Arts Committee at this premiere. The occasion will be a gala affair, at which will be present celebrities of the art and theatrical world, and communal leaders.

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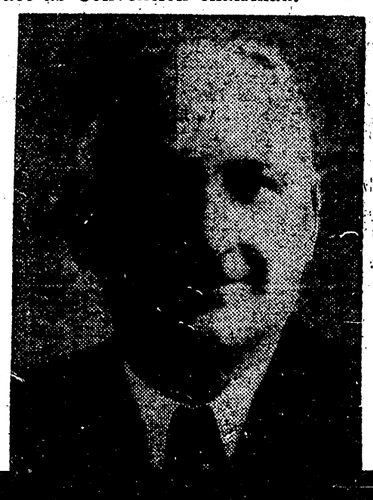
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Solomon Groper, a cab driver who is a member of the Atlantic City Zionist District, contributing his check for $100 for the ZOA Expansion Fund to Julius Waldman, District president.

U. S. Jewry Contributes $150,000,000 for Palestine

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U. S. Jewry Contributes $150,000,000 for Palestine

American Jews have made contributions totalling more than $150,000,000 to public institutions in Palestine for the development and settlement of the country since the inception of the Mandate, Dr. Israel Goldstein, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, declared.

Speaking at a preview of the UPA's latest documentary film, "Look Homeward, Wanderers", Dr. Goldstein declared that this year the program of UPA agencies alone for the upbuilding of Palestine industrially and agriculturally geared toward the absorption of immigrants will require $82,000,000, the major portion of which will have to come from American Jewry.

Turning to the United Nations debate on Palestine, Dr. Goldstein expressed the opinion that the UN committee of inquiry, after its visit to Palestine, "will know that the welfare of the Jewish people as well as the interests of the Arab people, as distinguished from those of the Arab politicians, can be safeguarded most effectively through Jewish immigration, Jewish enterprise and Jewish management."

At the same time, he said that while Jewish Agency spokesmen have pleaded eloquently before the UN, "the most powerful advocate of the Jewish cause is Jewish Palestine itself" whose constructive achievements "create an unanswerable argument for the Jewish National Home."

Pinchas, Youth Leader, to Leave For Palestine

Raphael Pinchas, Palestine-bound president-founder of the Manhattan Zionist Club, will be honored at a Farewell Reception on Sunday, June 8, at the Park Central Hotel, New York, it has been announced by Adolph Flax and Israel Berman, co-chairmen of the Raphael Pinchas Reception Committee.

Mr. Pinchas' departure for Eretz Israel fittingly rounds out 15 years of intensive activity toward realization of the Zionist ideal.



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Belsen Survivors Settled in Palestine

A happy ending to years of suffering and uncertainty was recorded by the recent arrival in Palestine of 431 survivors of the notorious concentration camp of Bergen Belsen, where a joyous welcome was accorded them by the Yishuv. This group, ranging in age from 5 to 72 years, including 25 orphans, is now become rapidly integrated into various farming settlements through the United Palestine Appeal, constituent agency of the United Jewish Appeal's $170,000,000 campaign. Many of the new arrivals had received specialized training in the DP camps in Europe as part of the extensive training program developed by the Jewish Agency and the Joint Distribution Committee.

Palestine Night At Carnegie Hall

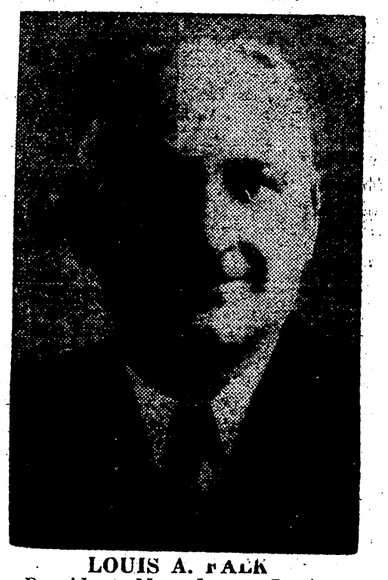
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LOUIS A. FALK
President, New Jersey Region

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, vice president of the ZOA, will be the guest speaker at the Convention and an outstanding musical program is also in process of preparation.

With the increase in the number of districts in the Region since the last state Convention, it is expected that an even larger number than the 130 delegates who attended last year's convention, held in Paterson, will be present. Uriah Tchack is executive director of the New Jersey Region.

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ZOA horizon
DEVOTED TO EXPANSION FUND, MAJOR PROJECTS, MEMBERSHIP AND GENERAL ZIONIST ACTIVITIES

Omaha IZFA Mass Rally For U. S. Action

The Omaha City Chapter of the Intercollegiate Zionist Federation of America implemented "Action for Palestine Week" with a huge rally which successfully aroused the community to concrete action in behalf of Jewish Palestine. Responding to a stirring appeal by Stanley Dixon, chairman of the Des Moines American Christian Palestine Committee, a resolution voicing the sentiment of the audience for favorable U. S. action was unanimously adopted and copies forwarded to President Truman and other officials. The resolution was introduced by Rabbi Israel Mowshowitz, a delegate to the last World Zionist Congress. Many letters and telegrams were also sent from the rally to Washington.

Action for Palestine Drive in Miami

Greater Miami observed "Action for Palestine Week" with a series of outstanding events which successfully aroused the entire community to action. The local American Zionist Emergency Council, of which Jack D. Burris and Harry Simonoff are co-chairmen, in conjunction with its 32 affiliated organizations, initiated an effective campaign in which every possible medium was utilized to reach the non-Jewish and Jewish population. Addresses were made before important organizations, including a ministerial organization of Greater Miami, and the radio and press were used extensively to rally support in behalf of Jewish Palestine.

New Zionist Song

A new Zionist song, with English lyrics, has just been written by Abe Weiss of New York City.

Entitled "Hymn of the Hundred Thousand," this song is a strong and eloquent plea for justice on behalf of the Jewish people.

Bronx Conference June 8

The Bronx Zionist Region announces that its Fifteenth Annual Conference will be held on Sunday, June 8, at the Park-Central Hotel, New York. The 1947 Conference will consume an entire day and will be climaxed by the Annual Jewish National Fund Dinner at night, at which Judge Morris Rothenberg, president of JNF, will be the principal speaker.

Dr. Hyman Alpern, President of Evander Childs High School, will be tendered a Testimonial Breakfast in tribute to his three years of outstanding achievement as Bronx Zionist Youth Commission Chairman. The Toastmaster will be Hon. M. Maldwin Fertig, honorary president of Bronx Region. Dr. Jacob Greenberg, Associate Superintendent of New York City schools, will be the principal speaker.

The Annual Dinner will officially conclude the Nachlath Bronx project initiated last year. Already the sum of $60,000 has been collected for establishment of this new settlement being named in honor of Bronx Jewry. The corner stone for Nachlath Bronx will be laid in the Negev, when the balance of the $160,000 goal is secured.

All efforts for the JNF and Nachlath Bronx are being directed by the JNF Bronx Council headed by Samuel Kanarvogel, Bronx Region JNF chairman.

Brooklyn Action For Palestine Week Drive

Close to 1200 telegrams urging the United States to demand immediate implementation of the Balfour Declaration were forwarded to President Truman during Action for Palestine week by residents of the East New York, Brownsville and Crown Heights areas of Brooklyn.

Among the participating organizations were the local Masada and Young Judaean groups, as well as ZOA districts 14, 15 and 101. Jerome Rosenberg, Political Action chairman of District 101, was in charge of the proceedings.

Ohio Valley Convention June 7-8

A review of the year's activities and plans for the future will be discussed at the forthcoming Eighth Annual Convention of the Ohio Valley Zionist Region to be held on June 7-8, at the Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis. A full program of events has been arranged, culminating in a banquet at the Lincoln Hotel at which Dr. Emanuel Neumann, ZOA vice president, will be the principal speaker. Governor Ralph Gates of Indiana, will be among the guests of honor. Judge Saul I. Rabb of Indianapolis will serve as toastmaster and Rabbi Samuel Cooper of Charleston will introduce Dr. Neumann.

The two-day gathering will be ushered in with a reception for delegates and friends on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Indianapolis Zionist District. The opening session on Sunday, at which Shoolem Ettinger, convention chairman, will preside, will hear reports of district presidents. Reports on Jewish National Fund, Expansion Fund, Youth activities and Haganah will be rendered by the respective chairmen.

Al Schiff, past regional president and member of the ZOA National Executive, will preside at the early afternoon meeting at which Dr. Sidney Marks, executive director of the ZOA, will be the guest speaker. This will be followed by a business session which will hear reports from Daniel Harrison, regional secretary and Jerry Cantor, regional treasurer. Election of officers will conclude the afternoon's business. Jacob Gilbert, regional president, will be the presiding officer.

A Call to Action

By JOSEPH GOLDBERG
National ZOA Membership Chairman

We have become so accustomed to tragedy after tragedy, to one emergency after another, that we have unconsciously set up a resistance to horror and have become immune to most significant events.

Today we stand at the crossroads of our movement. Today we summon our people, once again, with greater urgency than ever before, to respond with dispatch to aid in the solution of the Jewish problem. What we do today may spell the future of Palestine. What we neglect to do may well impair the status of our movement.

It can be said with all candour that this is no ordinary emergency. It is imperative that our government take the lead in settling the Palestine problem. Many small nations will follow the United States' lead. The President of the United States, our Secretary of State and our Under-Secretary, our Congressmen and our Senators must be contacted. I urge you to write them a personal letter. Stereotype form letters are useless. Urge them to insist that our foreign policy on Palestine be implemented by the United Nations and that in the interim period, the gates of Palestine be opened to receive the flow of destitute and homeless refugees; that restrictions on the sale of land be removed.

Your membership in the Zionist Organization is *now*, more than ever before, doubly important. If you or any member of your family is not a member, your joining today will immeasurably help this cause. We shall be judged by our numbers. Our increased membership will give our leadership greater effectiveness in the presentation of our cause.

This is a double call. Will you take part in the making of Jewish history? Will you join our people as a member of the Zionist Organization of America and as an emissary rendering real service? YOU MUST ANSWER THIS CALL TODAY!

Westchester Convention Scheduled for June 8

The 12th Annual Convention of the Westchester Zionist Region will be held on Sunday, June 8, at the Port Chester (N. Y.) Jewish Center, according to an announcement by Theodore Zeiler, chairman of the Convention Committee.

Assisting Mr. Zeiler on the Committee are Sol Collins, Arthur Pekelner, Barney Rappoport and Thomas K. Saltzman. Robert Lagunoff is president of the Region.



New England Zionist leaders and members of the Regional Education Committee making plans for Zionist Week observance. Seated (l. to r.): Dr. Frances Burnce, Dr. Morton J. Robbins and Dr. Michael Lucacer. Standing, same order, are Rabbi Leo Shubow, Dr. William B. Furie and Jacob Cohen.

A Wire to ZOA District Leaders

Since writing to you on May 7,* I have had the great privilege of presenting the Zionist case [illegible] ranks. Please ask every Jew in your community whether I can speak in his name by enrolling in the ZOA [illegible]

In New England

The Administrative Council of the New England Zionist Region [illegible] president of Boston University, Prof. Philip Bunker of Boston University, and Judge Lewis Goldberg of the Massachusetts Superior

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Al Schiff, past regional president and member of the ZOA National Executive, will preside at the early afternoon meeting at which Dr. Sidney Marks, executive director of the ZOA, will be the guest speaker. This will be followed by a business session which will hear reports from Daniel Harrison, regional secretary and Jerry Cantor, regional treasurer. Election of officers will conclude the afternoon's business. Jacob Gilbert, regional president, will be the presiding officer.

A Call to Action

By JOSEPH GOLDBERG
National ZOA Membership Chairman

We have become so accustomed to tragedy after tragedy, to one emergency after another, that we have unconsciously set up a resistance to horror and have become immune to most significant events.

Today we stand at the crossroads of our movement. Today we summon our people, once again, with greater urgency than ever before, to respond with dispatch to aid in the solution of the Jewish problem. What we do today may spell the future of Palestine. What we neglect to do may well impair the status of our movement.

It can be said with all candour that this is no ordinary emergency. It is imperative that our government take the lead in settling the Palestine problem. Many small nations will follow the United States' lead. The President of the United States, our Secretary of State and our Under-Secretary, our Congressmen and our Senators must be contacted. I urge you to write them a personal letter. Stereotype form letters are useless. Urge them to insist that our foreign policy on Palestine be implemented by the United Nations and that in the interim period, the gates of Palestine be opened to receive the flow of destitute and homeless refugees; that restrictions on the sale of land be removed.

Your membership in the Zionist Organization is *now*, more than ever before, doubly important. If you or any member of your family is not a member, your joining today will immeasurably help this cause. We shall be judged by our numbers. Our increased membership will give our leadership greater effectiveness in the presentation of our cause.

This is a double call. Will you take part in the making of Jewish history? Will you join our people as a member of the Zionist Organization of America and as an emissary rendering real service? YOU MUST ANSWER THIS CALL TODAY!

Westchester Convention Scheduled for June 8

The 12th Annual Convention of the Westchester Zionist Region will be held on Sunday, June 8, at the Port Chester (N. Y.) Jewish Center, according to an announcement by Theodore Zeiler, chairman of the Convention Committee.

Assisting Mr. Zeiler on the Committee are Sol Collins, Arthur Pekelner, Barney Rappoport and Thomas K. Saltzman. Robert Lagunoff is president of the Region.



New England Zionist leaders and members of the Regional Education Committee making plans for Zionist Week observance. Seated (l. to r.): Dr. Frances Burnce, Dr. Morton J. Robbins and Dr. Michael Lucacer. Standing, same order, are Rabbi Leo Shubow, Dr. William B. Furie and Jacob Cohen.

A Wire to ZOA District Leaders

Since writing to you on May 7,* I have had the great privilege of presenting the Zionist case to the United Nations. I sensed a very favorable reaction to our cause not only among the delegates but throughout the nation. We are now entering the final stages when we shall present our full case to the special committee appointed by the UN and in the fall before the full Assembly.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that during the next critical decisive months, Zionist strength shall be at its maximum and that every Jew who is interested in defending the Jewish National Home should enroll in the Zionist Organization of America.

You can render no more helpful service to our historic cause than by enlisting immediately the maximum number of Jews in your community in the Zionist Organization of America. It will greatly strengthen my hands and those who are charged with the responsibility for the proper championing of our case before the world's tribunal, if the Jews of your community would, in overwhelming numbers, enlist in our Zionist ranks. Please ask every Jew in your community whether I can speak in his name by enrolling in the ZOA.

—Abba Hillel Silver

** In his letter of May 7, Dr. Silver said:*

I want to share with you a single aspect of my concern with reference to our prospects at Flushing Meadow at the deliberations of the United Nations.

It is no easy task to create the opportunity for World Jewry to be heard at this forum of world opinion. Our struggles, our sacrifices for democracy, the shocking spectacle of 6,000,000 martyred dead seemingly make little impression upon a calloused civilization. At this moment, the prospects of the world are obscured. There is no freedom from the fears which afflicted all peoples during the uneasy truce between the great wars.

In this struggle for justice and right for our people, we need the enlistment of our maximum strength. The Jewish Agency for Palestine will be asked for how many enrolled Zionists they speak. We need NOW this force of numbers. We must speak for you and your neighbors.

I appeal to you to re-enroll and enroll every adult Jew into the ranks of the Zionist Organization of America. Do it now because it can only be helpful in the today of political action, not in any tomorrow.

I know I can count on your cooperation. Let me hear from you in these respects.

In New England

The Administrative Council of the New England Zionist Region heard a full report of the critical problems facing the movement from Dr. Morton J. Robbins, regional president, as well as reports from district chairmen within the region. The annual convention of the New England Region will be held next month.

* * *

Harry Levine of Leominster, prominent Zionist leader, chairman of the New England Zionist Youth Commission and a member of the National Administrative Council of the ZOA, received national honorary membership in Alpha Epsilon Pi, one of the largest Jewish fraternities in the country. Among the outstanding notables paying tribute to Mr. Levine for his philanthropic, communal and Zionist contributions, particularly to youth, were Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, Prof. Philip Bunker of Boston University, and Judge Lewis Goldberg of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

Zionist Week, May 11-18, was observed throughout the New England Zionist Region with a series of forums, symposia and Palestine musical programs, in which outstanding leaders and organizations participated. The week's activities culminated in a pilgrimage to the national shrine at the Touro Synagogue in Newport (R. I.) at which the Rhode Island Zionist Federation were hosts. A tour of Newport was conducted by the local Zionist district.

* * *

Considerable interest is being manifested in the Essay Contest on the subject "Fifty Years of Modern Zionism" which is being sponsored jointly by the New England Region and the Boston *Jewish Advocate*.

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The booth manned by members of the Boro Park Young Folks Zionist District located at 13th Avenue and 49th Street, Brooklyn, which spurred the drive for telegrams and letters to President Truman calling for the United States to carry out its long-established policy on Palestine. Over 600 telegrams and 850 letters were sent.

Proposed Constitutional Revision

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to ARTICLE X, Section 1, of the Constitution of the Zionist Organization of America, which reads as follows:

This Constitution may be amended upon recommendation of the Executive or the Administrative Council, or upon a petition signed by at least two hundred and fifty members in good standing, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates voting at a regular or special session of the Convention, provided written notice of the proposed amendment is given to each Region, District, Society and Affiliated Organization at least thirty days before such Convention, and the proposed amendment is published in the official publication of the Zionist Organization of America at least thirty days before such Convention. This Constitution may also be amended by the Convention, without prior notice, by a two-third vote of all the delegates elected to it

A joint meeting was held of the National Executive Committee and the National Administrative Council in the Conference Room of the American Zionist Emergency Council on April 27th, 1947, at 8 P.M. in the evening of that day, wherein an amendment to the Constitution was proposed for submission to the Convention of

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Dated: New York City, N.Y.
April 28, 1947

Dr. Sidney Marks
Secretary

UJA Honors Herbert Kent

Guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Tobacco and Allied Trades Division of the Greater New York United Jewish Appeal, held recently at the Hotel Astor in New York City, was Herbert A. Kent, president of P. Lorillard Co.

This dinner climaxed the annual UJA drive in the tobacco industry which, this year, has a goal of $500,000—double the 1946 objective. Edward J. Regensburg and Benjamin Siegel are co-chairmen of the division's drive for 1947.

Although a non-Jew, Mr. Kent has long been active in the UJA drives in New York City, but has modestly shunned the limelight. This year, however, UJA drive leaders overrode his objections by designating him guest of honor for the annual dinner as a token of respect and as a testimonial to the efforts he has devoted to this cause in past years.

Heller Addresses

Nordwind Spurs Life Membership

With the advent of the ZOA convention in less than two months, Willy Nordwind, national co-chairman of the Expansion Fund, reports that efforts to enroll life memberships have been intensified throughout the country.

A special effort in this direction is taking place in Massachusetts, where Nordwind, a former resident, has been closely associated in Zionist and communal activities since 1928. As a result of the campaign, several life memberships have been reported from Boston and other communities in New England.

Leventhal Heads Okla. City ZOA

Headed by Irving Leventhal, who is serving his second term as president, the slate of officers includes Rabbi Aaron Decter, honorary chairman; Harry Janger, first vice president; Sam Singer, second vice president; Leon Srago, secretary and Paul Lieberman, treasurer.

Levine Chairman of Ussishkin League

Dr. Harris J. Levine has been elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ussishkin League at a recent meeting at Jewish National Fund headquarters in New York. The League is an organization designed to implement the plan of Dr. Abraham Granovsky, head of the Keren Kayemeth, to secure irrevocable insurance policies making the Jewish National Fund the beneficiary.

Judge Morris Rothenberg, president of the JNF in this country, will serve as honorary president of the Ussishkin League, Mendel N. Fisher will be the secretary and Abraham Krumbein will serve as treasurer.

Bnai Zion Convention June 13

The Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of Bnai Zion will be held during the weekend of June 13, 1947, at the St. Charles Hotel, Atlantic City (N. J.).

Abraham A. Redelheim, Nassi, announced the appointment of Harry A. Pine of Newark (N. J.), as chairman of the Convention Committee.



DAN WEISS



RABBI DAVID L. GENUTH

Kinsman Jewish Center Joins ZOA

The Kinsman Jewish Center of Cleveland, has voted unanimously to join the Zionist Organization of America and to be affiliated with the Cleveland Zionist Society, of which Dr. Abba Hillel Silver is president.

At a recent ceremony held in The Temple in Cleveland, the list of members and a check for their dues was presented to Sidney Weitz, president of the Temple, who accepted on behalf of the Cleveland Zionist Society. Dan Weiss is president of the Kinsman Jewish Center, Fred Miller is chairman of the Board of Directors and Rabbi David L. Genuth is spiritual leader.

25th Anniversary Issue of Hadoar

On the eve of Shevuoth, the *Hadoar*, only Hebrew weekly in the United States, will appear in a special 25th Jubilee issue. The issue, which will contain 272 pages, edited by Menaham Ribalow, will carry special articles, feature stories, poems and other literary material by renowned Hebrew writers in this country, Palestine and throughout the world.



Fohs Gives $50,000 to Technion

A donation of $50,000 to the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, by F. Julius Fohs, consulting geologist and engineer of Houston (Texas) and New York, was announced by J. W. Wunsch, president of the American Society for the Advancement of the Institute.

The Institute, which is the only engineering school in Palestine, comprises an Engineering College, a Nautical School, a Technical High School, and a Graduate School. The Institute has an enrollment of over 1,000 students, including 50 American veterans studying there under the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights.



J. W. WUNSCH

President, American Society for Advancement of Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine.

Cantor Glass Leaves For Palestine

Cantor Myro Glass, noted Zionist of Indianapolis, is scheduled to sail for Palestine on the S. S. Queen Elizabeth on June 11.

Cantor Glass' visit to Palestine is closely linked to the projected establishment of a choir colony Assaph in Palestine, which is being sponsored by the Palestine Symphonic Choir Project of which he is the chairman. While in Palestine, Cantor Glass plans to present a number of concerts on behalf of this project.



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The proposed amendment to ARTICLE V, Section 1 reads as follows:

Membership dues of the Zionist Organization of America shall be $5.00 per annum, which shall include payment of the Shekel to the World Zionist Organization. The Annual Convention of the Zionist Organization of America is authorized to increase membership dues and fix the amount thereof.

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Heller Addresses Youngstown Rally

Dr. James Heller of Cincinnati, addressed a huge rally in Youngstown (O.), to enlist community-wide mobilization on behalf of the Zionist cause. More than a thousand Youngstown citizens, including notables representing the religious, cultural and political life of the city, attended. Speakers included the Mayor of the City, Judge Philips, Judge Eugene Bennett, Ford Agey, prominent attorney and Rabbi Helfgott, who presided.

Responsible for the overwhelming success of the meetings were Martin Goldman, Oscar Altshuler, Joseph Friedman, Irwin Kretzer, Max Myerovitch and others.

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Leaders in the Pittsburgh Zionist District membership campaign. Seated (l. to r.): Emanuel Spector, chairman of the campaign steering committee; Rabbi Burten K. Levenson; Alex Lowenthal, District president; David Olbum, campaign chairman and Joseph Goldberg, national membership chairman of the ZOA. Standing (l. to r.): Herman Foreman, S. J. Noven, publicity chairman; Herman Fineberg, Joseph Spokane, Jack Pearlman, Samuel Goldstock, H. M. Caplan and Abe R. Cohen.

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THE
New Palestine
REPORTER ISSUE

Vol. XXXVII No. 19 | JUNE 13, 1947 | SIVAN 25, 5707

McDonald, Morgenthau, Welles at Convention

Sumner Welles, former U. S. Under-Secretary of State, and James G. McDonald, member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, will address the political sessions of the 50th Annual Convention of the ZOA which will be held from July 3-6, at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City. A special United Palestine Appeal session will be addressed by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., National Chairman of the UJA. The entire Palestine situation in the light of the UN session will be reviewed by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Emanuel Neumann.

Attention is drawn to the fact that June 22 is the final deadline for receipt in the National Headquarters of election reports to the Convention from all ZOA Regions, Districts and Bnai Zion Chapters.

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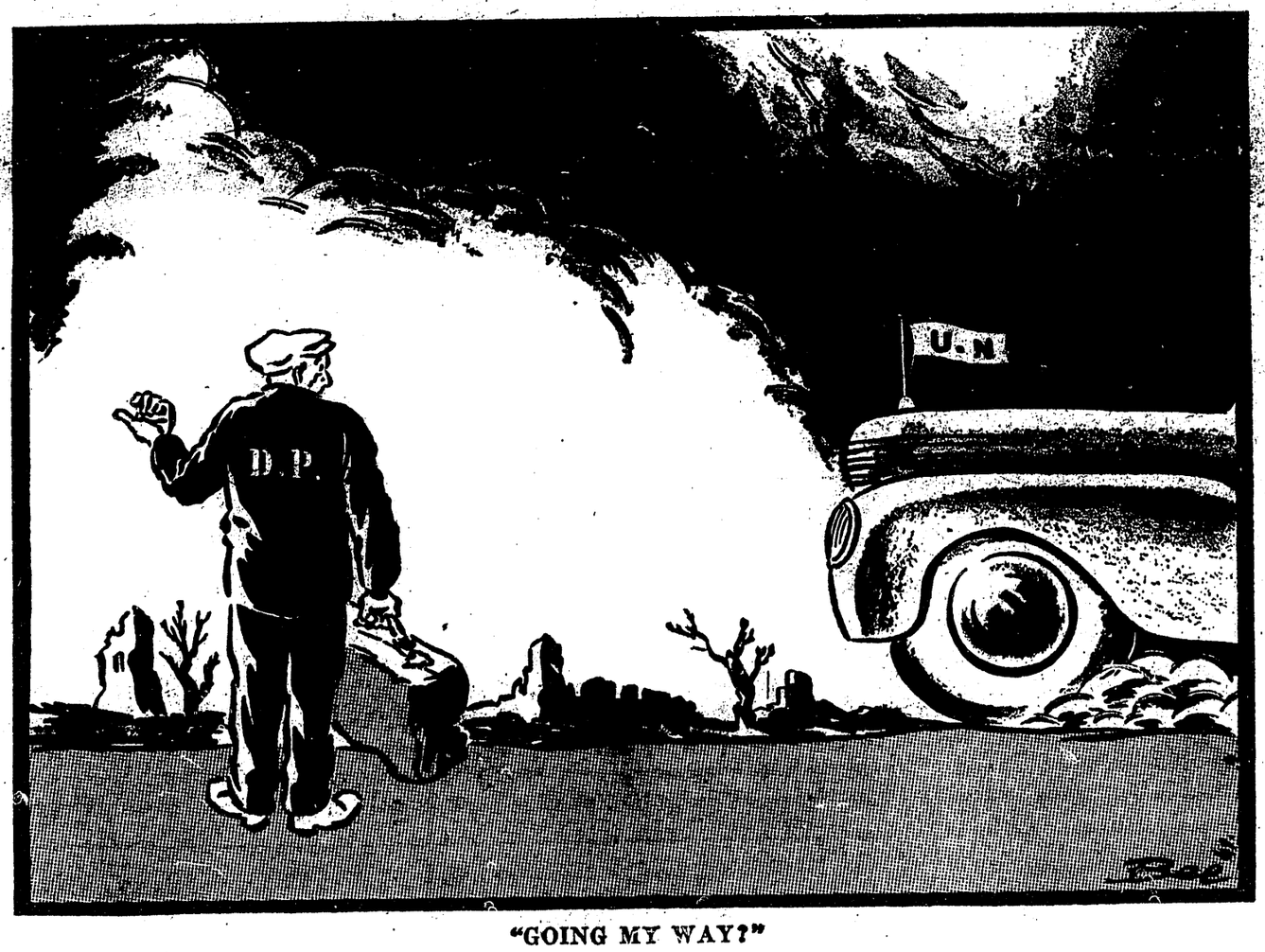
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"GOING MY WAY?"

Washington Continues Silent Stand on Palestine

News Letter

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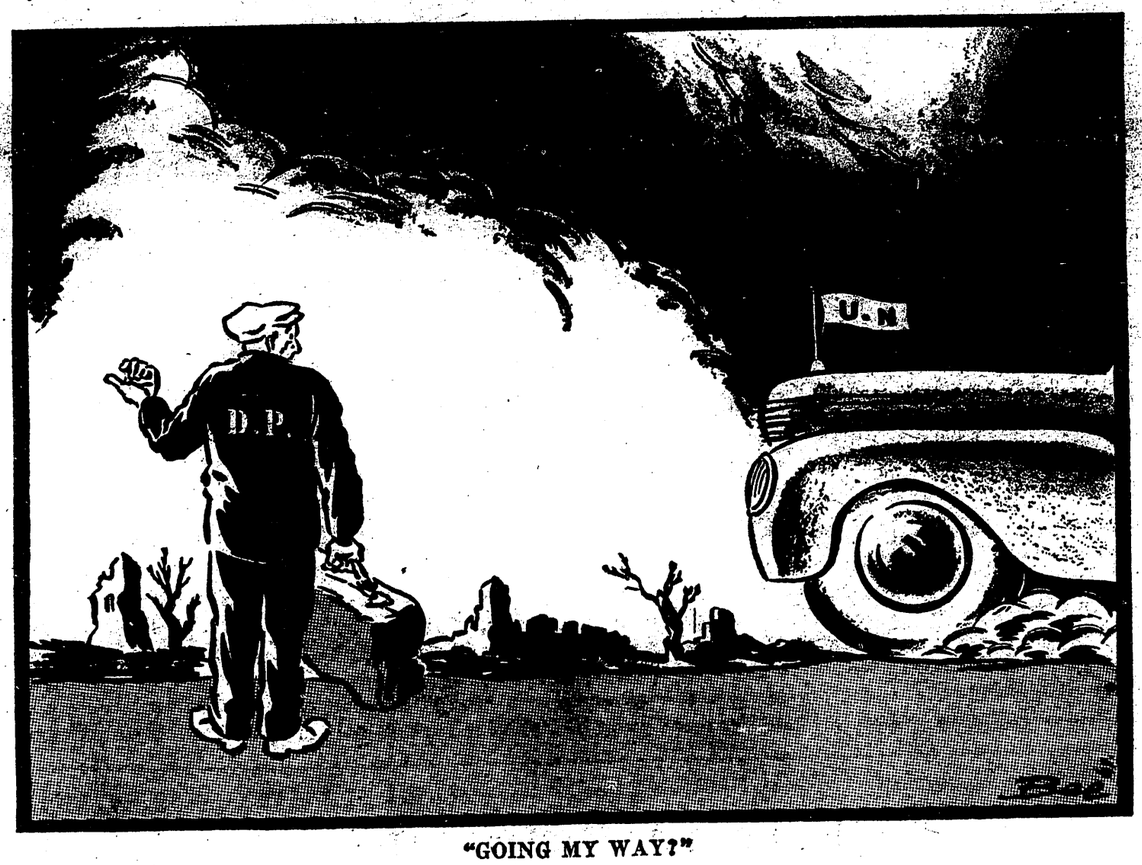
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Washington Continues Silent Stand on Palestine

By MURRAY FRANK

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS REPORTER

WASHINGTON.—All is quiet along the peaceful Potomac—unusually quiet. Occasionally, some brave soul will, in a moment of weakness, utter that strange word "Palestine," which somehow vanishes into the thin air of Washington without the slightest echo. Here and there, an eyebrow is raised or a shoulder is shrugged at the culprit who dared to disturb the peaceful, idyllic atmosphere along the Potomac and his remark is quickly dismissed and forgotten.

Such an incident occurred a few days ago during the hearings of the House Judiciary Sub-Committee on Immigration on the Stratton Bill to admit 400,000 displaced persons of all nationalities into the United States as an effort to solve the DP problem. Assistant Secretary of State John H. Hilldring was testifying on behalf of the State Department in support of the bill. Towards the close of his prepared statement, after emphasizing that the only logical solution is to resettle these people in the United States and other countries, he added the following significant remark:

"We will not lessen our efforts to resettle as many of these displaced persons as possible in Europe and Latin America, *and to obtain a just solution of the Palestine problem which may enable a large number of displaced Jews to enter the Holy Land.*"

This was the first time that the question of Jewish immigration into Palestine had been injected at the hearings on the Stratton Bill, which began June 4 in Washington. No sooner did these words fall from his lips when the room became suddenly alive. The members of the sub-committee sat up, their eyes and ears glued on the witness. Rep. Frank L. Chelf, Kentucky Democrat, immediately stopped the witness to inquire whether among the nations from whom the U. S. expects support in solving the DP problem, the State Department also hopes to get Britain's aid in the matter of Jewish immigration to Palestine.

Gen. Hilldring eyed the young Kentuckian for a brief moment, then dropped his eyes and his voice and talked vaguely of the cooperation from "other nations" in resettling the DPs without naming any one nation. At this point, Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, a member of the sub-committee, took up the situation to inquire whether it will be the policy of the U. S. to insist on the fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration, thereby implying that such a step would simplify the problem of Jewish immigration into Palestine.

It was plain that the witness had let himself in for trouble. He turned uncomfortably in his chair, his face visibly reddened and the shifting of his eyes from side to side clearly showed embarrassment. Then, as if in a pleading tone, he said: "Palestine is an involved problem . . . I am not prepared to discuss it."

Celler, however, still hoped to get some clarification out of Hilldring about his reference to Palestine in the prepared statement. He, therefore, pointed to the traditional policy on Palestine of this Government, to the utterances of its Presidents during the past quarter of a century, to the resolutions adopted by both houses of Congress and to the planks in the platforms of our two political parties. Can the witness merely say whether the efforts of this Government to "obtain a just solu-

(Continued on Page 8)

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Historic and Turbulent Days—A Summary of Events

As these lines are written, the UN fact-finding committee is about to open its hearings in Palestine with representatives of the Jewish Agency, the Yishuv and of the Arab population invited to render testimony.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine, both the American Section and in Jerusalem, have completed preparation of the Jewish case which will be presented to the UN Commission in Palestine by David Ben Gurion, Moshe Shertok and other members of the Agency Executive. No hearings have been held by the committee in New York prior to its departure. However, a comprehensive brief containing the legal and historic aspects of the Jewish case has been submitted to the members in writing by the American Section which is headed by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

Former Chief Justice of Sweden, Emil Sandstroem, has been elected as chairman of the UN Committee of Inquiry. The Committee has accorded liaison status to the Jewish Agency, the Arab Higher Committee and the Mandatory Power. This decision will afford an opportunity to the Jewish Agency liaison officer to attend the sessions, to submit evidence and to question witnesses.

Conference Asks Jewish Commonwealth

On the eve of the departure of the Committee on Palestine, the American Jewish Conference, representing 64 recognized national organizations to which belong the overwhelming majority of the American Jewish community, submitted a momorandum to the committee calling for the immediate admission of Europe's displaced Jews to Palestine and the reconstitution of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth. It also urged the UN Committee to visit the displaced persons camp in Germany.

The statement pointed to the need for an immediate change in the current regime in Palestine, which is based on the 1939 British White Paper, because the present situation is fraught with danger "The course on which the Mandatory has embarked carries with it the eminent danger of plunging Palestine into total chaos which might well lead to the final destruction of a people whose fate has now become the concern of the United Nations," the statement said.

The UN Committee has not yet made any decision as to whether it will visit the DP camps in Europe. It is expected that the decision on this question will be made at a later stage of its Palestine study.

On June 5, President Truman in a proclamation, called on citizens and residents of the United States to refrain from activities which may "inflame the passions" of peoples in Palestine, while the United Nations is considering the problem of Palestine.

The President's statement is considered as an answer to two recent protests which the British submitted to the State Department over advertisements which have been published in the United States press and which have been interpreted as inciting to violence against British authorities in Palestine.

Citing the resolution as adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations which called upon all governments and peoples and particularly all the inhabitants of Palestine to refrain from the threat or use of force pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the special Committee, the President's proclamation said:

"The search for a fair and workable solution of the Palestine problem is one of the most difficult and important tasks confronting the United Nations. It is in the



interest of the United States as well as of the United Nations that the efforts of the United Nations to solve this problem meet with success. Activities calculated further to inflame the passions of the inhabitants of Palestine, to undermine law and order in Palestine, or to promote violence in that country are certain to create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the Palestine problem and to render still more difficult the tasks which the United Nations has before it."

In Palestine, the Jewish Agency issued a sharp rejoinder to High Commissioner Sir Alan G. Cunningham's charge blaming Jewish leaders in Palestine for the violence. The spokesman also gave the lie to the High Commissioner's contention that the situation in Palestine was such "in which a policeman is shot and lies wounded in the street besides a bus queue, no member of which lifts a finger to help him." No such incident has ever happened, the Jewish Agency spokesman angrily declared.

The Jewish Agency spokesman said that terrorism was the fault of Britain's repressive policy of arrests and deportations "and such speeches as Bevin's." Bevin at a speech at the Labor Party Conference at Margate described the problem of Palestine as a reflection of a "Jewish-Gentile war." The Jewish Agency spokesman added that it is the political lawlessness of the government which encourages terrorism.

In this connection, it is regretted that President Truman in his proclamation did not also address himself to the British in Palestine urging them to halt their illegal acts which is a direct encouragement to terrorism.

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, in a statement issued in New York, expressed puzzlement at the reports from Palestine regarding Ben Gurion's advocacy of partition. His statement emphasized that the Jewish Agency "has never approved any such proposal.

"I find it difficult to credit these reports, inasmuch as the Executive of the Jewish Agency has never approved any such proposal nor has the Executive any authority to do so. The case of the Jewish Agency was officially presented by its representatives, including Mr. Ben Gurion, at the recent special session of the United Nations. There has been no change in policy since then. The same case, more fully documented, will undoubtedly be presented to the Committee of Inquiry of the UN unless the General Council of the movement should prescribe a different course.

No Partition or Binationalism

"Our movement has taken no position favoring either partition or binationalism. If the Committee of Inquiry should propose these or any other solution, our movement will have full opportunity to consider them and determine its attitude. It would be regrettable to have the situation made more difficult now by confusing versions of our position. We stand and will continue to stand upon the full Zionist program as adopted by the Zionist Congress at Basle, and as subsequently reaffirmed by the Executive of the Jewish Agency at its recent plenary session in Jerusalem."

A few days later, Ben Gurion announced that his recent proposal was his own private opinion and did not represent the viewpoint of the Jewish Agency.

A heated discussion has also been engendered by a decision of the Vaad Leumi (Jewish National Council) in Jerusalem, by a vote of 9-5, to invite Dr. Chaim Weizmann to testify in its behalf at the UN Inquiry Committee. United Zionist Revisionists, certain sections of the General Zionists and the Sephardim who are not represented on the Council, strongly protested against this decision.

While they, as well as leading members of the Jewish Agency Executive, feel that Dr. Weizmann appear before the Committee of Inquiry in view of his great historic achievements and high standings, his testimony should not be officially in behalf of the Jewish Agency of Palestine, since such appearance would encroach upon the prerogative of the Jewish Agency. It is assumed that Dr. Weizmann accepted the invitation of the Jewish National Council.

The entire question, however, will be discussed at the session of the Jewish Agency Executive, which was scheduled to open on June 11.

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Dr. Sneh denounced imperialism as "enemy No. 1," and accused Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of an attempt to sabotage the UN Palestine Committee by his declaration that he would accept only a unanimous solution "meaning that which will be acceptable to himself and Arabs."

Agency Signs Trade Agreement With Hungary

JERUSALEM.—A commercial exchange agreement between Jewish Palestine and Hungary has been signed covering a wide variety of products to be exchanged

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of "Behind the Silken Curtain," which ran serially in *The Palestine Post*, was subjected to strict censorship, and the printing of several chapters was forbidden. However, the censors completely ignored the Hebrew edition.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine, both the American Section and in Jerusalem, have completed preparation of the Jewish case which will be presented to the UN Commission in Palestine by David Ben Gurion, Moshe Shertok and other members of the Agency Executive. No hearings have been held by the committee in New York prior to its departure. However, a comprehensive brief containing the legal and historic aspects of the Jewish case has been submitted to the members in writing by the American Section which is headed by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

Former Chief Justice of Sweden, Emil Sandstroem, has been elected as chairman of the UN Committee of Inquiry. The Committee has accorded liaison status to the Jewish Agency, the Arab Higher Committee and the Mandatory Power. This decision will afford an opportunity to the Jewish Agency liaison officer to attend the sessions, to submit evidence and to question witnesses.

Conference Asks Jewish Commonwealth

On the eve of the departure of the Committee on Palestine, the American Jewish Conference, representing 64 recognized national organizations to which belong the overwhelming majority of the American Jewish community, submitted a momorandum to the committee calling for the immediate admission of Europe's displaced Jews to Palestine and the reconstitution of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth. It also urged the UN Committee to visit the displaced persons camp in Germany.

The statement pointed to the need for an immediate change in the current regime in Palestine, which is based on the 1939 British White Paper, because the present situation is fraught with danger "The course on which the Mandatory has embarked carries with it the eminent danger of plunging Palestine into total chaos which might well lead to the final destruction of a people whose fate has now become the concern of the United Nations," the statement said.

The UN Committee has not yet made any decision as to whether it will visit the DP camps in Europe. It is expected that the decision on this question will be made at a later stage of its Palestine study.

On June 5, President Truman in a proclamation, called on citizens and residents of the United States to refrain from activities which may "inflame the passions" of peoples in Palestine, while the United Nations is considering the problem of Palestine.

The President's statement is considered as an answer to two recent protests which the British submitted to the State Department over advertisements which have been published in the United States press and which have been interpreted as inciting to violence against British authorities in Palestine.

Citing the resolution as adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations which called upon all governments and peoples and particularly all the inhabitants of Palestine to refrain from the threat or use of force pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the special Committee, the President's proclamation said:

"The search for a fair and workable solution of the Palestine problem is one of the most difficult and important tasks confronting the United Nations. It is in the



interest of the United States as well as of the United Nations that the efforts of the United Nations to solve this problem meet with success. Activities calculated further to inflame the passions of the inhabitants of Palestine, to undermine law and order in Palestine, or to promote violence in that country are certain to create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the Palestine problem and to render still more difficult the tasks which the United Nations has before it."

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Life in Palestine

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Agency Signs Trade Agreement With Hungary

JERUSALEM.—A commercial exchange agreement between Jewish Palestine and Hungary has been signed covering a wide variety of products to be exchanged between the two countries. Imports from Hungary will include electric and radio apparatus, building material, timber and preserved meats. Palestine exports will include citrus fruits, chemicals, foodstuffs, medical and dental equipment, pharmaceutical products and clothing.

The recently established Jewish Agency Trade and Transfer Office for coordinating Jewish Palestine's exports and imports is negotiating similar agreements with Holland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania.

Needed Palestine Capital Exported to Britain

JERUSALEM.—The Palestine Government has exported £114,000,000 of the country's finances to Britain although Palestine is "starved" for capital to expand its young and restive economy, it is charged by the economics editor of *B'terem*, a leading Palestine monthly. These figures are based on official reports issued by the Palestine Council for Currency, covering the fiscal year ending March 31, 1946.

Palestine financial institutions are permitted to invest in Palestine no more than 40 per cent of their deposits, and are compelled by the Government to invest the other 60 per cent in Britain. Thus, £6,000,000 of Palestine's bank deposits are now in London, mainly in Government bonds. Palestine Government reserves are similarly invested in Great Britain. Efforts to prevail upon the Palestine Government to invest in Palestine bonds have failed, the writer says, "for the simple reason that Britain's interests are nearer to the heart of the Government than the welfare of the population of Mandated Palestine."

Jewish Fruit Harvests Trebled in Decade

JERUSALEM.—In the past 10 years, the yield of fruit in Jewish farming has trebled—from 8,500 tons in 5697 (1936/37) to 25,500 tons in 5706 (1945/46).

Arabs Guests At Jewish Festivities

JERUSALEM. — Hundreds of Bedouins, as well as Arab notables, joined Jewish colonists from all parts of Palestine in a mounted "fantaseeya" (horseback dance) at the wedding of Eliahu Navi, secretary of the Watchmen's Union, in an open field near Even Yehuda (Natanya). They also celebrated the Bar Mitzva ceremony of the son of another watchman, Shmuel Horowitz.

Crum's Book in Hebrew Sold Out

TEL AVIV.—The first printing of a Hebrew edition of Bartley Crum's "Behind the Silken Curtain" was practically sold out within a week. The production of the Hebrew version in record time, even before copies of the original edition had reached local bookshops, was made possible by the great interest shown by both the American publishers, Simon and Schuster of New York, and the author himself, who wrote a special preface to the Hebrew translation.

The English language version of "Behind the Silken Curtain," which ran serially in *The Palestine Post*, was subjected to strict censorship, and the printing of several chapters was forbidden. However, the censors completely ignored the Hebrew edition.

New General Zionist Housing Project

RAMAT GAN. — The cornerstone has been laid near here for a new General Zionist housing project consisting of 40 buildings. The work is being conducted by the Shikun Ezrachi (Citizens Housing Company) and financed by the General Zionist "Constructive Fund." As a result of partial subsidization by this Fund, apartments will be rented at the extremely low annual rental of £50 ($200).

This represents the third settlement project of the Constructive Fund, which was established at the World Conference of General Zionists held in Basle during the 22nd World Zionist Congress.

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Who's Who on the UN Commission of Inquiry

Emil Sandstroem
Sweden

Gray-haired, dignified Emil Sandstroem, Sweden's representative to the UN's Palestine Commission, has been chosen chairman of the Commission. The new chairman is Sweden's representative on the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and is a former Chief Justice of Sweden.

Now 60 years old, Judge Sandstroem is a familiar figure in the field of international law. He has also been busy on the international scene as chairman of an international organization for relief in Greece from 1943 to 1946, under the Swedish Red Cross. In the squabble concerning Trieste a few months back, the United States suggested his name as one of the possibilities for the post of Governor of Trieste.

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Ivan C. Rand
Canada

The most significant thing in the career of Justice Ivan Cleveland Rand, Canada's delegate to the Commission, is that as late as March, 1947 he authored an article on Louis D. Brandeis, for the *Canadian Bar Review*. As most of the delegates on the Commission are comparatively unknown, each item concerning them is of utmost importance. It is of great significance, then, that Justice Rand of the Canadian Supreme Court, should be acquainted with the activities and accomplishments of a great Jewish jurist and great Zionist.

Justice Rand was born 64 years ago in New Brunswick, Canada. He was educated both in Canada

Jorge G. Granados
Guatemala

At the age of 47, heavy-set, Dr. Jorge Garcia Granados is one of Guatemala's top diplomats. Thus, in choosing him as a member of the UN's Inquiry Commission on Palestine, his country evidenced its sincerity toward the entire problem.

Dr. Granados, currently Guatemala's Ambassador to the United States, is a notable lawyer, public relations expert and well-versed in the complex and power-ridden sphere of international oil. Born in Guatemala City, Dr. Granados was educated within the confines of his homeland. Married, he is the father of four children. His diplomatic career was begun when he became secretary of the Guatemalan Legation to El Salvador in 1920. At the time, Dr. Granados was only 20 years old. But apparently he proved a good man, because a year later he headed his legation in Great Britain.

More than only a lawyer, Dr. Granados must have been a persuasive writer and director of publicity, for from 1926 through 1927, he headed his government's publicity department. Ten years later, he was named the head of propaganda in Latin America for the Spanish Republic. He held this post from 1937 through 1938, at a time when the Spanish Republic was constantly in the headlines and when liberals realized that Spain would be the proving ground of the next world war. The fact that Dr. Granados was on the side of the Republic is indicative of liberalism in Dr. Granados' makeup.

Dr. Granados was a professor in the University of Mexico. But even more interesting is the fact

11-nation Commission on Palestine, for the majority of the men are jurists of one kind or another. Ulloa was chosen vice-chairman of the Commission. Ulloa is 54 years old and has been prominent in his nation's politics for 35 years.

Born and educated in Lima, Ulloa also studied in Paris. He is a Doctor of Jurisprudence and Doctor of Political and Administrative Sciences. His public career began in 1912, when he became secretary of the Third International Congress of American Students. Then he was a professor of maritime law and the legal consultant of the Bank Association of Lima.

Ulloa's star rose when he was named the director of *El Peru*, a political newspaper, in 1931. Using this job as a stepping stone, Ulloa became Minister of Foreign Affairs five years later. From this point onward, he won recognition as one of the top diplomats in Latin America. The year he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, he was named the Peruvian delegate to the Inter-American Conference for the maintenance of peace. The following year Ulloa was the president of Peru's delegation to the League of Nations and was made a member of the Council of the League. With all this diplomatic work, Ulloa managed to find the time to write about 10 books.

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One of the most eloquent speakers for the Jewish cause at the recent UN session on Palestine was Professor Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat, Minister Plenipotentiary and permanent representative of Uruguay to the UN. That he has been chosen to represent Uruguay on this Commission in some measure offsets the choice of the member of Iran.

Born in San Jose, Uruguay 49 years ago, Professor Fabregat taught history at the University of Montivedeo, the same school at which he had won a degree in the Humanities. From 1929 to 1932 he was Uruguay's Minister of Education. Political clashes between him and the ruling Government forced him to leave his native land in 1933. He went to Brazil where he became a professor in the Faculty of Philosophy and Liberal Arts.

An educated man and a professor for years, the Uruguayan has written many books and came to the United States to do research on a work on Lincoln. He taught at the University of Illinois and at Mills College.

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The Netherlands

Blond Nicolaas Selhorst Blom, 48-year-old Dutch jurist and diplomat, is the Netherlands' representative on the UN's Palestine Commission. His career started in 1923, when he was only 24 years old. Utilizing the opportunity of becoming an important man in the Dutch colonial empire, he went to the Netherlands East Indies and served there as a judge for many years. He later was attached to the Department of Justice of the N.E.I., of which he became the head.

A prominent leader in colonial affairs, Mr. Blom was responsible for many of the social laws of the Indies. During the war, when all Dutchmen were forced to leave their island empire, Mr. Blom was active as a member of the temporary N.E.I. Government in Australia. He helped organize the military civil affairs organization attached to the Allied forces.

During the last Assembly of the UN (in 1946), Mr. Blom was an alternate delegate of The Netherlands. He next won prominence when he was chosen to his present job as a member of the UN's Palestine Inquiry Co-

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student in Oxford, in philosophy; another, Brilej of Yugoslavia, studied law, but spent most of his adult life (he is only 37) fighting as a partisan against his country's invaders. The Iranian studied political science and the Uruguayan is a professor of history who majored in the Humanities.

Two of the members of the Commission are Moslems. Four are distinguished judges in their native lands. A few of these men have written books. One is an expert on oil. Another has written about Brandeis. A third was propaganda director for the



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Justice Rand was born 64 years ago in New Brunswick, Canada. He was educated both in Canada and at Harvard Law School, where he graduated *cum laude* in 1912. From that year until 1926, he practiced law in various parts of Canada, but in 1924 and through 1925 he was Attorney General for New Brunswick, his birthplace. His home town career was capped with even greater success when he was elected to the New Brunswick Legislature in 1925. In 1926 he became counsel to the Canadian National Railways and held the post for 17 years. On April 22, 1943, Rand was named to the Canadian Supreme Court. Not only is Justice Rand an outstanding Canadian jurist, but he was named arbitrator in the Ford strike in Canada last year and conducted the hearings in that important labor fracas.

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Dr. Granados was a professor in the University of Mexico. But even more interesting is the fact that he wrote a book on the "History of Mexican Oil." This is particularly significant when it is realized that oil is one of the key questions of Palestine. To a man who has been sufficiently interested in oil to write a book about it, Palestine must be a fascinating problem. He, at least, will be able to sit through the hearings with a great appreciation of the power politics being played in the name of morality, under the shadow of oil.

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Karel Lisicky
Czechoslovakia

A master of many languages, a long-time diplomat and soft-spoken peacemaker, Dr. Karel Lisicky of Czechoslovakia is his nation's representative on the 11-member Palestine Commission.

Born in Moravia 54 years ago, Dr. Lisicky studied in Alsace-Lorraine, Prague and Strasbourg. He specialized in law. After World War I, Dr. Lisicky followed the natural diplomatic ladder, first as secretary of the Czech Legislation in Paris (his tour of duty coincided in his last year there with that of Entezam of

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This is written not to emphasize the difficulties of reporting, but to highlight the fact that the members of this important commission are known only in the small realm of diplomacy, in the sub-regions, as it were, of this world.

Obviously most of the countries tried to choose judges or lawyers. And most of them did that. Of the 11 men, eight are judges or lawyers. One (Hood of Australia) spent 20 years in journalism and was an honor student in Oxford, in philosophy; another, Brilej of Yugoslavia, studied law, but spent most of his adult life (he is only 37) fighting as a partisan against his country's invaders. The Iranian studied political science and the Uruguayan is a professor of history who majored in the Humanities.

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These men have a rough job. Some of the most intense hopes of the world, and particularly of the Jewish people, are carried on their shoulders. If the world is to survive, if justice is to prevail at all, these men will see the Jewish cause as one which deserves and requires their full support and understanding. If this Commission succeeds in aiding the Jewish cause, it will have served justice. If it doesn't, cynicism and power politics shall have been the victors.

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THE NEW PALESTINE, an American Zionist publication devoted to Jewish affairs, is published semimonthly from September to May inclusive, three times in June and monthly in July and August by the Zionist Organization of America. All communications should be addressed to THE NEW PALESTINE, 41 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Subscription price, $2.00; Canadian subscription, $2.25; foreign subscription, $3.00. Reentered as second class matter April 17, 1947, at the post office in New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. 68

Directed to the Wrong Address

Last week President Truman issued a proclamation calling on Americans to refrain from any activities which would "inflame the passions of the inhabitants of Palestine, to undermine law and order in Palestine or to promote violence in that country." The proclamation is well taken. However, it is directed to the wrong address. The President based his proclamation on the appeal which the United Nations Assembly addressed to "all governments and peoples" to abstain from violence while the UN Committee is studying the Palestine problem.

The UN appeal was addressed not only to the Jews and the Arabs but also to governments. The UN appeal was endorsed unequivocally by the Jewish Agency for Palestine immediately after its adoption. No indication of compliance came from the British Government which by its illegal acts in converting Palestine into a police state, in barring the doors of Palestine to Jewish refugees and forcibly deporting them to Cyprus concentration camps is directly encouraging acts of desperation on the part of the members of the Yishuv.

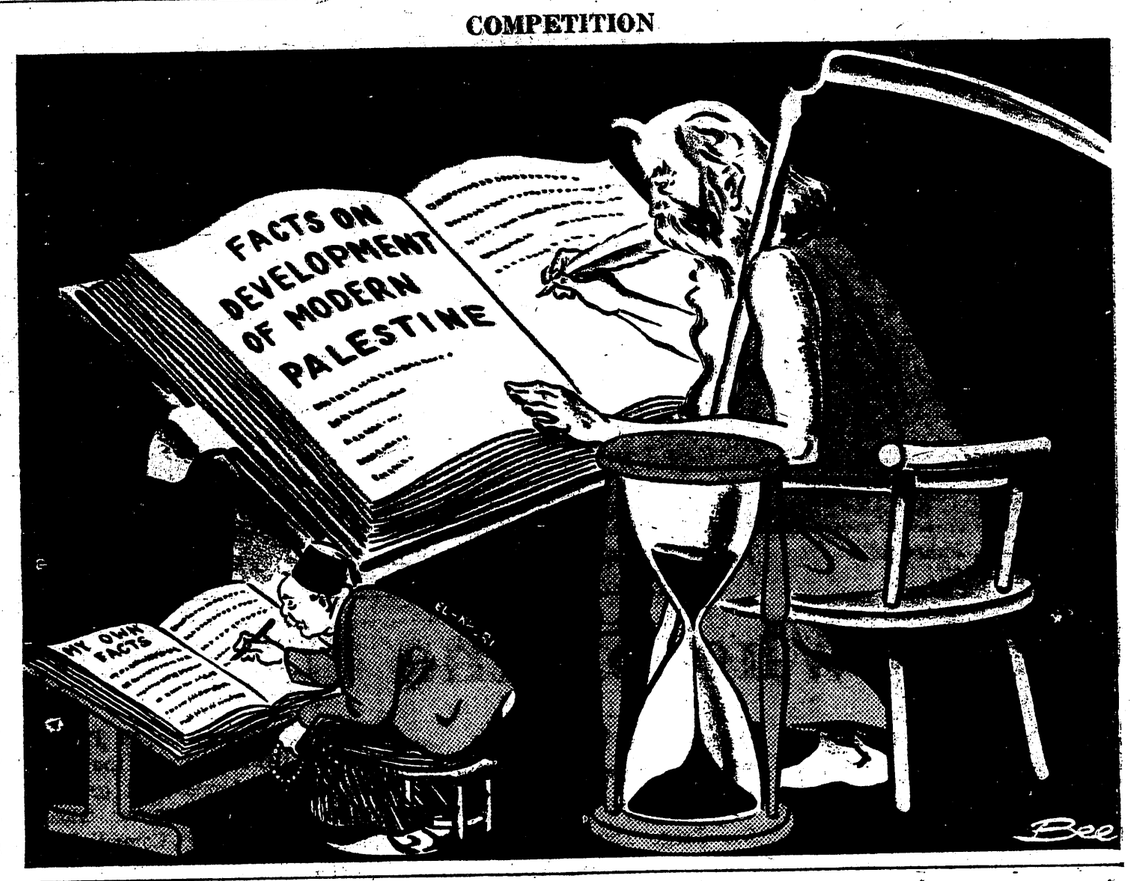
British Should Abide Also

It would therefore be most helpful if the President were also to call upon the Mandatory Government to halt these illegal acts which are at the very root of the disturbances in Palestine. It would be highly appropriate for the President to insist that the British Government abide by the UN resolution—that it end military rule in the Jewish National Home, that it restore civil liberties to the Jewish inhabitants of the country, that it fulfill its duties as the Mandatory by permitting the immediate entry of homeless Jews into Palestine and by removing the restrictions on Jewish development which British leaders have themselves condemned.

We direct the attention of our readers to the articles by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Moshe Sneh published on another page of this issue. Dr. Sneh significantly warns of a struggle between real democracy and oil strategy on the Palestine issue. Our government's silence of many months on the Palestine question cannot be described as a reflection of true democracy considering that the will of the American people was voiced in Congressional resolutions and in pronouncements by President Truman himself.

In issuing his statement, the President has fallen for the bait of the British Foreign Office. It is significant that the British Government has waited until after the closing of the Special Assembly of the UN in using the UN as a forum to secure international sanction for its illegal policy in preventing Jewish refugees from reaching the shores of

COMPETITION



the special committee of the UN was being appointed. There was nothing in the resolution which empowered the Secretary General to take any action as to its implementation, or to ask an accounting from member states as to their compliance with the request of the British Government.

The warning of our leadership for redoubled vigilance now assumes ever greater meaning.

The United Jewish Appeal

The emergency session held by the UJA in Wernersville (Pa.) over last weekend heard a report that the sum of $115,000,000 had been raised to date toward the 1947 quota of $170,000,000 of the UJA for refugees, overseas needs and Palestine.

Although this sum, as national chairman Henry Morgenthau, Jr. pointed out, reflects a remarkable measure of the generosity of Americans in meeting their responsibilities in relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs, the total achieved so far has to a degree fallen short of expectations. On the basis of the campaign for the year, $127,500,000 should have been raised in the Spring portion of the UJA drive to assure the attainment of the full goal by the end of 1947. With the dissolution of UNRRA, the burdens on the part of UJA of providing relief and rehabilitation and to enable refugee settlement in Palestine will be increased manifold. American Zionists, especially, are duty-bound to give their maximum to the UJA, of which the United Palestine Appeal is a constituent part. The goal set for 1947 must be raised if the ever growing needs of Palestine immigration and colonization are to be met in this crucial year. Contribute your full share. The conscience of American Zionists must be clear. Give! give! give!

Simon Shetzer

Comments

By LUDWIG LEWISOHN

While the investigating committee of the United Nations is engaged in its task and while the Zionists of America are preparing themselves for the memorable 50th Convention, a quite cold-blooded survey is in order. This survey is not cheerful but it becomes men who bear the burden of a great destiny to face the facts without illusions, with tranquil determination.

There is no diminution in the unfathomable stubbornness, the stealthy, brutal determination of the British Labor Government to betray and destroy our cause. Not only is there no gesture toward even a formal acknowledgement of the validity of Article 80 of the Charter of the United Nations which provides for the interim execution of Mandatory obligations during such periods as the present. New and morally horrifying measures are attempted by Britain. They are three:

Further Restrictions

1. A determined effort to stop the flight of Jews from the various European hells in which they languish.

2. The attack of the British Embassy in Washington not only on what American funds may

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In issuing his statement, the President has fallen for the bait of the British Foreign Office. It is significant that the British Government has waited until after the closing of the Special Assembly of the UN in using the UN as a forum to secure international sanction for its illegal policy in preventing Jewish refugees from reaching the shores of Palestine. It is deplorable that Secretary General Trygve Lie of the UN also has fallen into the trap so cleverly laid by the British Foreign Office. As Dr. Silver, chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency pointed out, the resolution adopted by the General Assembly was intended to refer to violence or the threat of violence in Palestine pending the report of the UN Inquiry Committee. By no stretch of the imagination can it properly be interpreted as calling for cooperation by the UN in the campaign being waged by the British Government against immigration of Jews into Palestine outside the quotas prescribed by the Palestine Government.

Need for Vigilance Sharpened

During the sessions of the UN, the British meticulously abstained from asking for a ban on Jewish immigration. Had the British Government sought to do so, its action would undoubtedly have been challenged on the ground that it was bringing into issue the very matter for which



the special committee of the UN was being appointed. There was nothing in the resolution which empowered the Secretary General to take any action as to its implementation, or to ask an accounting from member states as to their compliance with the request of the British Government.

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Simon Shetzer

The death of Simon Shetzer at the end of a long and cruel illness at the early age of 47 is a particularly grievous loss to American Jewry and to the Zionist cause. American-born, with a brilliant academic record, equally effective as a lawyer and a man of affairs, Simon Shetzer gave the best and highest energies of his life to the redemption of his people. Long before his too brief tenure of the executive directorship of the ZOA, he was tireless in his devotion to that cause to which he brought both secular and Jewish learning, an acute understanding, unerring judgment, a passion and an idealism which no discouragement or annoyance could blunt.

The friends closely associated with him in the ZOA will never forget his serene gaiety, the sweetness of his temper, the courage and helpfulness which he radiated. His memory among us is secure; to his wife and daughter go out the understanding sympathy of the very many who truly share their grief.

Comments

By LUDWIG LEWISOHN

While the investigating committee of the United Nations is engaged in its task and while the Zionists of America are preparing themselves for the memorable 50th Convention, a quite cold-blooded survey is in order. This survey is not cheerful but it becomes men who bear the burden of a great destiny to face the facts without illusions, with tranquil determination.

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Further Restrictions

1. A determined effort to stop the flight of Jews from the various European hells in which they languish.

2. The attack of the British Embassy in Washington not only on what American funds may flow to the dissident groups in Palestine but on those nationally controlled funds which *may* be used for the redemption of our martyrs in their land.

3. The authoritatively reported interference of the Palestinian regime with the irrigation of the Negev.

Number 3 is worthy of special note. The world is in the grips of hunger and deterioration through hunger. A supposedly civilized state prevents the reclamation of desert lands. The whole thing is below as well as beyond the power of invective. And the American government is silent.

A farcical climax to the matter is, for the present, to be found in Mr. Ernest Bevin's perform-

(Continued on Page 11)

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U. S. Stand—Uncommunicative

By DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Our government has finally bestirred itself to do something about Palestine. It has issued another statement. It called upon every citizen of the United States to refrain from engaging in any activity which tends further to inflame the passions of the inhabitants of Palestine or to promote violence in that country while the United Nations is considering the problem of Palestine.

President Truman's statement presumably came in response to the protests made by the British Government against certain newspaper advertisements which have appeared in the American press praising the "terrorists" in Palestine and appealing for their financial support. These advertisements were inserted by no authoritative Zionist body. It is not clear whether the President's statement also applies to that Jewish immigration into Palestine which the British choose to call "illegal," and against whom Great Britain is now endeavoring to rally all the members of the United Nations.

We have been waiting for many months now to hear an authoritative word from the White House on the subject of Palestine, a word of protest, perhaps against the failure of Great Britain to accede to the President's oft-repeated request for the admission of 100,000 refugees into Palestine—a request nearly two years old, or against the action of Great Britain in shelving the unanimous report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, which called for the immediate admission of these 100,000 refugees and for the removal of other illegal restrictions of the British White Paper.

In recent weeks we waited eagerly to hear the United States delegation to the United Nations Special Assembly speak up in behalf of these refugees who have for so long been languishing in the camps of Europe. We expected our American delegation to appeal for an interim arrangement which would make possible their immediate admission, while the United Nations were casting about for a permanent solution of the Palestine problem. But to the amazement of everyone, the United States delegation was most uncommunicative on every issue except the one which would have denied the Jewish Agency the right to be heard at the United Nations—a position on which fortunately, at the last moment, it reversed itself.

We all expected that our government, in comformity with the oft-repeated declarations of policy made during recent years, would give some indications to the United Nations and to its Committee of Inquiry as to what it regards as a just solution of the Palestine problem and the extent to which it is prepared to assume a share in the implementation of such a solution. But no such indication was given. It remained for another power, which had heretofore indicated no particular interest in the problem, to make a clear enunciation of attitude which the President of the Assembly praised as a major contribution to the efforts of the Assembly to solve this problem.

It is very clear to every thoughtful observer that the Committee of Inquiry will work in a vacuum and [illegible] practical solution unless it knows beforehand whether the great powers, and particularly the United States, which everyone realizes holds the key position, are prepared to accept it. It is clear that there will be no new facts unearthed by this Committee of Inquiry which were not already revealed to the former Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry and to the numerous committees of inquiry which preceded it, and no new formulas for the future government of the country not already discussed in one or another of these reports.

To save the Committee of Inquiry from the fate of spending itself in futile abstractions, and the Assembly, in September, from arguing its way into a humiliating impasse, it would have been most helpful if our government had given some direction and leadership to the course of the deliberations—not in order to exert pressure, or to bias the findings of the Committee, but to assist the Committee in handling the problem realistically.

On all of these matters, our government has been strangely silent. It is only on Jewish resistance to the iniquitous British regime in Palestine that our government has felt called upon to make a public declaration. We all wish for peace in Palestine. We deplore the acts of violence and the shedding of innocent blood. Our movement has officially gone on record time and again deprecating all such activities. But it has been powerless to restrain the bitter reaction of a section of Palestine Jewry to the provocative acts of the prime disturber of the peace of Palestine—the Mandatory Government itself.

This government is now using an enormous, expensive military force to push through a policy which is in complete violation of its international obligations, and one which has been condemned by its own leading statesmen. The only legal warrant for the presence of Great Britain in Palestine is to assist in the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home by facilitating Jewish immigration and the close settlement of Jews on the soil of Palestine. Instead, it is driving Jews away from the shores of the Jewish National Home and shiploads of refugees who have been through all the hells of Europe are being brutally turned away to languish in new detention camps. These immigrants are not terrorists. Those who assist them to reach Palestine are not enemies of law and order but the friends of humanity.

The appeal of the United Nations to refrain from the threat or use of force in Palestine, or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the case of Palestine, was directed to governments as well as to peoples, and directed as much to the Government of Palestine as to the Jews of Palestine. The Government of Palestine can have peace and tranquility in Palestine in a few hours, not as the High Commissioner intimated, by crushing the population, but by opening the doors of the country to the homeless refugees who have every right to go there and who will continue to receive the help and encouragement of all just and free-



HOME SWEET HOME?

Real Democracy or Oil Strategy

By DR. MOSHE SNEH

Member, Jewish Agency Executive

A strong warning must be sounded aganist relaxing our alertness on the Palestine issue.

We must not delude ourselves that the United Nations will present us with a ready-made positive solution on a silver platter, because we do not know when the decision of the Assembly will be reached; whether the decision will be favorable to us or not; or whether the British government will implement the recommendations of the UN in the event they will be favorable to the Jewish case. A decision is as yet far off, and still wider is the gap between the decision and its implementation.

American Jewry must remain alert in regard to the attitude of the American government to the Palestine problem. A dramatic conflict is now taking place between the true, democratic will of the American people, which supports the Jewish case, and the dubious oil strategy, which is ready to betray the solemn pledges of the American democracy to the Jewish people. The Jewish community in the United States of 5,000,000 population has a historic role to play in this conflict of two opposing tendencies.

A Warning

I must also warn against undue optimism in regard to the partition policy. This policy will in reality not lead to a viable Jewish state in an adequate area of Palestine. Suffice it to draw a comparison with the British partition plan of India, in order to deduce that the partitioned Jewish state will be restricted to that area which is already in our possession, without the possibility of absorbing the hundreds of thousands of Jews who are in such dire need of emigrating to Palestine. Account must also be taken of the fact that imperialistic reasons will move Britain to oppose with all its

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2. We must continue our efforts of building and expanding the Jewish economic and cultural position in Palestine under all circumstances. Each new village, each new factory, school or hospital is a battle won in the struggle between Zionism and the hostile British regime.

3. We must strengthen the Zionist organizations throughout the world—particularly in America. This is our "state en route." We must conduct ourselves as if we already had a state: democratic freedom of opinion, but unified discipline of action. The separatist actions of unauthorized individuals and groups must cease.

Separatist Action Dangerous

4. Consolidation of the Jewish force of defense and resistance—the Haganah. The Yishuv has recently decided that it will utilize force only to defend immigration, colonization and security. No one has a right to defy the will of our democratic society. No less than this—but also no more—should be done. Separatists who do more can bring about disaster, since they are pressing ahead to a military decision in the British-Jewish conflict—a decision which would not be in our interest. We must have a lasting and energetic resistance, but we must avoid a decisive battle.

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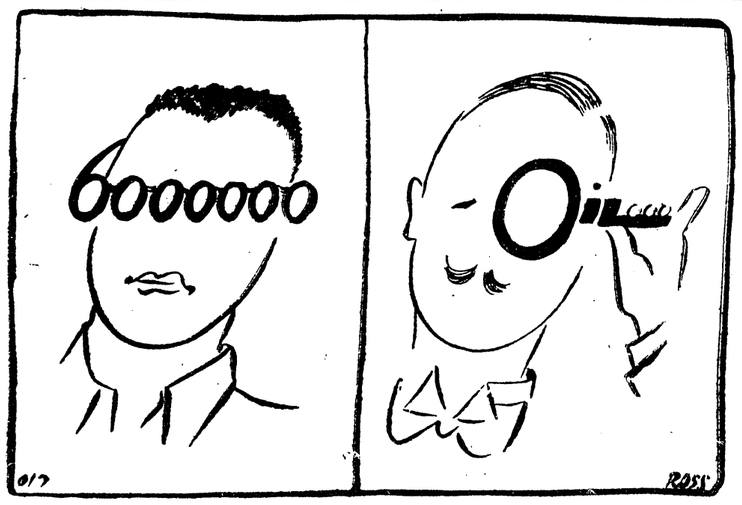
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We Look at the Problem — They Look at the Problem



HOME SWEET HOME?

Real Democracy or Oil Strategy

By DR. MOSHE SNEH

Member, Jewish Agency Executive

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A Warning

I must also warn against undue optimism in regard to the partition policy. This policy will in reality not lead to a viable Jewish state in an adequate area of Palestine. Suffice it to draw a comparison with the British partition plan of India, in order to deduce that the partitioned Jewish state will be restricted to that area which is already in our possession, without the possibility of absorbing the hundreds of thousands of Jews who are in such dire need of emigrating to Palestine. Account must also be taken of the fact that imperialistic reasons will move Britain to oppose with all its strength the inclusion within the Jewish state of the unpopulated Negev. There is also danger that the partition policy will lead to partition without a state, that is, to a solution in the spirit of the Morrison-Grady plan, or of Bevin's anti-Jewish federalization plan.

Our policy must be directed at safeguarding immigration into all of Palestine, the possibility of the development of the whole of Palestine, and Jewish independence in the whole of Palestine. The individual and collective rights of the Arab population will be completely secured within this framework.

Zionist activities in the near future should be conducted along the following lines:

1. An independent political line not bound to any party in world power politics and not directed against any. We cannot and will not become a tool or a victim of international intrigue. We hate war as death, and we are building in the Middle East a position for peace and for international harmony.

2. We must continue our efforts of building and expanding the Jewish economic and cultural position in Palestine under all circumstances. Each new village, each new factory, school or hospital is a battle won in the struggle between Zionism and the hostile British regime.

3. We must strengthen the Zionist organizations throughout the world—particularly in America. This is our "state en route." We must conduct ourselves as if we already had a state: democratic freedom of opinion, but unified discipline of action. The separatist actions of unauthorized individuals and groups must cease.

Separatist Action Dangerous

4. Consolidation of the Jewish force of defense and resistance—the Haganah. The Yishuv has recently decided that it will utilize force only to defend immigration, colonization and security. No one has a right to defy the will of our democratic society. No less than this—but also no more—should be done. Separatists who do more can bring about disaster, since they are pressing ahead to a military decision in the British-Jewish conflict—a decision which would not be in our interest. We must have a lasting and energetic resistance, but we must avoid a decisive battle.

5. The soul of our people is immigration—at the present time, so-called "illegal" immigration. This is the most glorious phenomenon in human history, to witness how people tear through frontiers and run through blockades by a formidable fleet in order to reach the shores of hope. This is a combined operation of freedom-yearning slaves and chalutz-rescuers who are recruited among the ranks of Haganah. As long as this immigration movement continues, no one can defeat us.

All parties that stand firm on the above five points should be drawn into the coalition and thus broaden the basis of the Zionist Executive.



"Sow the Seeds of Hate And so Shall Ye Reap"

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ZOA horizon

DEVOTED TO EXPANSION FUND, MAJOR PROJECTS, MEMBERSHIP AND GENERAL ZIONIST ACTIVITIES

Ohio Valley Conference Elects Ettinger President

Convention Hails Militant Silver-Neumann Program

INDIANAPOLIS. — The eighth annual convention of the Ohio Valley Region, held here, unanimously adopted a resolution hailing the militant policies of the Silver-Neumann administration of the ZOA and extolled its accomplishments and objectives. The resolution was proposed by Gabriel Cohen, editor of the *National Jewish Post* and seconded by Rabbi William Greenfield of Indianapolis.

Shoolem Ettinger of Indianapolis was elected Regional president, succeeding Jacob H. Gilbert of South Bend. The other officers elected included:

Vice presidents: Benjamin Piser, Fred Yenkin, Jerome Jelin; treasurer, Jerry Cantor; executive director, Daniel Harrison; members of the National Administrative Council: Sam Brown and J. Scher.

Resolutions were passed condemning British policy in Palestine and urging the United States to uphold its stated policy as evidenced by the executive and legislative branches of our government before the United Nations. A resolution was also passed requesting increased membership and Expansion Fund.

At the closing banquet session, a stirring and eloquent address was delivered by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, vice president of the ZOA, in which he stated that "the future of Palestine is in the hands of the Jewish people and not in the UN. We have all of the implements of nationhood with the exception of recognition."

Paul Gaiser of Dayton, received a Golden Book certificate in recognition of his services as past president of the Region.

Frisch In Chicago

On a recent trip to the Middle West, Daniel Frisch, chairman of the National Administrative Council of the ZOA, addressed a small group of officers and leaders of the Chicago Zionist Organization on behalf of the ZOA Expansion Fund. Mr. Frisch also attended the annual convention of the Ohio Valley Region.

10th E. Pa. Synagogue Enrolls in ZOA

The Bnai Israel Congregation of Frackville (Pa.) recently joined nine other synagogues in the Eastern Pennsylvania ZOA Region in accepting the "Pottsville Plan," whereby the entire congregation is affiliated with the ZOA.

The plan, initiated by Mike Hanin, president of the Pottsville District, has been most successful in swelling the membership total of the Eastern Pennsylvania Region.

Harry Lehrman and Victor Smith were instrumental in having this plan accepted.



Dr. Sidney Marks, ZOA executive director, presenting to Joseph E. Goldstein (right) a certificate of honor marking 25 years of his loyal service to the Zionist cause at the Seaboard Region Conference. Joseph W. Spector, Regional president, looks on.

Seaboard Region Sets 20,000 Member Goal

Determined to increase the strength of Zionist activity in the Region, the 22nd Annual Seaboard Zionist Regional Conference portrayed the Yishuv as a determined bulwark in the face of all obstacles.





The strength of Zionism in this country through an aroused and militant membership of the ZOA was stressed by Mortimer May, ZOA vice president, and Dr. Sidney Marks, ZOA executive director. Dr. Shlomo Bardin, executive director of the American Zionist Youth Commission, called attention to the importance of youth in the Zionist movement at the

Neumann To Address Phila. Conference

The annual conference of the Philadelphia Zionist Organiza-

Chicago Zionists Elect Ginsburg President at 50th Annual Conference

Ben Zion Ginsburg was elected president of the Zionist Organization of Chicago at the 50th annual conference of the organization held at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago. Mr. Ginsburg, who served as membership chairman for the past two years, succeeds Milton J. Silberman.

Growth Stressed

The growth of the organization and the increased range of its activities were stressed in the reports of Mr. Silberman and Charles Levin, executive director. Both emphasized the additional responsibilities incumbent upon Chicago Zionists with the increase in the size of the group.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, ZOA vice president, offered an analysis of the current world Zionist situation in the light of the special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestine question and the appointment of an inquiry commission to investigate the problem.

I. F. Stone, the noted writer for New York's *PM*, was the principal speaker at the concluding banquet session of the Conference, which served as a testimonial to Hyman Steinberg, veteran Zionist leader.

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The other officers, in addition to Mr. Ginsburg, elected and installed at the session, included Leo Pevsner, Solomon Dinner, Rabbi Ralph Simon, Dr. Paul Hurwitz, Morris S. Bromberg, Albert K. Epstein, Milton J. Krensky, Ben Vollen, vice presidents; Maurice A. Smoler, treasurer; Harry C. Kaplan, secretary and Mr. Silberman, chairman of the executive committee. The installation ceremonies were conducted by Rabbi Morris Margolies.



BEN ZION GINSBURG

Southern Youth Conference

One hundred young Zionists from Georgia, Florida and South Carolina meeting in conference

the Savannah and Southern Zionist Youth Commissions.

Participants in the session included Rabbi Rosenberg, Israel Katz, Irving Slott, Herman Popkin, Mrs. I. Levington, Mrs. Jack Levy, Helen Blumberg, Michael Aidelman, Larry Swirsky, Sarah Belle Levy, Max Cooper, Marvin Shoenberg, Alice Guncher, Charlotte Rose, Joe Goldberg, Murray Stein, Emanuel Lifshez and Max Heller.

Berris President Of St. Paul District

Oscar D. Berris was elected president of the St. Paul (Minn.) District of the ZOA at recently held elections.

Serving with him for the forthcoming year are Ted Abramson, William Applebaum and Joe Goldberg, vice presidents; S. E. Smith, treasurer and Jack Cooper, secretary.

DEVOTED TO EXPANSION FUND, MAJOR PROJECTS, MEMBERSHIP AND GENERAL ZIONIST ACTIVITIES

Ohio Valley Conference Elects Ettinger President

Convention Hails Militant Silver-Neumann Program

INDIANAPOLIS. — The eighth annual convention of the Ohio Valley Region, held here, unanimously adopted a resolution hailing the militant policies of the Silver-Neumann administration of the ZOA and extolled its accomplishments and objectives. The resolution was proposed by Gabriel Cohen, editor of the *National Jewish Post* and seconded by Rabbi William Greenfield of Indianapolis.

Shoolem Ettinger of Indianapolis was elected Regional president, succeeding Jacob H. Gilbert of South Bend. The other officers elected included:

Vice presidents: Benjamin Piser, Fred Yenkin, Jerome Jelin; treasurer, Jerry Cantor; executive director, Daniel Harrison; members of the National Administrative Council: Sam Brown and J. Scher.

Resolutions were passed condemning British policy in Palestine and urging the United States to uphold its stated policy as evidenced by the executive and legislative branches of our government before the United Nations. A resolution was also passed requesting increased membership and Expansion Fund.

At the closing banquet session, a stirring and eloquent address was delivered by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, vice president of the ZOA, in which he stated that "the future of Palestine is in the hands of the Jewish people and not in the UN. We have all of the implements of nationhood with the exception of recognition."

Paul Gaiser of Dayton, received a Golden Book certificate in recognition of his services as past president of the Region.

Neumann To Address Phila. Conference

The annual conference of the Philadelphia Zionist Organization will be held on Tuesday, June 17.

The business session, which will be presided over by Mitchell M. Cohen, will hear reports by William H. Sylk, president; Mrs. Rose I. Bender, executive director and the nominating committee report by Philip S. Resnikov, Committee chairman. After these reports, the members will proceed to the election and installation of officers for the coming year. The installation ceremonies will be presided over by Rabbi David A. Goldstein.

At the conclusion of the evening, the assemblage will hear an address by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, ZOA vice president and member of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Frisch In Chicago

On a recent trip to the Middle West, Daniel Frisch, chairman of the National Administrative Council of the ZOA, addressed a small group of officers and leaders of the Chicago Zionist Organization on behalf of the ZOA Expansion Fund. Mr. Frisch also attended the annual convention of the Ohio Valley Region.



Dr. Sidney Marks, ZOA executive director, presenting to Joseph E. Goldstein (right) a certificate of honor marking 25 years of his loyal service to the Zionist cause at the Seaboard Region Conference. Joseph W. Spector, Regional president, looks on.

Seaboard Region Sets 20,000 Member Goal

Determined to increase the strength of Zionist activity in the Region, the 22nd Annual Seaboard Zionist Regional Conference set a goal of 20,000 members for the Region in 1948 and a minimum of $50,000 for the Expansion Fund this year.



D. FRIEDMAN
Exec. V. Pres.



I. S. TUROVER
Admin. Com. Chmn.

The Conference, meeting in Charlotte (N. C.), heard a series of outstanding speakers analyze the current Zionist position from a variety of viewpoints. An outline of the positions of the Jews and Great Britain before the United Nations was presented by Pierre van Paassen, noted author and lecturer, at the concluding banquet session of the affair.

Major Wellesley Aron, famed Palestinian war hero who has recently arrived in this country, portrayed the Yishuv as a determined bulwark in the face of all obstacles.

The strength of Zionism in this country through an aroused and militant membership of the ZOA was stressed by Mortimer May, ZOA vice president, and Dr. Sidney Marks, ZOA executive director. Dr. Shlomo Bardin, executive director of the American Zionist Youth Commission, called attention to the importance of youth in the Zionist movement at the opening session devoted to "Our Youth and Their Future."

An outstanding feature of the Conference was the presentation of a special certificate by Dr. Marks to Joseph H. Goldstein, vice president of the Region, for 25 years of devoted service to the Zionist cause. Mr. Goldstein was also awarded a life membership certificate.

Sessions of the Conference were presided over by Joseph W. Spector, Regional president; Dave Friedman, executive vice president of the Region; Mrs. Louis Samuels, Regional president of Hadassah, in conjunction with whom the Conference was held; and Mrs. E. J. Evans, honorary vice president of the Seaboard Hadassah Region.

10th E. Pa. Synagogue Enrolls in ZOA

The Bnai Israel Congregation of Frackville (Pa.) recently joined nine other synagogues in the Eastern Pennsylvania ZOA Region in accepting the "Pottsville Plan," whereby the entire congregation is affiliated with the ZOA.

The plan, initiated by Mike Hanin, president of the Pottsville District, has been most successful in swelling the membership total of the Eastern Pennsylvania Region.

Harry Lehrman and Victor Smith were instrumental in having this plan accepted.

Chicago Zionists Elect Ginsburg President at 50th Annual Conference

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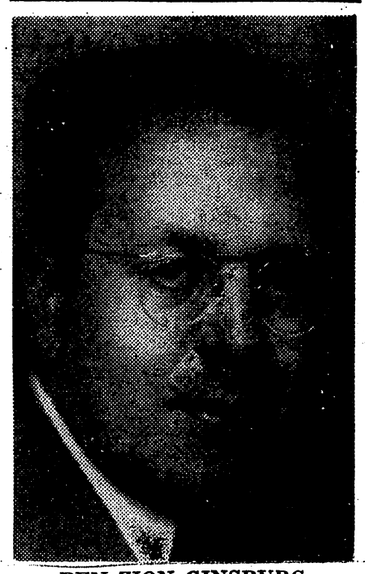
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One hundred young Zionists from Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, meeting in conference at Savannah Beach, unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Government of the United States to support the Jewish Agency and all Jews throughout the world "by opening the gates of Palestine to displaced persons suffering in Europe" and by taking "greater initiative regarding a firm policy in favor of a Jewish National Homeland in Palestine."

The resolution came at the close of an all-day session attended by representatives of Junior Hadassah, Masada, the Intercollegiate Zionist Federation of America and Young Judaea from Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Atlanta, Augusta, Athens and Jacksonville. The Conference and rally was co-sponsored by the Savannah and Southern Zionist Youth Commissions.

Participants in the session included Rabbi Rosenberg, Israel Katz, Irving Slott, Herman Popkin, Mrs. I. Levington, Mrs. Jack Levy, Helen Blumberg, Michael Aidelman, Larry Swirsky, Sarah Belle Levy, Max Cooper, Marvin Shoenberg, Alice Guncher, Charlotte Rose, Joe Goldberg, Murray Stein, Emanuel Lifshez and Max Heller.

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ALBERT WOOLF
Newly-elected president of the Alexandria (Va.) ZOA District

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Difficult for Britain To Defy UN-Shertok

Great Britain will find it difficult to defy the international will of the United Nations if the new commission of inquiry's recommendations do not please it, Moshe Shertok, of the American Section of the Jewish Agency, told guests at the annual dinner given by the American Society for the Advancement of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, held in New York.

Replying to Foreign Minister Bevin's recent speech, Mr. Shertok noted that Mr. Bevin has an inexhaustible capacity for finding excuses to delay decisions on Palestine. Bevin, he said, has not added to his knowledge to any great extent since he entered Palestine debate as an expert, and keeps on using words his advisers put in his mouth.

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Grossman Named Rocky Mountain Region Director

Recognizing the development of Zionist activity in the Rocky Mountain area and the unlimited possibilities for its future growth, the ZOA has appointed Milton J. Grossman, formerly of New York City, as regional director of the Rocky Mountain Region.

Mr. Grossman brings to his new work a rich Jewish and Zionist background which adequately equip him for the important post he now holds.

Prior to his service in the U. S. Army, Mr. Grossman participated actively in the Jewish organizational and educational field as well as holding office in his local Zionist district. He was national chairman of Adolescent Activities of the United Synagogue of America and organized and led Jewish youth groups. He also conducted forums and has had wide experience as a speaker.

Addresses Catholic Vets on Palestine

In an address delivered at the annual memorial services of the Catholic War Veterans in New York, Maurice Simmons, past national commander of the

ZOA HORIZON

One Hundred Zionist Book Shelves Presented This Year

Since the beginning of the year, close to 100 Zionist Shelves have been purchased by various districts of the ZOA for presentation to libraries, universities, community centers, Hillel Foundations, youth groups and other organizations and institutions, thus making Zionist literature available to a large reading public, on reference and circulation shelves, as a valuable source of permanent Zionist propaganda and education.

Special lists suggesting the volumes to be included in such Book Shelves have been drawn up by the ZOA Education Department, the recommended books being available for selection at reduced prices. The complete Book Shelves consists of four units.

Following are some of the most recent presentations:

The Alexandria (La.) District presented a 26-volume Book Shelf to the Public Library in that community. The books were accepted by the mayor in behalf of the Library.

Emanuel Teitelbaum donated a Zionist Book Shelf to Denver University in the name of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Society. It was accepted on behalf of the University by Dr. John Van Male, Director of the University Library.

Worcester (Mass.) Public Library was the recipient of a four-unit book shelf presented by the Zionist district there.

A four-unit Book Shelf was presented to the Hillel Foundation at Purdue University by Bert Sicanoff, member of the Indianapolis Zionist District.

Houston Gift

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Dr. Silver Will Address N. E. Regional Convention

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver will be the guest of honor and principal speaker at the banquet closing the 27th annual convention of the New England Zionist Region Sunday evening, June 15, at the Hotel Bradford in Boston, it is announced by Dr. Morton J. Robbins, Regional president.

Throughout the sessions of the convention, which opens Saturday evening, June 14, at the Hotel Statler in that city, New England Zionists, assembled from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, will hear distinguished leaders in the American and World Zionist movement speak on every phase of Zionist activity and endeavor.

Speakers at the convention will include Congressman John F. Kennedy, son of the former ambassador to Great Britain and grandson of former Mayor John Fitzgerald of Boston; Elihu D. Stone, a national vice president of the ZOA and member of the World Zionist Actions Committee; Shelmo Ben-Israel, noted newspaper correspondent who has just returned from a four months' stay in Palestine, Cyprus and Europe. The Veterans Seminar on Sunday morning will be addressed by Major Wellesley Aron, who helped organize and later commanded the first Palestinian Unit in the British Army.

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"Today," he said, "one hundred and twenty thousand British soldiers are patrolling Palestine. Their maintenance costs British taxpayers $400,000,000; yet England asks us to relieve her of the burden of maintaining her 30,000 troops in Greece, one of her bastions of Empire. If she lifted her armies from the backs of the Jewish pioneers, she would have less need for bleeding our taxpayers for more billions of American dollars to relieve her economic ills."

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Newport Names Levin

At a regular meeting held in the Jewish Community Center, the Newport (R. I.) Zionist District elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Max Levin, president; Dr. Maurice Ball, vice president; Rev. Ely Katz, secretary-treasurer.

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New England Zionist leaders discussing plans for the 27th annual convention in Boston. Left to right: Isadore H. Y. Muchnick, convention chairman; Dr. Morton J. Robbins, Regional president, and Louis E. Brown, who is co-chairman with Judge David A. Rose.

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Mahanoy City.—Sydney Shanfield, president, has a committee working on women's and veterans' membership to supplement the "Synagogue Plan". An allocation is expected from the Welfare Fund, in addition to Mr. Shanfield's personal check for $500.

Lebanon.—Under the leadership of Abe Grosky, president, Lebanon has already passed last year's membership total.

Carbondale.—Michael Kaufman reports that $300 has already been submitted to the Expansion Fund with more to come. Membership has passed last year's figure.

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Who's Who on Inquiry

(Continued from Page 3)

Iran), and finally, as a Czech member of the political section of the League of Nations (1934-1937). Since 1941, he has been Minister Plenipotentiary in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Active in the first General Assembly session in London, Dr. Lisicky is an accomplished diplomat.

* * *

Joza Brilej
Yugoslavia

The youngest member of the Commission is Yugoslavia's red-headed Dr. Joza Brilej, who was born in Slovenia 37 years ago. His career is one of the most spectacular of all the 11 members. After graduating from the Law Faculty at the University of Ljubljana, he became a journalist before turning to the law. His career, like the careers of so many young men his age, was broken sharply by World War II. Dr. Brilej became a fighter and joined the Yugoslav Partisans. He later enlisted in the Yugoslav Army as the chief of staff of a brigade, then of a division and finally of a corps. He made the rank of colonel. This rapid promotion speaks well of his ability and aggressiveness. In 1941, the war won, he left the Army to join the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Director of the Political Department.

Dr. Brilej holds the Medal for Courage and the Decoration of Unity and Fraternity, First Class. He was elected a member of the Slovene National Liberation Committee during the war, and was a member of the First Parliament of the Slovene Republic in 1946.

* * *

Nasrollah Entezam
Iran

The most open Arab advocate in the UN's Palestine Inquiry Commission is Iran's Nasrollah Entezam. During the recent special session on Palestine, Entezam made himself conspicuous by continually meeting with the Arab League representatives. There is nothing startling about this, for the ties between Iran and Egypt are very strong, but

government at the World Economic Conference in London in 1933. At the same time he was named his country's delegate to the League of Nations. From 1934 to 1938 he was Charge D'Affaires at Berne.

Entezam returned to Iran after this long stretch of international duty and became the director of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. More national honors were bestowed upon him when he was appointed grand master at the Imperial Palace in 1942.

He was then named to a more important post, when he was appointed Minister of Public Health and then Minister of Post and Telegraphs and Minister of Communications. In 1945 he reached the top of the diplomatic ladder when he became Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Naturally, a man in such a post was named to represent his nation at the UN. Like India's delegate, however, Entezam is a Moslem. Needless to say, although there are two Moslems on the Commission, there are no Jews on it.

* * *

Sir Abdur Rahman
India

India, which is committed to supporting the Arabs in the current Palestine conflict, has chosen Justice Sir Abdur Rahman of the Lahore High Court to the UN Palestine Commission. Born in Delhi 59 years ago, Sir Rahman's career follows close Moslem lines. He was graduated from Lahore Law College in 1908 and started to practice law in Delhi the same year. Lahore is Moslem country and Delhi was once the capital of the Moslems in India. For many years Sir Rahman, a successful lawyer, was active in civic affairs in Delhi. He was a member of the Delhi municipality and its senior vice chairman for three years. In 1928 he was chosen Dean of the Faculty of law at Delhi University and was Vice-Chancellor from 1930 to 1934.

It was in 1934 that Sir Rahman won the plaudits of the crown by being knighted. Three years later he was appointed to the bench of the Madras High

recent *Who's Who* in Australia, which included 4,000 names, did not include Mr. Hood. The Australian Information Service had no information on him. Finally, two weeks after Hood was named, this information was forthcoming: forty-three-year-old John Hood, a Rhodes scholar, an Oxford graduate (with honors from the School of Philosophy, Politics and Economics) became, in time, one of Australia's top journalists.

For many years Hood served with the editorial staff of the London *Times*, working with the imperial and foreign department. Then he switched to Government work. From 1936 to 1939 he was Assistant External Affairs Officer in London and later headed the Political Section. He was

Echoes of UN in Palestine

By SHMUEL BAR ABBA

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS REPORTER

JERUSALEM.—Here in Palestine, we have become so accustomed to the spectacle of fact-finding commissions and royal commissions and Anglo-American commissions (there have already been 18 such here to quiz and question us), that the idea of a 19th was received with hardly more than a disgusted shrug and a fitting sneer at British stalling—and by sporadic increases in underground activity. And were it not for something that happened at Lake Success, we would expect nothing more from a new commission than has appeared from the last—books "telling all" by some of its members, trying to work off the frustration of being ignored by those who commissioned them.

The something that happened was not the invitation by the Political Committee to appear before it, a considerable victory in itself for a small nation grown weary of protesting in vain, nor was it the final resolution of the terms of reference, which excluded the independence clause we battled against and are wide enough to permit investigation even in the DP camps of Europe.

It was Gromyko's speech, which climaxed the Jewish fight at the Session. The speech in itself was an analysis of Jewish plight and right in already familiar terms, and endorsed a Palestine solution which the Agency itself suggested months ago—before the Congress. It was important not only as the first official Soviet pronouncement on policy, as a repudiation of the Arab claims of Russian support, and as the appearance as a new friend (motives aside) for Zionism, but even more so as evidence of a startling fact: not all the delegates came to the session with their minds made up. The debate meant something; we protested—and for the first time—not in vain.

The reports received here tell us that Mr. Gromyko listened very carefully to the Arab and Jewish spokesmen, and was impressed by both: by the Arab extravagance and by the Jewish sobriety, logic and justice.

British Myth Demolished

A "Sabra," who arrived in New York in time to hear the discussions, wrote that the Jews succeeded "in convincing the Russians that Zionism was not simply a wagon in an imperialist train. . . The Arabs, by their own hands, demolished the romantic notions that had been built around their Eastern costumes and their reticence, which had been misinterpreted as diplomatic dignity and reserve. But the biggest myth to be exploded was that on which the cornerstone of British policy had rested, namely, that it was necessary to appease the Arabs in order to prevent them from moving towards Russia."

A former colleague of mine, also in New York at present, wrote me about the man responsible for the Gromyko conversion (and, incidentally, for the friendly Austin statement which it inspired): Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

The Sabra, an old Shomer Hatzairnik, (and so almost "by definition" opposed to Dr. Silver and sympathetic to the vicious anti-Silver campaign run by his party newspaper) with something of the poet in his makeup, permitted himself some fancy imagery in his letter, and I include it only because of its writer's background—it has been well said that the convert makes the most ardent disciple:

"Yesterday was 'Israel's Day' at UN. Dr. Silver spoke before the delegates of the nations of the world, i.e., before the world itself. Like at the revelation at Mt. Sinai, no bird sang and none flew, nor did any bull give voice, but the whole world kept silent, listening to every word pronounced by that strong, sweet voice, varying as the message varied, rising and falling, soothing and arousing as only he can.

"The impression made was so great as never to be forgotten. So must William Jennings Bryan have sounded when he delivered his famous 'Cross of Gold' oration at a moment far less crucial in a nation's history.

'A Great Day'

"His worst enemies admit that it was a speech wonderful for content, style, delivery—and effect. It was not histrionics, it was great public speaking. It was indeed a great day for us Jews, a victory—may we have many more!"

And the man-in-the-street in Jerusalem, who gets his news from the Hebrew press and the one English daily, feels a renewed strength and confidence in the future in spite of the barbed-wire all around him, in spite of the tanks and armored cars, in spite of the "identity checks" and arrests and prison sentences and deportations to Kenya and yes, in spite even of the shattering midnight executions.

For we have been heard by the world; we have been listened to very carefully, and England will no longer be able to ignore world opinion and us, and her obligations to us in Palestine. And from Jerusalem, let one at least, say "Thank you, Dr. Silver."

Washington Continues Silent

(Continued from Page 1)

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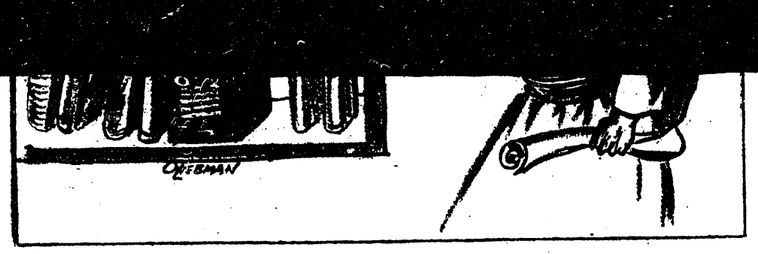
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chapel protested the appearance of advertisements in the American press which is interpreted as encouraging acts of violence in Palestine.

In Washington, the President's statement was frankly regarded as a sop to the British. State Department officials are reported to be studying the question whether it was illegal to solicit tax-free funds for such purposes in Palestine, but people in the know are willing to wager that the State Department experts will recommend that the British take their complaints to the Treasury Department. What government department the Treasury experts would recommend for further study of the



Who's Who on Inquiry

(Continued from Page 3)

Iran), and finally, as a Czech member of the political section of the League of Nations (1934-1937). Since 1941, he has been Minister Plenipotentiary in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Active in the first General Assembly session in London, Dr. Lisicky is an accomplished diplomat.

* * *

Joza Brilej
Yugoslavia

The youngest member of the Commission is Yugoslavia's red-headed Dr. Joza Brilej, who was born in Slovenia 37 years ago. His career is one of the most spectacular of all the 11 members. After graduating from the Law Faculty at the University of Ljubljana, he became a journalist before turning to the law. His career, like the careers of so many young men his age, was broken sharply by World War II. Dr. Brilej became a fighter and joined the Yugoslav Partisans. He later enlisted in the Yugoslav Army as the chief of staff of a brigade, then of a division and finally of a corps. He made the rank of colonel. This rapid promotion speaks well of his ability and aggressiveness. In 1941, the war won, he left the Army to join the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Director of the Political Department.

Dr. Brilej holds the Medal for Courage and the Decoration of Unity and Fraternity, First Class. He was elected a member of the Slovene National Liberation Committee during the war, and was a member of the First Parliament of the Slovene Republic in 1946.

* * *

Nasrollah Entezam
Iran

The most open Arab advocate in the UN's Palestine Inquiry Commission is Iran's Nasrollah Entezam. During the recent special session on Palestine, Entezam made himself conspicuous by continually meeting with the Arab League representatives. There is nothing startling about this, for the ties between Iran and Egypt are very strong, but no stronger than the ties between Iran and some of the other Arab states. Openly and avowedly, Iran is pro-Arab. It is sometimes worth noting that it was the American delegation which sponsored the inclusion of Iran in the list of nations to deal with the Palestine inquiry.

Entezam was born 47 years ago and was educated in Teheran and Paris. He majored in political sciences. In 1918 he began his diplomatic career in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was named secretary of the Iranian Legation in Paris in 1926. Entezam later held the same post in Warsaw and in London. He reached the upper brackets in international diplomacy when he represented his government at the World Economic Conference in London in 1933. At the same time he was named his country's delegate to the League of Nations. From 1934 to 1938 he was Charge D'Affaires at Berne.

Entezam returned to Iran after this long stretch of international duty and became the director of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. More national honors were bestowed upon him when he was appointed grand master at the Imperial Palace in 1942.

He was then named to a more important post, when he was appointed Minister of Public Health and then Minister of Post and Telegraphs and Minister of Communications. In 1945 he reached the top of the diplomatic ladder when he became Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Naturally, a man in such a post was named to represent his nation at the UN. Like India's delegate, however, Entezam is a Moslem. Needless to say, although there are two Moslems on the Commission, there are no Jews on it.

* * *

Sir Abdur Rahman
India

India, which is committed to supporting the Arabs in the current Palestine conflict, has chosen Justice Sir Abdur Rahman of the Lahore High Court to the UN Palestine Commission. Born in Delhi 59 years ago, Sir Rahman's career follows close Moslem lines. He was graduated from Lahore Law College in 1908 and started to practice law in Delhi the same year. Lahore is Moslem country and Delhi was once the capital of the Moslems in India. For many years Sir Rahman, a successful lawyer, was active in civic affairs in Delhi. He was a member of the Delhi municipality and its senior vice chairman for three years. In 1928 he was chosen Dean of the Faculty of law at Delhi University and was Vice-Chancellor from 1930 to 1934.

It was in 1934 that Sir Rahman won the plaudits of the crown by being knighted. Three years later he was appointed to the bench of the Madras High Court (which is in Moslem territory) and was transferred to Lahore six years later. He is now a Judge on the Lahore High Court and for some time he served as honorary Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.

Sir Rahman's career, it is easily seen, is that of a highly successful Moslem in India. Delhi, Madras, Lahore and Punjab are all Moslem areas.

* * *

John D. L. Hood
Australia

Although John D. L. Hood of Australia has had a distinguished career in public life in his home country, it was extremely difficult to obtain information concerning that career. The most recent *Who's Who* in Australia, which included 4,000 names, did not include Mr. Hood. The Australian Information Service had no information on him. Finally, two weeks after Hood was named, this information was forthcoming: forty-three-year-old John Hood, a Rhodes scholar, an Oxford graduate (with honors from the School of Philosophy, Politics and Economics) became, in time, one of Australia's top journalists.

For many years Hood served with the editorial staff of the London *Times*, working with the imperial and foreign department. Then he switched to Government work. From 1936 to 1939 he was Assistant External Affairs Officer in London and later headed the Political Section. He was also First Secretary of the Department of External Affairs. In 1944 he was named Acting Secretary of the Department. Hood was present at the first meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers and later became Charge D'Affairs at The Hague and then was named the Political Officer of the Australian Military Mission in Berlin.

The only connection in his career with the problem which he now must help solve came in 1946. Hood represented his country at the meetings of the Economic and Social Council on Refugees in London. At the special UN session on Palestine, Hood was a member of the Australian delegation.

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Peace and quiet had settled over the Potomac once again.

True, there have been one or two minor ripples to disturb the pleasantness of a late spring day, but always there was someone to remind us that Palestine was "an involved problem" and that we should refrain from discussing it and from any activities which "may influence the passions" of the people until the United Nations will have completed its consideration of the problem and submitted its recommendations for a solution.

Take, for example, President Truman's statement of June 5 in which he appeals in the interests "of world peace, and of humanity" to refrain from engaging in "activities which tend to inflame the passions of the inhabitants of Palestine." This statement was issued after British Ambassador Lord Inverchapel protested the appearance of advertisements in the American press which is interpreted as encouraging acts of violence in Palestine.

In Washington, the President's statement was frankly regarded as a sop to the British. State Department officials are reported to be studying the question whether it was illegal to solicit tax-free funds for such purposes in Palestine, but people in the know are willing to wager that the State Department experts will recommend that the British take their complaints to the Treasury Department. What government department the Treasury experts would recommend for further study of the matter has not been disclosed yet. Someone justly remarked that the complaints ought to be taken up with the British themselves, since who is in a better position to avoid inflaming the passions of the people of Palestine?

Outside of these isolated and occasional incidents, the Palestine problem has ceased to be active in the past few weeks in Washington. If one were asked to characterize in a single word the present policy of this Government in regard to Palestine, it would definitely be: SILENCE!

For the time being, peace and quiet reign over the otherwise turbulent Potomac front. Or is it the calm before the storm?

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Bnai Zion Rejects Charges

Abraham A. Redelheim, Grand Master of the Order Bnai Zion, in a statement replying to the charges of the seven past presidents said:

"It is a source of deep regret to me as Nassi of Bnai Zion that a group of past presidents deemed it desirable to launch an attempt at division by sending out an uncalled for and unwarranted telegram to the various districts and regions, accusing the present administration, under the leadership of Dr. Silver, that it is attempting to perpetuate itself in power by having asked for instructed delegates to this convention. The Order knows from experience that the present administration has never directly or indirectly tried to influence its inner affairs or indicate the attitude of the delegates to the coming convention.

"Not only does this telegram create a very bad impression at this crucial moment in Zionist history, but it casts a deep reflection upon the motives of some of the signatories whom we learned to look upon as spokesmen for the cause.

"Zionist leaders, even though not past presidents, need not be taught in matters of democratic procedure.

"Bnai Zion recognizes its responsibility towards the movement and is coming to this convention with but one thought in mind—to elect the best man available and to continue the militant and activated policy and tempo of the present administration.

"I am confident that I bespeak the sentiments of most, if not all, of my colleagues in the Order."

Opposition Has No Issues, Says Morning Journal

The *Jewish Morning Journal* of New York, in an editorial, criticizes the seven signatories of the telegram by asserting that most of the Zionist leaders throughout the country consider their charges an "attempt to conjure up an opposition which has no basis and justification."

The editorial says:

"The past presidents have no real issue on which to approach the rank and file. If they have such an issue, they probably dare not come out in the open with it. Their only complaint is that there is a lack of 'democracy' in the Zion-

Telegram of Past Presidents Challenged by Zionist Leaders

The telegram sent over the signatures of seven past presidents of the organization to regional and district officers throughout the country as well as to the press, charging the administration headed by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver with being "anti-democratic," has aroused a wave of protests and expressions of indignation on the part of regional and district leaders in all parts of the country.

While a spokesman of the national ZOA administration, when asked for comment, said that the "proper answer to the telegram will be given by the democratically constituted annual convention of the ZOA in July," presidents of regions and districts who received the telegrams were more outspoken in their responses. They protested at what they termed "an attempt to cause dissension and division in Zionist ranks in the present crucial hour at a time when the UN is deliberating the Palestine problem" and categorically rejected the charge contained in the telegram of the seven past presidents that the present administration has in any way or form tried to influence its constituency to send delegates to the convention "instructed or bound."

Charges Made

In their telegram, the seven past presidents charged: "At no time has it been so essential to maintain the integrity of the organization, its democratic character and the free expression of opinion without let or hindrance by any administrative restrictions. During the past few years we have become increasingly concerned with the tendency in the ZOA which allows one administration virtually to appoint or designate its own successors, contrary to every democratic principle and to use the administrative machinery to that end, contrary to principles of civil service. Unfortunately, Zionist conventions have been reduced to mass meetings and demonstrations of assent and through controls from above have ceased to be deliberative assemblies for the determination of Zionist issues and the election of an administration truly reflecting the views of the rank and file."

The telegram further asks the ZOA districts to "send to the convention delegates uninstructed, unbound and uncommitted to any group or faction and unpledged to any candidate or list of offi-

Regional Conferences Endorse Candidacy of Dr. Neumann

As if in answer to the charges made in the telegram of the seven past presidents, six regional conventions held during the past week-end, adopted resolutions calling for a continuance of the militant policy of the Silver administration and endorsing Dr. Neumann's candidacy as president of the ZOA to ensure the continuity of the Silver-Neumann militant administration. Such resolutions were adopted at the annual conferences of Seaboard Zionist Region, Manhattan Region, Long Island, Westchester, Bronx and Ohio Valley Zionist Regions.

Pines, vice-presidents, in their telegraphic reply to the senders of the telegram, said:

"It is a matter of deep regret to us that all of you who are our friends should launch a division of interest in Zionist ranks at a time when the top leadership of the ZOA, headed by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver is so preoccupied with heavy responsibilities. The leadership and membership of our region know from experience that the present administration has never directly or indirectly tried to dictate to us to belong to any party or group or to instruct our delegates. We feel that your indictment on these grounds is questionable . . . You can be assured that our region has never been more united and never more resolved to resist any attempt for a division in Zionist ranks . . . Together let us join forces now for Israel for the blood of our martyrs for Zion."

Louis Falk, president of the New Jersey Zionist Region, wired:

"Your telegram of June 3 was a great surprise to me since it is rather an unusual experience that past presidents should attempt to cause dissension when we are in the midst of trying to solve a difficult political situation. In our region, we are fully aware of the democratic processes governing our organization. We have no knowledge of efforts made by this administration to interfere with the inner politics of our region or of any attempts to instruct our delegates in the manner in which they should vote at the national convention. I do recall, however, that this procedure has been quite prevalent during the administration of some of the signatories of this telegram. We fully recognize our responsibility towards our movement and we shall come to

to bind its delegates nor advise us how to vote. On the contrary, some former administrations have done so. We are gravely disturbed by this gratuitous advice."

In a letter replying to Dr. Stephen S. Wise and to the other six signatories of the telegram, A. Berkowitz, president of the Southeastern Region, also repudiated the charge that delegates of his region have been instructed directly or indirectly by the national administration with respect to any matter which may present itself to the forthcoming convention.

His letter continues: "Nor have any (instructions) been solicited *until now* to take any position with respect to any candidate for office. I say "until now" advisedly, for, though the telegram did not specifically solicit support of a particular candidate, its terms were sufficiently clear to any informed Zionist that it does solicit opposition to one."

Declaring that he "came to the conclusion, without solicitation or request of any kind from any source that Dr. Emanuel Neumann, if he would accept the presidency, deserved my support," Mr. Berkowitz said:

"Though I can speak for no individual and control no vote other than my own, it is my considered opinion that, when the delegates from the Southeastern Region vote, without instruction, without solicitation and without pressure, they will, nevertheless, do so unanimously for the candidacy of Dr. Neumann, exercising in so doing, their full right of freedom of speech and opinion—the exercise of which you so strongly urge in your own telegram."

Other Sections

Benjamin G. Browdy, president of the Brooklyn Zionist Region, wired to the signatories of the telegram:

State Region heartily approves and endorses democratic conduct and sage policies of present administration. Tri-State Region always free to support candidates of own choice. Events call for unified efforts of all Zionists, especially past presidents."

Judge Joseph Klau, president of the Hartford Zionist Region, in his telegram to the seven past presidents, said:

"Your telegram created a very bad impression. We should think more about the crucial moment the Zionist movement is facing and how best to present a united Zionist front to the coming convention. Action similar to your own on the part of the rank and file Zionists would certainly have been condemned by you as trouble-making within the movement. Coming from ex-presidents does not change the picture. As it is nothing but trouble-making within the movement, I regret your action. It certainly was uncalled for."

Morris Jacobs, president of the Detroit Zionist District, replied:

". . . Your telegram is the first attempt on anyone's part to influence Detroit delegation for or against any candidates for office in the ZOA. Your implications of undue political pressure on districts is not true in Detroit and are petty matters compared to the need of making this coming convention a demonstration of the strength and solidarity of our movement . . ."

Sol Collins, president of the Portchester Zionist District, in his reply, said:

". . . Never before have Zionist members been taken into the confidence of the administration as in the past two years; with the result we have a better informed, more politically mature membership who know what they are doing and why. Your telegram will not serve Zionist unity that is so essential at this crucial time."

Ben Zion Ginsburg, president of the Chicago Zionist Organization, in a wire to each of the seven past presidents replying to their telegram to him, said:

"Your telegram was a great shock to me because it represents an unwarranted attempt to promote disunity in Zionist ranks. The present administration did not attempt at any time to influence local Zionist affairs nor did they ask for instructed delegates to the forthcoming convention. Most Chicago Zionists support the present policy and leadership of the ZOA wholeheartedly."

The St. Louis Zionist District,

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"Not only does this telegram create a very bad impression at this crucial moment in Zionist history, but it casts a deep reflection upon the motives of some of the signatories whom we learned to look upon as spokesmen for the cause.

"Zionist leaders, even though not past presidents, need not be taught in matters of democratic procedure.

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The editorial says:

"The past presidents have no real issue on which to approach the rank and file. If they have such an issue, they probably dare not come out in the open with it. Their only complaint is that there is a lack of 'democracy' in the Zionist Organization.

"Was there, however, more democracy under the administration of these seven past presidents? How long ago was it when even stronger complaints were heard against their own administrations than these same past presidents now have against the Silver administration?

"Naturally, the seven past presidents, as well as others, are entitled to their own opinion concerning Zionist problems and have a right to propagandize these views. But they should do it in the open and say exactly what they want and not hide under the nebulous issue which points more to personal grievances rather than to broad national issues."

Abba Hillel Silver with being "anti-democratic," has aroused a wave of protests and expressions of indignation on the part of regional and district leaders in all parts of the country.

While a spokesman of the national ZOA administration, when asked for comment, said that the "proper answer to the telegram will be given by the democratically constituted annual convention of the ZOA in July," presidents of regions and districts who received the telegrams were more outspoken in their responses. They protested at what they termed "an attempt to cause dissension and division in Zionist ranks in the present crucial hour at a time when the UN is deliberating the Palestine problem" and categorically rejected the charge contained in the telegram of the seven past presidents that the present administration has in any way or form tried to influence its constituency to send delegates to the convention "instructed or bound."

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The telegram further asks the ZOA districts to "send to the convention delegates uninstructed, unbound and uncommitted to any group or faction and unpledged to any candidate or list of officers, leaving to the delegates themselves, through their own uncontrolled committees, full and free opportunity to elect such an administration as may best serve the interests of the Zionist movement." The following were signed to the telegrams: Solomon Goldman, Edmund I. Kaufman, Louis E. Levinthal, Louis Lipsky, Morris Rothenberg, Robert Szold, Stephen S. Wise.

Leaders Repudiate Charges

Space limitations make it impossible to publish in full the replies which regional and district presidents, recipients of the telegram, have sent to each of the seven signatories. We give here part of these replies:

Julius Livingston, president of the Southwest Region; Sidney Herold, Abram Geller and Sidney Pines, vice-presidents, in their telegraphic reply to the senders of the telegram, said:

"It is a matter of deep regret to us that all of you who are our friends should launch a division of interest in Zionist ranks at a time when the top leadership of the ZOA, headed by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver is so preoccupied with heavy responsibilities. The leadership and membership of our region know from experience that the present administration has never directly or indirectly tried to dictate to us to belong to any party or group or to instruct our delegates. We feel that your indictment on these grounds is questionable . . . You can be assured that our region has never been more united and never more resolved to resist any attempt for a division in Zionist ranks . . . Together let us join forces now for Israel for the blood of our martyrs for Zion."

Louis Falk, president of the New Jersey Zionist Region, wired:

"Your telegram of June 3 was a great surprise to me since it is rather an unusual experience that past presidents should attempt to cause dissension when we are in the midst of trying to solve a difficult political situation. In our region, we are fully aware of the democratic processes governing our organization. We have no knowledge of efforts made by this administration to interfere with the inner politics of our region or of any attempts to instruct our delegates in the manner in which they should vote at the national convention. I do recall, however, that this procedure has been quite prevalent during the administration of some of the signatories of this telegram. We fully recognize our responsibility towards our movement and we shall come to our national convention which is completely independent and which will be maintained on a high democratic level. It is the will of the delegates of the convention which will prevail and shape the course of our decisions and action."

N. E. and Southeast

Dr. Morton J. Robbins, president of the New England Zionist Region, in his telegraphic reply stated:

"I deeply deplore this unnecessary and confusing action on your part. New England has never had to be advised how to function in a democratic manner and has always permitted freedom of expression by its delegates. The present national administration has never instructed New England to bind its delegates nor advise us how to vote. On the contrary, some former administrations have done so. We are gravely disturbed by this gratuitous advice."

In a letter replying to Dr. Stephen S. Wise and to the other six signatories of the telegram, A. Berkowitz, president of the Southeastern Region, also repudiated the charge that delegates of his region have been instructed directly or indirectly by the national administration with respect to any matter which may present itself to the forthcoming convention.

His letter continues: "Nor have any (instructions) been solicited *until now* to take any position with respect to any candidate for office. I say "until now" advisedly, for, though the telegram did not specifically solicit support of a particular candidate, its terms were sufficiently clear to any informed Zionist that it does solicit opposition to one."

Declaring that he "came to the conclusion, without solicitation or request of any kind from any source that Dr. Emanuel Neumann, if he would accept the presidency, deserved my support," Mr. Berkowitz said:

"Though I can speak for no individual and control no vote other than my own, it is my considered opinion that, when the delegates from the Southeastern Region vote, without instruction, without solicitation and without pressure, they will, nevertheless, do so unanimously for the candidacy of Dr. Neumann, exercising in so doing, their full right of freedom of speech and opinion—the exercise of which you so strongly urge in your own telegram."

Other Sections

Benjamin G. Browdy, president of the Brooklyn Zionist Region, wired to the signatories of the telegram:

". . . Our districts deplore your action. We are completely unaware of instructions regarding the convention. In fact, your action is the first evidence of political campaigning. Our region is democratic in operation. Your action is undemocratic and unworthy . . . I and my colleagues unanimously advocate the candidacy of Dr. Emanuel Neumann. For the good of the movement, please desist from these deplorable tactics. We need unity and as good Zionists you should have first awareness of that need."

Lester Cohen, president of the Tri-State Zionist Region, wired:

"Astounded at attitude and unwarranted insinuations of past presidents of ZOA. Tri-

past week-end, adopted resolutions calling for a continuance of the militant policy of the Silver administration and endorsing Dr. Neumann's candidacy as president of the ZOA to ensure the continuity of the Silver-Neumann militant administration. Such resolutions were adopted at the annual conferences of Seaboard Zionist Region, Manhattan Region, Long Island, Westchester, Bronx and Ohio Valley Zionist Regions.

very bad impression. We should think more about the crucial moment the Zionist movement is facing and how best to present a united Zionist front to the coming convention. Action similar to your own on the part of the rank and file Zionists would certainly have been condemned by you as trouble-making within the movement. Coming from ex-presidents does not change the picture. As it is nothing but trouble-making within the movement, I regret your action. It certainly was uncalled for."

Morris Jacobs, president of the Detroit Zionist District, replied:

". . . Your telegram is the first attempt on anyone's part to influence Detroit delegation for or against any candidates for office in the ZOA. Your implications of undue political pressure on districts is not true in Detroit and are petty matters compared to the need of making this coming convention a demonstration of the strength and solidarity of our movement . . ."

Sol Collins, president of the Portchester Zionist District, in his reply, said:

". . . Never before have Zionist members been taken into the confidence of the administration as in the past two years; with the result we have a better informed, more politically mature membership who know what they are doing and why. Your telegram will not serve Zionist unity that is so essential at this crucial time."

Ben Zion Ginsburg, president of the Chicago Zionist Organization, in a wire to each of the seven past presidents replying to their telegram to him, said:

"Your telegram was a great shock to me because it represents an unwarranted attempt to promote disunity in Zionist ranks. The present administration did not attempt at any time to influence local Zionist affairs nor did they ask for instructed delegates to the forthcoming convention. Most Chicago Zionists support the present policy and leadership of the ZOA wholeheartedly."

The St. Louis Zionist District, at a meeting of its Administrative Council held on June 9, adopted a resolution reaffirming confidence in the administration and policies of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and endorsing the candidacy of Dr. Emanuel Neumann as president of the ZOA for the coming year.

The signatories of the resolution are Julius Funk, president of the district; Morris Pearlmutter, secretary; I. R. Goodman, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and Simon Rapaport and S. S. Wolff, members of the committee.

Replies in a similar vein were sent by Dr. Hyman D. Silver, president of the Bronx Region, John J. Fox, president of the Connecticut Region, Michael Hanin, president of the Pottsville District, and others.

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British Labor Party Conference Yields to Bevin

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS REPORTER

MARGATE, England.—As someone has very rightly pointed out, now that the British Labor Party has become a cross-section of the nation, its boredoms and enthusiasms reflect national boredoms and enthusiasms. Judged by that test, the Jewish cause may be said to give rise nationally to feelings somewhat midway between embarrassment and sentimental good wishes not unmixed with a hearty desire to be rid of the whole problem. This was very evident from the way the Labor Party delegates here reacted to Bevin's advice to leave the whole thing alone and let UN deal with it and "settle it once and for all." The response to this request was so overwhelming that the movers of the resolution asking the conference to go on record as favoring free immigration did not even press it to a vote.

Question Dropped

The Jewish case was presented by Mr. Rosetté, speaking on behalf of the Zionist Labor group (Poale Zion) in Britain, which, under the peculiar constitution of the Labor Party, is affiliated to the latter and has the right to nominate delegates to the annual conference (this applies also to the Fabians, and various other Socialist bodies in Britain. Only the Communists are barred). Having just returned from Palestine, he was able to tell the 1,200 delegates (and the Ministers and Party bosses on the platform) that "Palestine is not all bombs." His ten-minute address was greeted with so much spontaneous applause that an observer from Mars, or even from Tel Aviv, might have been pardoned for assuming that the delegates would pass the resolution in the teeth of the Party Executive, as they did when it was a question of manifesting their feelings on such topics as equal pay for women, or the land workers' claim to better treatment. But in matters which are not strictly bread-and-butter subjects, the British Labor Party has a long tradition of cheering minorities and then voting against them. This relieves many an embarrassed conscience and yet avoids complications.

So the conference warmly applauded Mr. Rosetté's impassioned plea to Labor to stand by its former declarations, and then proceeded to give Bevin a thundering ovation after his 90 minute speech, at the end of which he asked for the withdrawal of, among others, the Palestine resolution. There being no hope that it would fare better, if pressed to a vote, than the resolution entered by Mr. Zilliacus and other "rebels" on the general topic of foreign affairs, Mr. Crossman saved everybody's faces by moving "the previous question," i.e. allowing the whole matter to be dropped.

Cynics who doubt the value of such performances might reflect that here was a unique opportunity to put the Jewish case to 1,200 Labor delegates from all parts of the country, and that it was done in such a way as to score, at any rate, something like a moral victory. Anything beyond that was ruled out by the failure of the anti-Bevinites to rally more than a tiny fraction of the delegates to their policy. Had the opposition won the day, the Palestine resolution would have been carried along with the others; not because the Labor Party cares about Palestine—it doesn't—but because conferences can so easily be stampeded one way or the other.

Sways Conference

On this occasion Bevin stampeded the delegates into his camp with one of his most effective platform denunciations of the "rebels" who had "stabbed him in the back" while he was in New York, fighting for the people's food rations. Bevin's speeches, when read in cold print, leave an impression of stodginess that is hard to beat, but delivered in his massive way before an audience which loyally reveres its leaders, they are immensely effective. It was just as well, though, that he held himself in and did not indulge in rude remarks about the Jews, for there was a rumor current that at least one member of the National Executive was ready to descend from the platform and attack him publicly if he overstepped the bounds of "neutrality." As it was, the delegates were left with a pleasant feeling that they had manifested their sentiments and yet done nothing to rock the boat.

The foreign policy debate was a tame affair, despite Bevin's flamboyant reply to his critics. The general level of argument was poor compared to the discussion of economics, and there was no sense of urgency about the whole thing. As a stream of speakers trooped to the rostrum to argue in favor of this, that or the other measure to help the Germans get more food, aid the Greeks in their civil strife, and let the Jews go to Palestine, one could feel that the sense of crisis had departed. The intellectuals, the minorities, the rebels, and the philanthropists were letting off steam—that was all. The unions sat back and listened; it was all rather futile, and when Bevin got up to demolish his critics, it became clear that only a handful really cared about the affairs of those foreigners. They had enjoyed the entertainment, but were not prepared to act.

Does this fact hold a moral for Zionists? Possibly only this: in a democracy there is always a vast fund of goodwill for humanitarian causes, so long as people are not asked to do anything about it. No one could have called the conference atmosphere hostile, as a Conservative audience would most certainly have been. (By tacit consent, terrorism was not mentioned). It was just that Palestine seemed rather far off, and troublesome as well. In the end most delegates decided that it was best to "let Ernie deal with it." It would be unwise to consider this dissappointing. No other result was really to be expected.

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I've always regarded Emanuel Neumann as one of the ablest leaders we have in the Zionist movement, not only in the United States, but in the world. He combines painstaking and searching scholarship with the gift of persuasive and alluring presentation of facts and figures—as rare a combination as a day in June. I've watched him at work presenting our Zionist case before the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington and other bodies, TVA on the Jordan is as much his brain-child as Lowdermilk's. I also have observed that he operates with big industrial and technical concepts that invariably get the plaudits of the experts after he had thought them up and initiated them.

But to my mind, it's the grand political conceptions in which Neumann excels. The American Palestine Committee, consisting of leading members of the U. S. Senate and the House, was his idea. And the pro-Palestine machinery which on occasion springs into action throughout the country arousing our admiration, is due more to his initiative and continued effort than to anybody else's.

More than once, Neumann has complained to me that he writes with a great deal of difficulty. But that he writes with a great deal of talent and mastery nobody can doubt. Dr. Silver, at the meeting at which the nomination was launched, paid tribute to Emanuel Neumann as the architect of successful Jewish policy at the Palestine session of the United Nations, giving him credit for his share in the passage of the Palestine resolutions by Congress; he also gave impressive testimony before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry and assisted the Jewish Agency in the preparation of the Zionist case in Palestine before the UN; he was responsible for the initiation and organization of the Jordan Valley Project.

"He has served in practically every branch of the Zionist cause and is therefore one of the best informed on every aspect of the movement. His courageous stand in behalf of the cause before British statesmen is to be commended. We have confidence in the intelligence of the Zionists attending the convention and know that they can be depended upon for the most part to select the new president and other officers best fitted for the jobs. Surely it is ordinary procedure for a vice president to be elevated to the presidency of an organization. And because the future of Palestine is at stake whose fate the UN will decide, it behooves us to oppose divisive, harmful tactics of some members. It is imperative that we close ranks so that we can present a solid front for the winning of maximum Zionist objectives."



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The editorial continues:

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Inspired JVA

They say Neumann is a wizard in matters of finance and economics. I wouldn't know. I know that he inspired the Lowdermilk Plan and that the project of the TVA on the Jordan is as much his brain-child as Lowdermilk's. I also have observed that he operates with big industrial and technical concepts that invariably get the plaudits of the experts after he had thought them up and initiated them.

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More than once, Neumann has complained to me that he writes with a great deal of difficulty. But that he writes with a great deal of talent and mastery nobody can doubt. Dr. Silver, at the meeting at which the nomination was launched, paid tribute to Emanuel Neumann as the architect of successful Jewish policy at the Palestine session of the United Nations, giving him credit for his share in the preparation of documents and speeches, and I don't think Dr. Silver was just carried away by a spirit of generosity to a loyal colleague and co-worker.

When it comes to the preparation of official statements and documents, Neumann has few equals. Some of the very best recent Zionist communications to the State Department and to the British Government bear the hallmarks of his balanced and incisive mind.

Worthy Successor

Neumann is one of the few leading Zionists who has a genuine sense for public relations. Largely thanks to him, the ZOA, after the neglect of a half a century, has started out to sell Zionism to the American people. It's still a big job, but we are grateful that the beginning has been made.

Neumann will make an excellent president of the ZOA, a worthy successor to Abba Hillel Silver. I know he will bring to the task unusual ability as well as limitless devotion. For this reason, I shall regard it a privilege to vote for him at the Zionist convention in July.

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"He has served in practically every branch of the Zionist cause and is therefore one of the best informed on every aspect of the movement. His courageous stand in behalf of the cause before British statesmen is to be commended. We have confidence in the intelligence of the Zionists attending the convention and know that they can be depended upon for the most part to select the new president and other officers best fitted for the jobs. Surely it is ordinary procedure for a vice president to be elevated to the presidency of an organization. And because the future of Palestine is at stake whose fate the UN will decide, it behooves us to oppose divisive, harmful tactics of some members. It is imperative that we close ranks so that we can present a solid front for the winning of maximum Zionist objectives."



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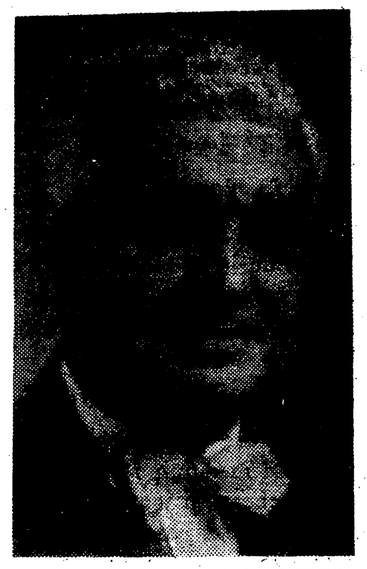
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Shetzer—A Sterling Zionist and Executive

The untimely death in Detroit at the age of 47 of Simon Shetzer, former executive director and national secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, has caused deep sorrow among his countless friends throughout the country. He is mourned by Jews in all walks of American Jewish life by whom he was held in high esteem.

The late Mr. Shetzer was summoned to occupy the post of ZOA director in 1941, to which post he brought many years of active experience to the Zionist movement. For a number of years he had served as a member on the National ZOA Executive Committee and served with distinction as president of the Zionist Organization of Detroit, president of Michigan State Zionist Organization and as president of the Midwest Zionist Region. He occupied the post of ZOA executive secretary — he succeeded Rabbi Isidore Breslau — until 1943 when he was forced to resign through illness.

Serving under the administration of Judge Louis Levinthal and subsequently of Dr. Israel Goldstein, the late Mr. Shetzer was one of the ablest and indefatigable executive officers of the organization. He enjoyed the respect and affection of every member of the national and field staffs of the organization. An able administrator and organizer, Mr. Shetzer combined within him high idealism as well as a practical approach. His forced retirement through illness was a heavy blow to the movement and to the organization.



THE LATE SIMON SHETZER

Brilliant Student

Born in Detroit in 1900, Simon Shetzer was educated in the Detroit schools and received his B.A. degree, *magna cum laude*, from the University of Michigan, in 1921. One of the most brilliant students at the University of Michigan, whom he represented on debating teams, he was elected to the honorary Phi Beta Kappa scholastic society. In 1924 he received his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School. After two years of law practice, he joined his father in the wholesale dry goods firm of I. Shetzer Co., in 1926, as treasurer of the firm, becoming a full partner in 1937.

He is survived by his wife, Gloria Joy; a daughter, Elizabeth Ruth; his mother, Ella Minnie (Sarasohn) Shetzer; five sisters, Mrs. Seymour Frank, Mrs. Harry August, Mrs. Jacob Keidan, Edith and Cecelia Shetzer. His father, the late Isaac Shetzer, who was one of Detroit Jewry's outstanding leaders, died on November 2, 1945.

The Jewish community in Detroit turned out in thousands for his funeral services on Decoration Day. Rabbi Morris Adler paid great tribute to his memory echoing the sentiments of the entire community. Cantor Sonenklar officiated at the funeral services.

ZOA Voices Sorrow

Voicing the sorrow of the National ZOA Administration, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the ZOA, in a statement, declared that the deceased was a devoted servant of his people. His exemplary record of achievements, his idealism and devotion to the cause, will be indelibly inscribed in ZOA history.

The entire staff of the Zionist Organization of America through its executive director, Dr. Sidney Marks and Ernest E. Barbarash, Public Relations director, expressed their "deep sorrow at the passing of their beloved colleague and friend. The memory of his association will be everlasting. We shall always cherish in our hearts the memory of those days when we worked with him in close collaboration. Our deep sympathy to his family." A message of sympathy and sorrow was also addressed to the family by Saul Spiro of Burlington (Vt.), former ZOA executive director who is now engaged in business there.

Special memorial services for the deceased will be held at the forthcoming ZOA Convention.

Comments

(Continued from Page 4)

ance at the Convention of the British Labor Party in Margate. He addressed the Convention on May 29. He had come to an understanding, he said, with the Jews of Britain; the disturbing factor were the Jews of America. He characterized the present situation as a "war between Jews and Christians." No wonder he said that he was no anti-Semite! One recalls the old French proverb: he who excuses himself accuses himself. It was a new "low" even for Bevin. He even said he could understand the bitterness of the Jews after all the generations of persecution. The upshot and purpose of these slimy lies and vulgarities was patent when he declared that England could not bind herself in advance to accept the report of the UN Palestine Commission.

It rather takes one's breath what can the poor old British do?" The whole argument is fraudulent. Britain and the U. S. A. are quite capable of dealing with the King of Iraq and with Ibn Saud. If necessary, you know, they could shift the useless British troops in Palestine to Iraq and Arabia. Senator Owen Brewster, moreover, said at a press conference the other day that from American oil companies alone, Ibn Saud and his heirs were likely to receive about five billion dollars in royalties. It is an intolerable piece of chicanery to ask people to believe that Ibn Saud would risk a serious conflict with Britain or America. One decisive word to him and to the King of Iraq and to the other feudal chieftains and pensioners of the Great Powers would suffice. The whole cry of oil is a swindle.

* * *

Let us take our stand upon

Hebrew Univ. Committees Join

Merger of the American Friends of the Hebrew University and the Hebrew University Committee of America was agreed upon at a special meeting of representatives of both organizations. The organization will continue to be known as the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

The following officers were elected: Dr. Israel S. Wechsler, president; Eugene Untermeyer, Rudolf G. Sonneborn and David B. Greenberg, vice presidents;

Nation Associates to UN— Establish a Jewish State

In the battle to secure justice for the long-suffering Jewish people—"the first victim of Hitlerism"—through the deliberations of the United Nations, the cudgels have been taken up on behalf of Zionism by a group of national liberal, non-sectarian organizations headed by The Nation Associates.

This group of organizations, in the course of the UN's special session on Palestine, submitted three lengthy, documented memoranda to that body, charging the head of the Arab Higher Committee and three members of the latter's delegation to the UN session with Axis connections and demanding that a plan be adopted which would "satisfy the immediate needs of Jewish life."

Signatories to these memoranda were Freda Kirchwey, president of The Nation Associates; Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; James G. Patton, president of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union; Jo Davidson and Frank Kingdon, co-chairmen of The Progressive Citizens of America; Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, secretary of The Church Peace Union; Raymond Swing, the distinguished radio commentator; Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, who is chairman of the Advisory Council of The Nation Associates; and James E. Greer, executive secretary of The Council for Democracy.

As a preliminary step to prepare for a full inquiry and workable decision, the memoranda urged that the General Assembly should "uphold the ruling of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, declaring the White Paper of 1939 illegal and request it be expunged from record and practice."

The group submitted to the UN a plan calling for the establishment of two independent states, a Jewish state and an Arab state, and suggested that account should be taken of the original area assigned under the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, now known as Palestine and Transjordan, and the concessions already made to satisfy Arab demands. Upon the establishment of the independent states, the group further urged, both should be admitted to membership in the UN.

Taking into account the urgent needs of European Jewry, "250,000 Jews—the present Jewish into Palestine and settled in those sections of Palestine certain to be allocated to the Jewish State."

The group also requested that until such a time as the Jewish State is actually created, the Jewish Agency for Palestine should be recognized as the official provisional representative of the Jewish State to be established and granted authority to regulate immigration.

'Bitter Herbs And Honey'

A new book, "Bitter Herbs and Honey," by David Schwartz, published this week, is a significant addition to the new volumes of special Jewish interest. The work offers a wide variety, which includes stories of Palestine, old and new, "intimate insights" of such Zionist leaders as Abba Hillel Silver, Louis Lipsky, and Dr. Wise, stories of the Midrash and of Hasidism and is especially interesting in Jewish Americana.

As popular columnist of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency for many years, Schwartz possesses the knack of digging out interesting facts, often buried with the years, which lend color and interest. Tel Aviv is described in a chapter captioned, "The Book Which Became a City" and the author shows how the name Tel Aviv actually stems from Herzl's opus, "Altneuland."

Perhaps of a greatest interest to the Zionist reader is the piece on Mark Twain on the Zionist Congress. The author reveals that the great American humorist was a sympathetic observer of the first World Zionist Congress and the conclusions which Mark Twain arrived at, as regards the solution of the Jewish problem, seem of rare pertinence today, as presented by the author.

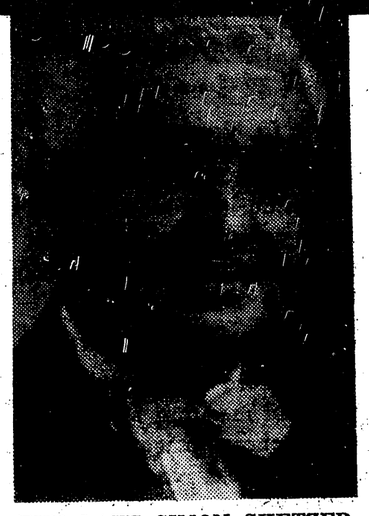
Another interesting chapter to Zionists deals with Mordecai Manuel Noah's ideas of the role which he felt America must play in the restoration of Zionism. While much has heretofore been written about this picturesque American character, none of his biographers thus far have gone hitherto into this phase of the subject.

In a chapter, with the striking title, "Was Christopher Columbus a Zionist?" the author argues that the question is not to be regarded facetiously, that there is evidence that the discoverer of

and national secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, has caused deep sorrow among his countless friends throughout the country. He is mourned by Jews in all walks of American Jewish life by whom he was held in high esteem.

The late Mr. Shetzer was summoned to occupy the post of ZOA director in 1941, to which post he brought many years of active experience to the Zionist movement. For a number of years he had served as a member on the National ZOA Executive Committee and served with distinction as president of the Zionist Organization of Detroit, president of Michigan State Zionist Organization and as president of the Midwest Zionist Region. He occupied the post of ZOA executive secretary — he succeeded Rabbi Isidore Breslau — until 1943 when he was forced to resign through illness.

Serving under the administration of Judge Louis Levinthal and subsequently of Dr. Israel Goldstein, the late Mr. Shetzer was one of the ablest and indefatigable executive officers of the organization. He enjoyed the respect and affection of every member of the national and field staffs of the organization. An able administrator and organizer, Mr. Shetzer combined within him



THE LATE SIMON SHETZER

high idealism as well as a practical approach. His forced retirement through illness was a heavy blow to the movement and to the organization.

Brilliant Student

Born in Detroit in 1900, Simon Shetzer was educated in the Detroit schools and received his B.A. degree, *magna cum laude*, from the University of Michigan, in 1921. One of the most brilliant students at the University of Michigan, whom he represented on debating teams, he was elected to the honorary Phi Beta Kappa scholastic society. In 1924 he received his LL.B. degree from

August, Mrs. Jacob Keidan, Edith and Cecelia Shetzer. His father, the late Isaac Shetzer, who was one of Detroit Jewry's outstanding leaders, died on November 2, 1945.

The Jewish community in Detroit turned out in thousands for his funeral services on Decoration Day. Rabbi Morris Adler paid great tribute to his memory echoing the sentiments of the entire community. Cantor Sonenklar officiated at the funeral services.

ZOA Voices Sorrow

Voicing the sorrow of the National ZOA Administration, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the ZOA, in a statement, declared that the deceased was a devoted servant of his people. His exemplary record of achievements, his idealism and devotion to the cause, will be indelibly inscribed in ZOA history.

The entire staff of the Zionist Organization of America through its executive director, Dr. Sidney Marks and Ernest E. Barbarash, Public Relations director, expressed their "deep sorrow at the passing of their beloved colleague and friend. The memory of his association will be everlasting. We shall always cherish in our hearts the memory of those days when we worked with him in close collaboration. Our deep sympathy to his family." A message of sympathy and sorrow was also addressed to the family by Saul Spiro of Burlington (Vt.), former ZOA executive director who is now engaged in business there.

Special memorial services for the deceased will be held at the forthcoming ZOA Convention.

Hebrew Univ. Committees Join

Merger of the American Friends of the Hebrew University and the Hebrew University Committee of America was agreed upon at a special meeting of representatives of both organizations. The organization will continue to be known as the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

The following officers were elected: Dr. Israel S. Wechsler, president; Eugene Untermeyer, Rudolf G. Sonneborn and David B. Greenberg, vice presidents; Walter E. Meyer, treasurer; and Philip G. Whitman, secretary.

cudgels have been taken up on behalf of Zionism by a group of national liberal, non-sectarian organizations headed by The Nation Associates.

This group of organizations, in the course of the UN's special session on Palestine, submitted three lengthy, documented memoranda to that body, charging the head of the Arab Higher Committee and three members of the latter's delegation to the UN session with Axis connections and demanding that a plan be adopted which would "satisfy the immediate needs of Jewish life."

Signatories to these memoranda were Freda Kirchwey, president of The Nation Associates; Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; James G. Patton, president of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union; Jo Davidson and Frank Kingdon, co-chairmen of The Progressive Citizens of America; Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, secretary of The Church Peace Union; Raymond Swing, the distinguished radio commentator; Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, who is chairman of the Advisory Council of The Nation Associates; and James E. Greer, executive secretary of The Council for Democracy.

As a preliminary step to prepare for a full inquiry and workable decision, the memoranda urged that the General Assembly should "uphold the ruling of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, declaring the White Paper of 1939 illegal and request it be expunged from record and practice."

The group submitted to the UN a plan calling for the establishment of two independent states, a Jewish state and an Arab state, and suggested that account should be taken of the original area assigned under the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, now known as Palestine and Transjordan, and the concessions already made to satisfy Arab demands. Upon the establishment of the independent states, the group further urged, both should be admitted to membership in the UN.

Taking into account the urgent needs of European Jewry, "250,000 Jews—the present Jewish population in the DP camps—should be admitted immediately

State is actually created, the Jewish Agency for Palestine should be recognized as the official provisional representative of the Jewish State to be established and granted authority to regulate immigration.

'Bitter Herbs And Honey'

A new book, "Bitter Herbs and Honey," by David Schwartz, published this week, is a significant addition to the new volumes of special Jewish interest. The work offers a wide variety, which includes stories of Palestine, old and new, "intimate insights" of such Zionist leaders as Abba Hillel Silver, Louis Lipsky, and Dr. Wise, stories of the Midrash and of Hasidism and is especially interesting in Jewish Americana.

As popular columnist of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency for many years, Schwartz possesses the knack of digging out interesting facts, often buried with the years, which lend color and interest. Tel Aviv is described in a chapter captioned, "The Book Which Became a City" and the author shows how the name Tel Aviv actually stems from Herzl's opus, "Altneuland."

Perhaps of a greatest interest to the Zionist reader is the piece on Mark Twain on the Zionist Congress. The author reveals that the great American humorist was a sympathetic observer of the first World Zionist Congress and the conclusions which Mark Twain arrived at, as regards the solution of the Jewish problem, seem of rare pertinence today, as presented by the author.

Another interesting chapter to Zionists deals with Mordecai Manuel Noah's ideas of the role which he felt America must play in the restoration of Zionism. While much has heretofore been written about this picturesque American character, none of his biographers thus far have gone hitherto into this phase of the subject.

In a chapter, with the striking title, "Was Christopher Columbus a Zionist?" the author argues that the question is not to be regarded facetiously, that there is evidence that the discoverer of America was touched by the Messianic contagion then current in Jewish circles.

Still another chapter of interest to Zionists is titled, "Fourth of July In the Desert." This tells the dramatic story of the building of the pipeline in the desert and the manner in which this Jewish feat conspired to achieve a decisive defeat on the Germans on July 4.

Personal problems, too, are not neglected. In "Love and Judaism," we get some interesting philosophical speculation of the Jewish sages and rabbis on a very universal topic.

The price of "Bitter Herbs and Honey" is $3.00. The book may be ordered from the publishers, the Silver Palm Press, 143 Division St., or from the Book Department of the Zionist Organization of America, 41 E. 42nd St., New York.

Comments

(Continued from Page 4)

ance at the Convention of the British Labor Party in Margate. He addressed the Convention on May 29. He had come to an understanding, he said, with the Jews of Britain; the disturbing factor were the Jews of America. He characterized the present situation as a "war between Jews and Christians." No wonder he said that he was no anti-Semite! One recalls the old French proverb: he who excuses himself accuses himself. It was a new "low" even for Bevin. He even said he could understand the bitterness of the Jews after all the generations of persecution. The upshot and purpose of these slimy lies and vulgarities was patent when he declared that England could not bind herself in advance to accept the report of the UN Palestine Commission.

It rather takes one's breath away. There is something horrifying in such duplicity, in purposeless lies and deliberate confusions of an issue on such a scale. Man's moral life is not too appetizing a spectacle. But it may be fairly said that not often have people descended to the depths of Mr. Bevin and his minions.

* * *

False Argument

The "liberals"—those deluded neo-fundamentalists who want to save some rags of honor for this British Government on account of the magic word "labor"—raise the cry of "oil." *PM* reports a Bevin speech before a private committee of the Labor Party on the importance to Britain of Middle Eastern oil. The implication of the precious liberals is: "Well, what can the poor old British do?" The whole argument is fraudulent. Britain and the U. S. A. are quite capable of dealing with the King of Iraq and with Ibn Saud. If necessary, you know, they could shift the useless British troops in Palestine to Iraq and Arabia. Senator Owen Brewster, moreover, said at a press conference the other day that from American oil companies alone, Ibn Saud and his heirs were likely to receive about five billion dollars in royalties. It is an intolerable piece of chicanery to ask people to believe that Ibn Saud would risk a serious conflict with Britain or America. One decisive word to him and to the King of Iraq and to the other feudal chieftains and pensioners of the Great Powers would suffice. The whole cry of oil is a swindle.

* * *

Let us take our stand upon Mr. Bevin's observation that the Jews of America are the disturbing factor. I do not know the precise words he used. For the most adequate account of his performance was in the *Morgen Journal*. The cable in the *Journal* reported him as saying that the American Jews were *a groisser shter*. Let us remain that! Let us see to it that we become more and more of a *shter*, an interference, disturbance, obstacle; let us go to the 50th Convention determined with all we have and are to grow into an obstacle to Mr. Bevin so formidable, so mighty, so grounded, as we are, in reason and in justice, that the lies will fall silent on his lips and that decent Englishmen — even members of the Labor Government—will blush and hide their heads in the shame they have incurred.



AND WHAT ABOUT THAT OBSTACLE?

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Don't Take Chances With Their Tomorrows



They have waited too long to be let down now.

Yesterday, these immigrants were on a boat . . . a month ago they were living the twilight existence of the D.P. camps or roaming the back alleys of Europe, half-starved scavengers. Now they are in Palestine.

They survived their past . . .

Their tomorrows are in your hands.

But the face of the future is molded today . . . the responsibility is now . . . and if Palestine is to meet it, if Palestine is to rehabilitate the shattered lives that come from Europe, if productive places are to be created for homeless thousands who cross from the past into the future . . .

Palestine must have funds.

To restore permanently an immigrant to a life of dignity and meaning in Eretz Israel costs an average of $2,800, a cheap price to pay for a new lease on life, but a price that has to be paid.

This is the equation of revival.

The United Palestine Appeal, through the United Jewish Appeal's $170,000,0000 campaign, can balance this equation.

Zionists are needed to show the way, both by contributions and work, because it is the Zionists above all who know the true significance of Palestine, who know the task confronting the Yishuv. Such words as immigration, Negev, land, settlements, reclamation, industrial growth, housing . . . such words are engrained in the hearts and minds of all Zionists.

Zionists know that these make up the hard core of Palestine's political position. Before the eyes of the world Palestine takes its stand firmly and squarely on the more than three hundred settlements, the score of cities, the industries, the whole reconstructive pattern woven across the length and breadth of Eretz Israel.

Without funds, Palestine cannot continue the vital work of upbuilding. Without the upbuilding work, there can be no Palestine.

Together with all Jews, Zionists cry out for the survival of the remnants of European Jewry.

But without funds, the all-important work of keeping them alive, feeding them, clothing them, preparing them physically and spiritually for new lives in Palestine . . . without funds this work cannot go on.



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This, then, is the task, and the United Jewish Appeal your instrumentality.

Are you giving as much as you can? . . .Are you working as hard as you can?

United Palestine Appeal

in behalf of

- **Keren Hayesod**
- **Keren Kayemeth**
- **Mizrachi Palestine Fund**

41 East 42 Street, New York, N. Y.

A Constituent Agency of the *United Jewish Appeal's* $170,000,000 Campaign

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THE

New Palestine

NEWS REPORTER ISSUE

Vol. XXXVII No. 21 | JUNE 27, 1947 | TAMUZ 9, 5707

Convention to Act Upon Palestine Situation

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According to the program submitted by Dr. Harris J. Levine, convention program chairman, and approved by the final meeting of the National Executive last Wednesday night, the 50th Annual ZOA Convention is expected to be the most colorful and fruitful in the annals of the movement. (Details of the program on Page 2).

Political Scene To Be Reviewed

Every single aspect of the political situation relating to the future of Palestine will be discussed and acted upon at the political session of the ZOA convention which will be held on Saturday night, July 5, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania. Daniel Frisch, who will preside at this session, states that he anticipates there will be "an uninhibited thrashing out of the entire situation, particularly in the light of the UN hearings."

Erstling at Sabbath Services

Rev. Maurice Erstling, President of the Jewish Ministers Cantors Association of America, will officiate at the Sabbath morning services for convention delegates in the Georgian room at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The sermon will be preached by Rabbi Gordis of New York.

A reception for the delegates will be held Sunday night under the auspices of the Metropolitan Zionist Fund of which Paul Kaminsky is the president.

226,000 Members Reported to Date

The final meeting of the ZOA National Executive, under the chairmanship of Dr. Emanuel Neumann, heard reports of the growth and achievements of the organization since the last convention by the chairmen of the various committees. Joseph Goldberg, national membership chairman, and Dr. Sidney Marks, executive director, reported that for the eight month period since October 1, a total of 44,200 new members were enrolled bringing the ZOA membership for the past twelve months to 226,000. Confidence was voiced that the membership total before the end of the fiscal year will reach a quarter of a million.

Dewey D. Stone, chairman of the Expansion Fund, made a fervent plea to all communities to fill their ZOA Expansion Fund goals to enable the organization to carry out its expanded program of public relations and educational activities in the coming year.

Jacques Torczyner, chairman of the ZOA shekel campaign last year, announced that a country-wide shekel campaign on the basis of a two-year shekel will open November 13 through January 15, to ensure a large ZOA delegation to the 1948 World Zionist Congress.



State Dept. Deliberates Palestine Stand

By MURRAY FRANK

WASHINGTON.—The most interesting, if not sensational, event during the past fortnight in Washington in connection with Palestine was unquestionably the secret three-day meeting between leading State Department officials and the representatives of a select group of national organizations. The purpose of these meetings, which

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(Continued on Page 11)

UNSCOP Overwhelmed By Jewish Achievements

The UN Special Committee on Palestine was visibly impressed to an overwhelming extent by what they saw on their visit to Jewish settlements including Tel Aviv and colonies in the Negev, the southern desert of Palestine. In Tel Aviv, the committee members were greeted by streets lined with cheering and applauding crowds. They were taken on a whirlwind tour of the numerous cultural institutions, civic enterprises and factories which make Tel Aviv the most enterprising city in the entire Near East.

In the Negev, the UNSCOP saw what Palestine Jewry would do with that parched and desolate area if they were permitted to colonize it. They saw the contrast between the neglected soil of Arabs and the blooming spots of the 14 Jewish colonies, which only a short while ago were deserted. The UN members were submitted data showing that if the Jews were allowed to continue their colonization, 2,000 colonies accommodating 8,000,000 additional persons would be built up in the Negev alone.

Palestine Government Throws Blame on Yishuv

The Palestine government, in a 12,000 word memorandum to the UN Commission, whitewashes Britain's failure to carry out the Mandate and places the blame for this failure fully on the shoulders of the Jews and Arabs, primarily the Jews. The memorandum virtually lists the Mandate and the major Jewish achievements as the chief hindrances to the successful administration of the country. It reveals the true aims of the Bevin policy in Palestine, namely, complete liquidation of the Jewish national home as a cultural as well as political entity.

Silver Confers With Marshall

WASHINGTON. — Dr. Abba Hillel Silver conferred with Secretary of State Marshall here last week to discuss current Zionist problems and the situation in Palestine.

Dr. Silver, during his stay in Washington, also met with a number of U. S. Senators.

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ZOA Convention to Act Upon Major Zionist Issues

Silver, Neumann to Review Palestine Situation; Welles, McDonald, Morgenthau To Speak; 2,000 Delegates Will Attend

AUSTER, FORMER JERUSALEM MAYOR, TO BRING GREETINGS OF YISHUV

The 50th Annual (Golden Jubilee) Convention of the ZOA will open Thursday night, July 3, in the spacious and historic Carnegie Hall, New York City, with an expected attendance of some 2,000 delegates and alternates from all the 48 states, representing the largest constituency in the annals of the organization. Registration of delegates will start Thursday morning. The main issues to be discussed at the four-day session will be deliberation and action on the political situation affecting Palestine in the light of the possible recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly session in the Fall, organizational issues, education, public relations and youth.

Presidential Address by Silver

The opening meeting on Thursday night will be highlighted by the presidential address of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, with Dr. Emanuel Neumann in the chair. The convention will be formally opened by Dr. Harris J. Levine, national convention committee chairman. Greetings of the city will be extended by Mayor William O'Dwyer. Dr. Sidney Marks, executive director and Abraham Goodman, treasurer, will render their reports. A memorial service will be held honoring our Palestine martyrs as well as outstanding Zionist personalities who died during the past year including Simon Shetzer, Jacob Fishman, Mrs. Richard Gottheil, Col. J. H. Patterson and Henry Monsky. The Jewish War Veterans, led by Lawrence J. Gross, county commander, will provide the Color Guard.

50 Year Dedication

Guest speakers at the convention will include former U. S. Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, who is scheduled to speak Sunday night at a plenary session at the Manhattan Center, dedicated to 50 years of American Zionism. Other speakers at that session will include Dr. Silver, Louis Lipsky and Dr. Harry Friedenwald, of Baltimore, honorary vice president of the ZOA, who will extend greetings.

Hon. James G. McDonald, American member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, will be the guest speaker at the Jewish National Fund session Friday noon, at which Judge Morris Rothenberg, president of JNF, will preside. Reports will be rendered by Dr. Harris J. Levine, national JNF chairman for the ZOA, and Mendel N. Fisher, executive director of JNF. Greetings will be extended by Aaron Wright of London, president of the JNF of Great Britain and Ireland.

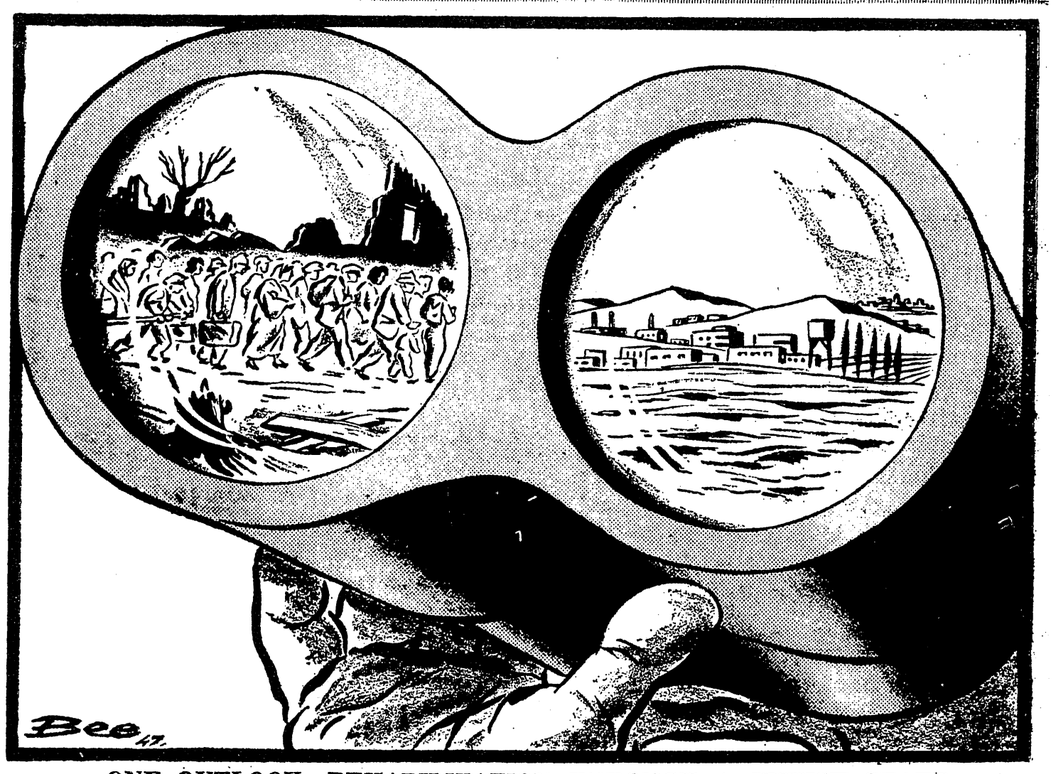
The Sunday morning session will be devoted to the UPA and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, will address the delegates. Greetings from the Yishuv will be presented by Dr. Daniel Auster, former Mayor of Jerusalem and leading Mortimer May, Dewey D. Stone, William B. Sylk, Herman Weisman, Rabbi Robert Gordis, Rabbi Irving Miller and other Zionist leaders from a cross-section of the country.

Other highlights of the convention will be a Youth Dinner on Friday night, with Herman Weisman, chairman of the American Zionist Youth Commission, presiding, at which Joseph Mayer of Young Judaea and Milton Arm, of Masada, will speak; a luncheon symposium devoted to the Confederation of General Zionists, to be held Saturday noon, presided over by Jacques Torczyner, to be followed by an Oneg Shabbat under the auspices of the Histadruth Ivrith, with Samuel J. Borowsky, Hebraist leader, presiding. Special exercises in honor of Independence Day will be held under the auspices of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S., at which Albert D. Schanzer will be chairman and Ben Kaufman, past National Commander and holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, and William Kapelman, will speak.

The closing session on Sunday night will culminate with a memorial commemorating the 43rd anniversary of the death of Theodor Herzl, founder of modern Zionism.

British to Press Morrison Plan

Press dispatches from Jerusalem predict that the Palestine Government will propose to the Inquiry Committee the acceptance of the Morrison federalization plan which was proposed by the British Government last year and which was virtually unanimously rejected by Zionists and the American Government as tending to establish another Jewish ghetto in Palestine. The government memorandum, which is similar to that presented to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry with slight modifications, is believed also to contain reference to the oil situation in the Arabian Peninsula and the route of the pipelines as well as a comparative survey of the Jewish and Arab secret armed forces.



ONE OUTLOOK—REHABILITATION THROUGH A JEWISH STATE

Palestine Arabs' Boycott Aimed Against DP Visit by UNSCOP

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS REPORTER

JERUSALEM (By CABLE).—The extended tour by the UNSCOP members throughout Palestine is interpreted in some quarters as intended to mark time pending the outcome of negotiations with the Arabs to call off their boycott. However, the prospects for such annulment of the boycott are at this time unfavorable. This is because the Arabs feel themselves in a strong position since the Arab League and the Arab states are anyhow able to present the Arab case at the UN Assembly. Hence, the Palestine Arab Higher Committee is able to demand concessions as a condition for calling off the boycott, as for example, the elimination by UNSCOP of their proposed visit to the DP Camps. Their visits to the Arab districts have proven irritating to the UNSCOP members, as they are unable to contact the representatives of the Arabs or the inhabitants.

British drive. They claim they have sent 15,000 postcards to UNSCOP demanding the evacuation of British troops.

Much satisfaction is expressed here at the action taken by UNSCOP in recommending the revising of the death sentence which has been passed against the three Jewish youths. UNSCOP seems to be exhibiting on this score a keen understanding of the mood of the Yishuv which does not see in the executions of these three youths a preventive against terrorism. Haganah's actions against terrorism on one side and the escape of Major Farran, British police superintendent who was involved in the kidnapping of a Jewish youth, Rubovitz, on the other side, strengthens the public feeling that the sentence of the three youths will be commuted.

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Political Session

The entire political situation in relation to Palestine will be reviewed and discussed at the political session which will be held on Saturday evening, presided over by Daniel Frisch, chairman of the ZOA Administrative Council. The debate will be led by Dr. Neumann.

Speakers at the various sessions, which will cover all Zionist activities, will include such outstanding Zionist leaders as Mortimer May, Dewey D. Stone, William B. Sylk, Herman Weisman, Rabbi Robert Gordis, Rabbi Irving Miller and other Zionist leaders from a cross-section of the country.

Other highlights of the convention will be a Youth Dinner on Friday night, with Herman Weisman, chairman of the American Zionist Youth Commission, presiding, at which Joseph Mayer of Young Judaea and Milton Arm, of Masada, will speak; a luncheon symposium devoted to the Confederation of General Zionists, to be held Saturday noon, presided over by Jacques Torczyner, to be followed by an Oneg Shabbat under the auspices of the Histadruth Ivrith, with Samuel J. Borowsky, Hebraist leader, presiding. Special exercises in honor of Independence Day will be held under the auspices of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S., at which Albert D. Schanzer will be chairman and Ben Kaufman, past National Commander and holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, and William Kapelman, will speak.

The closing session on Sunday night will culminate with a memorial commemorating the 43rd anniversary of the death of Theodor Herzl, founder of modern Zionism.

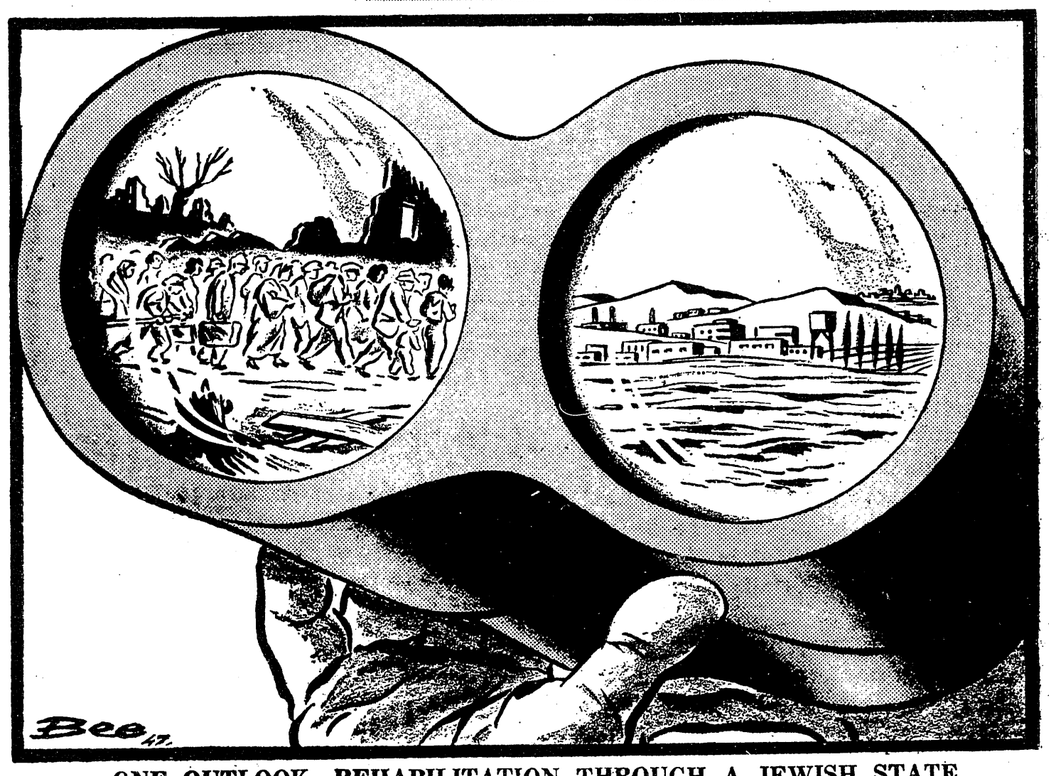
Neumann Warns Agains Optimism

Warning against undue optimism regarding the special committee of the UN now in Palestine, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, vice president of the ZOA and member of the Jewish Agency Executive, speaking at the 47th Annual Rabbinical Assembly Convention, said:

"Not only are the dice loaded against us—not only is it doubtful whether satisfactory recommendations will be forthcoming, but no one can tell when and how the recommendations will be implemented, if at all."

The convention was presided over by Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow of New York.

Palestine Government will propose to the Inquiry Committee the acceptance of the Morrison federalization plan which was proposed by the British Government last year and which was virtually unanimously rejected by Zionists and the American Government as tending to establish another Jewish ghetto in Palestine. The government memorandum, which is similar to that presented to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry with slight modifications, is believed also to contain reference to the oil situation in the Arabian Peninsula and the route of the pipelines as well as a comparative survey of the Jewish and Arab secret armed forces.



ONE OUTLOOK—REHABILITATION THROUGH A JEWISH STATE

Palestine Arabs' Boycott Aimed Against DP Visit by UNSCOP

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS REPORTER

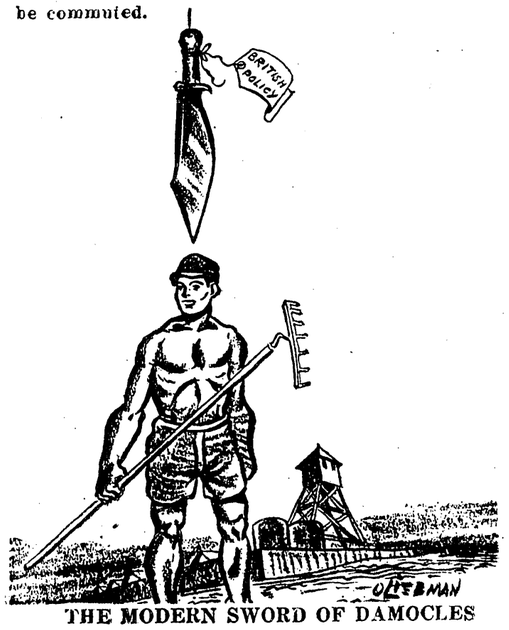
JERUSALEM (By CABLE).—The extended tour by the UNSCOP members throughout Palestine is interpreted in some quarters as intended to mark time pending the outcome of negotiations with the Arabs to call off their boycott. However, the prospects for such annulment of the boycott are at this time unfavorable. This is because the Arabs feel themselves in a strong position since the Arab League and the Arab states are anyhow able to present the Arab case at the UN Assembly. Hence, the Palestine Arab Higher Committee is able to demand concessions as a condition for calling off the boycott, as for example, the elimination by UNSCOP of their proposed visit to the DP Camps. Their visits to the Arab districts have proven irritating to the UNSCOP members, as they are unable to contact the representatives of the Arabs or the inhabitants. Even hospitality is being withheld them by the Arabs.

The Jewish enterprises are evoking a great deal of interest and admiration among members of UNSCOP. They were especially impressed by their first contacts with the kibbutzim and their visits to JNF colonies. However, it is unwise to assume that the sympathy which they evince will necessarily guide the UNSCOP in their ultimate conclusions. Still less is the guarantee that their conclusions will be implemented, although naturally the UNSCOP members express a hope that this will be so. More likely, the policy of the big powers will be the determining factor in the line which the UNSCOP membership will take.

Partition is still a favorite topic among those speculating as to the recommendations of the UNSCOP. However, I believe that England will not support such a proposal except as a possible alternative after the transition period in which local autonomy will be extended.

Palestine Communists are very active in an anti-British drive. They claim they have sent 15,000 postcards to UNSCOP demanding the evacuation of British troops.

Much satisfaction is expressed here at the action taken by UNSCOP in recommending the revising of the death sentence which has been passed against the three Jewish youths. UNSCOP seems to be exhibiting on this score a keen understanding of the mood of the Yishuv which does not see in the executions of these three youths a preventive against terrorism. Haganah's actions against terrorism on one side and the escape of Major Farran, British police superintendent who was involved in the kidnapping of a Jewish youth, Rubovitz, on the other side, strengthens the public feeling that the sentence of the three youths will be commuted.



THE MODERN SWORD OF DAMOCLES

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UN Committee (UNSCOP) Faces Palestine Reality

As these lines are written, the UN Special Commission on Palestine (UNSCOP) is conducting its countrywide tour through various sections of Palestine in order to familiarize themselves with conditions in Arab and Jewish settlements. Jerusalem dispatches indicate that the UNSCOP members were accorded warm receptions in Jewish towns and villages while in Arab areas they received seemingly passive, though courteous, receptions.

Though officially the Committee hearings are being boycotted by the Palestine Arabs, the Secretariat of the Committee has established contact with the Arab Higher Committee with a view to exploring the possibilities of the Arabs calling off their boycott. It is not as yet known what conditions were advanced by the Higher Committee as its price for halting the boycott. It is also learned that when the UNSCOP members visited the mosques, the Arab hosts there apparently ignored the Arab Higher Committee's boycott and talked freely to members of the Committee on all subjects including Zionism. Many Arab notables also attended the cocktail party which the High Commissioner tendered to the UNSCOP.

The boycott proclaimed by the Palestine Higher Committee was exposed in a statement by the American



Members of UNSCOP as they arrived in Palestine. Left to right: Justice Emil Sandstroem, chairman; Dr. Victor Hoo, representing UN Secretary General Trygve Lie; and Sir Henry Gurney, chief secretary of the Palestine gov't.

Zionist Emergency Council as "part of a carefully prearranged and premeditated tactical game, designed to maneuver the United Nations into regarding the Arab Higher Committee as a 'wronged' group and thus create an advantageous position for the Arabs in the meeting of the General Assembly which is to take place in September."

The Emergency Council also charged that there is no divergence of tactics as between the Palestine Arab Higher Committee and the Arab League, which is not participating in the boycott. "The Arab League's attitude should not be regarded as a sign of conflict between the two Arab bodies, but rather as the result of a joint understanding as to the strategy to be employed before the United Nations," the Council said.

Pointing out that the five Arab states in the United Nations can still be counted upon to support unquestioningly the position enunciated by the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, and that the Arab Higher Committee also enjoys the frank sympathy of certain governments represented on the UN Special Committee, the Emergency Council declared: "In view of the fact that its interests are more than adequately represented within the United Nations, the Arab Higher Committee feels that it can permit itself the luxury of being absent from the UN investigation."

The Council also assailed the British administration of Palestine, which is reportedly helping to promote and

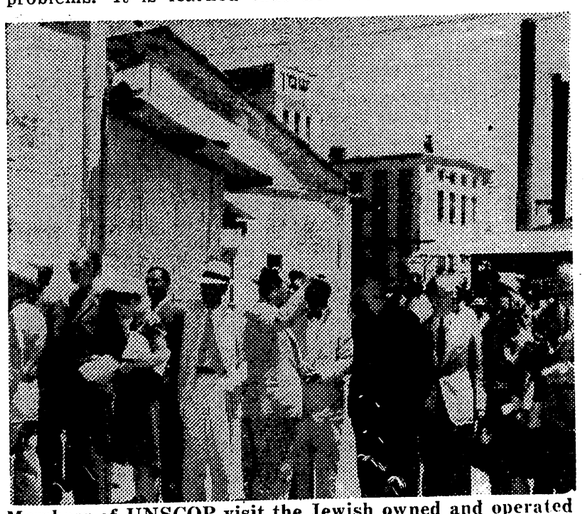


Justice Emil Sandstroem (left), UNSCOP chairman, is greeted by the Arab Vice Mayor of Haifa, Shekade Shalah, and the Jewish Mayor, Shabelai Levi, at the entrance of the Haifa City Hall as the Committee visited the city.

ment's attention a plea for the commutation of the death sentence imposed on the three Jewish youths. This action by UNSCOP drew a sharp public rebuke on the part of the Palestine government which implied that UNSCOP had no right to intercede in such matters. The Palestine government obviously ignored the resolution of the UN Assembly which called for a truce on the part of peoples and governments. At one of the meetings of UNSCOP, the Guatemalan representative, Dr. Granados, was most outspoken in his criticism of the British government indicating that the British may have timed the death sentences with the opening of the Palestine inquiry. "The government has literally smacked the Committee in the mouth," he said.

In Lake Success, the resolution by UNSCOP has been passed on by Trygve Lie to Sir Alexander Cadogan for transmission to the British Foreign Office.

A Jerusalem report also states that Chairman Sandstroem of UNSCOP, accompanied by the Czechoslovakian, Canadian and Uruguayan delegates, visited Rehovoth for a luncheon with Dr. Chaim Weizmann. They spent three hours with him during which they questioned the venerable Zionist leader regarding colonization and economic problems. It is learned that Dr. Weizmann is slated to



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testify at a public hearing of UNSCOP sometime between July 1 and July 10. The Committee is scheduled to leave Palestine on July 20.

The tour of the UNSCOP members was marked by various colorful and significant incidents. Describing their visit to the mixed city of Haifa, the Jerusalem correspondent of the *Herald Tribune* cabled:

"United Nations investigators, whizzing at 65 miles

could not be pinned down as to why they refused entry to the Jewish Agency liaison officers, who are officially recognized by the UN in this Palestine investigation.

"The UN party of 18 cars covered 300 miles today in a land where gasoline is 60 cents a gallon. Chauffeurs, some of them young Jewish Brigade veterans who learned to drive in the war, worked their throttles and horns hard through the Biblical country of Jeremiah and Jacob, through the fertile valley of Israel and around the base of Mount Carmel into Haifa, Palestine's best port.

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The UNSCOP began its hearings on Tuesday, June 17, behind closed doors in an atmosphere of tension heightened by the sentencing of three Irgunites to death. This secrecy was dictated by the Palestine Government, which refused to permit its representatives to appear unless their testimony would be heard in camera. At a press conference, Justice Sandstroem, the chairman of the Committee, was asked to explain why Britain, as an



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According to information gathered by the JTA, the "majority of the members of UNSCOP are considering the following proposals in the order named, as solutions to the Palestine problem: Partition, cantonization, or an international trusteeship. This is a result of their first impressions and exchanges of information and informal talks."

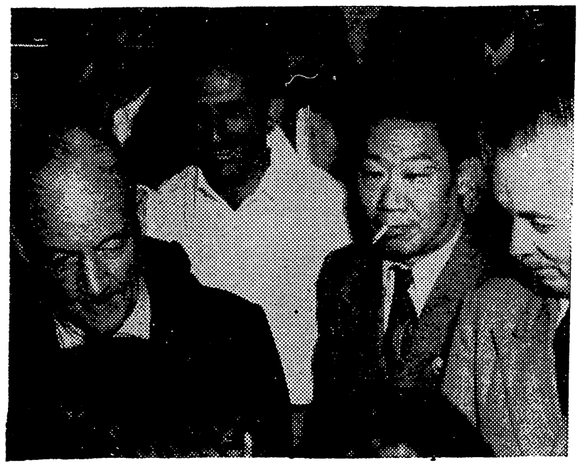
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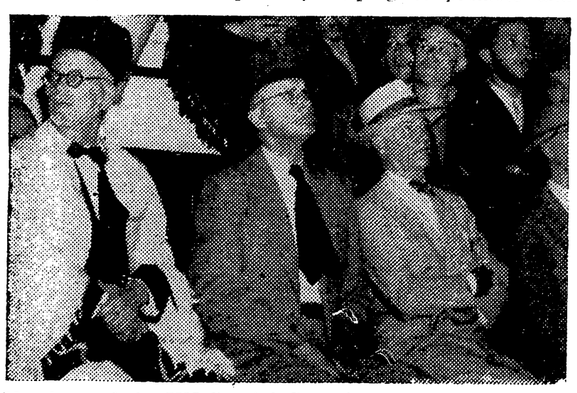
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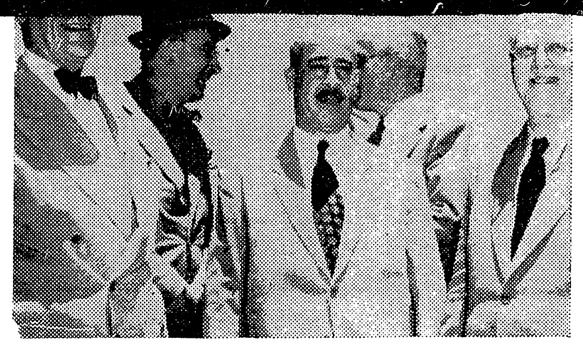
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Members of the UN Special Committee on Palestine visit one of the oldest synagogues in the old city of Jerusalem. Left to right: A Jewish cantor who sang part of the service; Justice Ivan Rand of Canada and Justice Emil Sandstroem.

bolster the Arab boycott, and added that the British government is thus "afforded a better opportunity to lend its support to the Arab viewpoint on the basis of 'fair play' to a party not present during the UN Committee's deliberations."

The UNSCOP this week decided to cable to UN Secretary General Trygve Lie to call to the British govern-

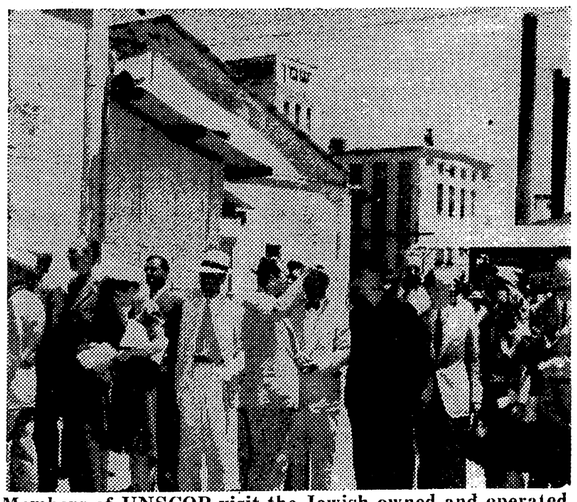


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The tour of the UNSCOP members was marked by various colorful and significant incidents. Describing their visit to the mixed city of Haifa, the Jerusalem correspondent of the *Herald Tribune* cabled:

"United Nations investigators, whizzing at 65 miles an hour in brand-new automobiles through the age-old Palestine hills and valleys drove through industrial Haifa today and ran head-on into a nasty example of Arab prejudice against Jews.

"In Haifa, members of the UN Special Commission on Palestine first inspected a Jewish soap factory and then an Arab cigarette factory. When they got to the cigarette factory, whose top brand is called Friends, the Arab management insisted that the liaison officers of the Jewish Agency for Palestine remain outside.

"Bitter at the insult, and even more bitter when Arab plant officials came out offering them free packs of cigarettes, the Jewish Agency people stayed outside, and so missed a chance to observe the Arabs' use of child labor in the plant. The children, barefoot boys estimated at ten to 14 years of age, were tobacco shredders.

"Guatemala's Jorge Garcia Granados was quite interested in the status of the small workers. He laughed openly when the management said that all were over 16. He was unable to learn the boys' wages. Plant managers admitted to him that none of the boys go to school.

"Arab officials of the Karaman Dick and Salti factory

some of them young Jewish Brigade veterans who learned to drive in the war, worked their throttles and horns hard through the Biblical country of Jeremiah and Jacob, through the fertile valley of Israel and around the base of Mount Carmel into Haifa, Palestine's best port.

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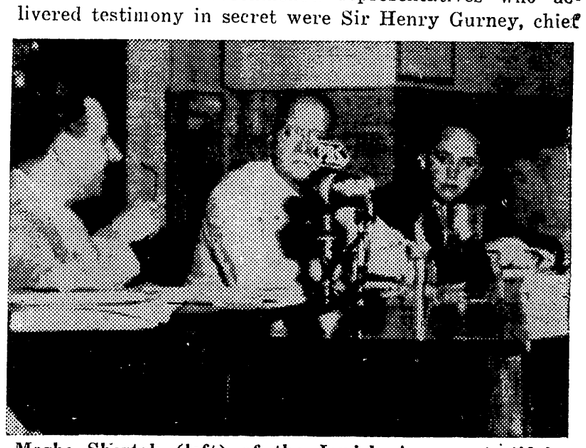
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Moshe Shertok (left) of the Jewish Agency, testifying regarding Jewish claims to Palestine at the first public meeting in Jerusalem of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine. Left to right: Shertok; Sir Abdur Rahman of India; and an unidentified member of the Committee from Guatemala.

secretary of the Palestine Government, and D. C. MacGilivray, government liaison officer with the UN Committee. It is learned that the Committee was presented with a three volume survey which was originally prepared by the Palestine Government for the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry and brought up to date. During

(Continued on Page 10)

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THE NEW PALESTINE

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News Reporter Issue ERNEST E. BARBARASH, Editor

THE NEW PALESTINE, an American Zionist publication devoted to Jewish affairs, is published semimonthly from September to May inclusive, three times in June and monthly in July and August by the Zionist Organization of America. All communications should be addressed to THE NEW PALESTINE, 41 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Subscription price, $2.00; Canadian subscription, $2.25; foreign subscription, $3.00. Reentered as second class matter April 17, 1947, at the post office in New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

'Frank Language And Upright Dealing'

The forthcoming convention of the ZOA meets almost to the day on the 50th anniversary of the first World Zionist Congress at which the basic Zionist program, known as the Basle Platform, was adopted.

It is significant here to quote from the address which Theodor Herzl, founder of modern Zionism, made to the delegates at that Congress—a statement which retains its freshness and truth today, 50 years later:

> "Those who give the matter careful consideration must surely admit that Zionism cannot gain its ends otherwise than through an unreserved understanding with the political units involved. . . . The confidence of the government with which we want to negotiate regarding the settlement of Jewish masses on a large scale can be gained by frank language and upright dealing . . . One thing is to be adhered to inviolably: the agreement must be based on rights and not on toleration. Truly, we have had enough experience of toleration and of 'protection' which could be revoked at any moment."

These words by Herzl may well serve as a guide to the delegates assembled at the Golden Jubilee Convention of the ZOA. Herzl stressed the efficacy of frank language and upright dealing. Even as far back as half a century ago, he, the practical leader, excoriated those who would seek toleration and protection rather than fight for our historic rights in an upright and forthright fashion.

The convention is the supreme body of the ZOA which is acknowledged as the largest and most influential Jewish body in the world. Formidable and heavy, therefore, are the responsibilities and tasks which rest upon its delegates.

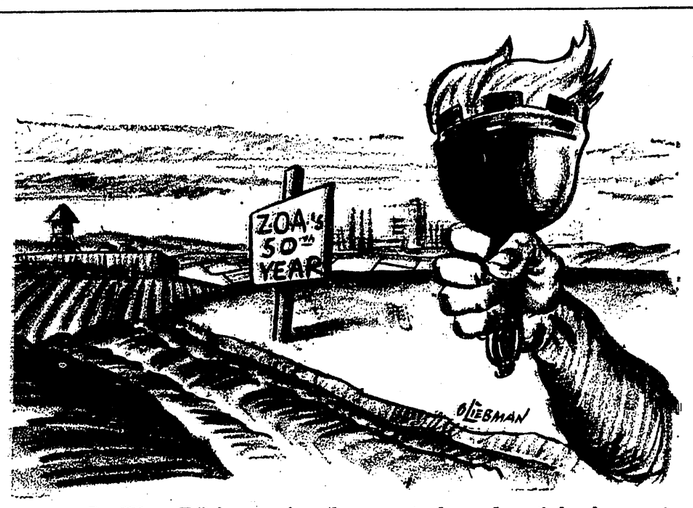
We have the utmost confidence in the sound judgment of the convention delegates in the action they will take in all major issues affecting the future of our movement.

The Year's Accomplishments

The convention is also an occasion for stock-taking and soul-searching analysis. Each delegate and alternate will, upon registration, receive a copy of the annual ZOA report containing a comprehensive account of this administration's stewardship during the past year. For the benefit of our readers (this issue is being mailed to 200,000 Jewish households), we will try to give here, in a nutshell, the sum total of the ZOA activities and achievements for this period. Account must be taken of the fact that as this convention meets, there are still three months to go before the end of the fiscal year, September 30.

1. Close to 50,000 new ZOA recruits enrolled; 100,000 during the 21 months of the present administration. The membership for the past 12 months totals 226,000.

2. The ZOA played a dominant role in all activi-



5. The ZOA, as in the past, has furnished most of the manpower for the fund-raising activities of the UPA as a constituent body of the UJA.

6. The Veterans Bureau has scored new gains in bringing Jewish veterans into the Zionist fold.

7. The Palestine Bureau of the ZOA has secured 400 tourist visas to Palestine; 700 visas to Palestine residents returning to that country; and 550 Palestine immigration certificates to other categories.

8. The Committee on Unity for Palestine has conducted a most effective campaign to counteract the anti-Zionist activities of the American Council for Judaism. During the year, nearly 700,000 pieces of carefully planned and edited literature were distributed in all parts of the country. The effect of the activities of the Committee may be gauged by the fact that the Council for Judaism, according to its own statistics, has lost a total of 2,000 members in the last year.

9. The Chalutziuth Commission, which is a project of the ZOA Expansion Fund and has been in existence only since February, has been instrumental in furthering and encouraging Plugat Aliyah, comprising General Zionist youth and has already enlisted within its ranks a large group of eligible young men and women who are now undergoing training for Palestine. The cause of Zionist youth has been considerably promoted through close cooperation with and coordination of the various Zionist youth groups through the American Zionist Youth Commission, which is receiving a substantial subsidy from the ZOA.

10. The ZOA has taken a leading role in the organization of the American branch of the World Confederation of General Zionists.

11. Through the ZOA Expansion Fund (American Zionist Fund), the organization has financed many important educational and public relations projects including Hebrew University scholarships, Hebrew art and cultural activities, publication of books, veterans integration and many other enterprises.

The above activities are only part of the record of the ZOA in the past nine months. The role of the ZOA at the World Zionist Congress, the dominant part played by the ZOA in all public actions of the Emergency Council, the financial support which the ZOA extends to various cultural programs, the close link existing between the ZOA and the Yishuv—all these constitute a glorious and thrilling chapter in the history of the organization as it marks a half century of progress.

An Ill-Advised Telegram

The editors had refrained from immediate editorial comment on the telegram of the seven past presidents. In

Comments

By LUDWIG LEWISOHN

It is not often in all history that men have gone to a deliberative assembly as the bearers of a responsibility as supreme and as crucial as is the portion of the delegates to the 50th Convention of the Zionist Organization of America. Words such as these have been used before. Perhaps they have been used too often, so that their force has been blunted. On this occasion, they happen to represent the naked truth, the indisputable fact.

This is so not because the convention is our fiftieth, although that circumstance, too, has its historic meaning and will help drive home to all the critical nature of what is to be done and to be experienced. No, the supreme import of this convention is due to world factors: to the presence of the United Nations Commission in Eretz Israel and to the overwhelming influence which the shifting of the center of Jewish world population has assigned to American Jewry. The delegates to the 50th Convention will be called upon to clarify and to exert that influence once again upon the entire destiny of the Jewish people in an hour of the testing and the decision of that destiny. Is that not a function to give the strongest pause?

Cannot Afford Blunders

Well, it may be said that members of other deliberative assemblies have had to face similar responsibilities. It is true. And it is common knowledge that they have in many instances made decisions that were selfish and stupid and narrowly political and have plunged their peoples into war and misery. Perhaps great and powerful nations dwelling on their own territories can afford these historic blunders. We cannot afford them. We cannot afford any impurity of motive, any self-seeking, anything in the whole world except a pure singleness of purpose in the pursuit of the undivided goal of the redemption of an undivided and indivisible people.

* * *

It can be said, without much fear of valid contradiction, that the political policies of the Zionist Organization during the past two years have been sound and right. They have been powerful without truculence and steady without stubborness. The statement made for the Jewish Agency before the United Nations As-

office in New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. 68

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The convention is the supreme body of the ZOA which is acknowledged as the largest and most influential Jewish body in the world. Formidable and heavy, therefore, are the responsibilities and tasks which rest upon its delegates.

We have the utmost confidence in the sound judgment of the convention delegates in the action they will take in all major issues affecting the future of our movement.

The Year's Accomplishments

The convention is also an occasion for stock-taking and soul-searching analysis. Each delegate and alternate will, upon registration, receive a copy of the annual ZOA report containing a comprehensive account of this administration's stewardship during the past year. For the benefit of our readers (this issue is being mailed to 200,000 Jewish households), we will try to give here, in a nutshell, the sum total of the ZOA activities and achievements for this period. Account must be taken of the fact that as this convention meets, there are still three months to go before the end of the fiscal year, September 30.

1. Close to 50,000 new ZOA recruits enrolled; 100,000 during the 21 months of the present administration. The membership for the past 12 months totals 226,000.

2. The ZOA played a dominant role in all activities of the American Zionist Emergency Council, the political arm of the Zionist movement in this country.

3. In the field of education, the ZOA has carried out a country-wide program through the media of its speakers bureau, radio, programming, pamphlets, book publishing and book sales, films and through numerous other educational channels. ZOA speakers addressed more than 3,500 meetings. Such books as "The Palestine Year Book," "The Zionist Movement," and "Hebrew Self-Taught," have been widely acclaimed as valuable acquisitions to Zionist cultural dissemination.

4. In the field of public relations, some 9,000 columns of ZOA items appeared in the general, Anglo-Jewish and Yiddish press. Zionist leaders and workers were kept constantly informed of latest Palestine events on the international scene through special Flash and Spot News Bulletins.



5. The ZOA, as in the past, has furnished most of the manpower for the fund-raising activities of the UPA as a constituent body of the UJA.

6. The Veterans Bureau has scored new gains in bringing Jewish veterans into the Zionist fold.

7. The Palestine Bureau of the ZOA has secured 400 tourist visas to Palestine; 700 visas to Palestine residents returning to that country; and 550 Palestine immigration certificates to other categories.

8. The Committee on Unity for Palestine has conducted a most effective campaign to counteract the anti-Zionist activities of the American Council for Judaism. During the year, nearly 700,000 pieces of carefully planned and edited literature were distributed in all parts of the country. The effect of the activities of the Committee may be gauged by the fact that the Council for Judaism, according to its own statistics, has lost a total of 2,000 members in the last year.

9. The Chalutziuth Commission, which is a project of the ZOA Expansion Fund and has been in existence only since February, has been instrumental in furthering and encouraging Plugat Aliyah, comprising General Zionist youth and has already enlisted within its ranks a large group of eligible young men and women who are now undergoing training for Palestine. The cause of Zionist youth has been considerably promoted through close cooperation with and coordination of the various Zionist youth groups through the American Zionist Youth Commission, which is receiving a substantial subsidy from the ZOA.

10. The ZOA has taken a leading role in the organization of the American branch of the World Confederation of General Zionists.

11. Through the ZOA Expansion Fund (American Zionist Fund), the organization has financed many important educational and public relations projects including Hebrew University scholarships, Hebrew art and cultural activities, publication of books, veterans integration and many other enterprises.

The above activities are only part of the record of the ZOA in the past nine months. The role of the ZOA at the World Zionist Congress, the dominant part played by the ZOA in all public actions of the Emergency Council, the financial support which the ZOA extends to various cultural programs, the close link existing between the ZOA and the Yishuv—all these constitute a glorious and thrilling chapter in the history of the organization as it marks a half century of progress.

An Ill-Advised Telegram

The editors had refrained from immediate editorial comment on the telegram of the seven past presidents. In the meanwhile, Zionists of the country have been heard from and there can be no doubt about the general reaction. It has been, on the whole, definitely negative. Not only that, but in the expressions which have come from all sides, there is discernible a note of chagrin and even bitterness. This is understandable. The Zionists of the country could see no good reason for so startling an action as a telegram sent to all the districts signed by seven past presidents. We are sure that on reflection, many of the signatories, if not all of them, must now realize that it was an untimely and ill-considered step. It was calculated to create the impression of a serious rift threatening the unity of the organization, without any adequate ground for what was apparently intended as a dramatic appeal to the rank and file, to rise up against the administration.

If there were serious and substantial issues, so serious as to warrant such a step, they should have been stated

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crucial as is the portion of the delegates to the 50th Convention of the Zionist Organization of America. Words such as these have been used before. Perhaps they have been used too often, so that their force has been blunted. On this occasion, they happen to represent the naked truth, the indisputable fact.

This is so not because the convention is our fiftieth, although that circumstance, too, has its historic meaning and will help drive home to all the critical nature of what is to be done and to be experienced. No, the supreme import of this convention is due to world factors: to the presence of the United Nations Commission in Eretz Israel and to the overwhelming influence which the shifting of the center of Jewish world population has assigned to American Jewry. The delegates to the 50th Convention will be called upon to clarify and to exert that influence once again upon the entire destiny of the Jewish people in an hour of the testing and the decision of that destiny. Is that not a function to give the strongest pause?

Cannot Afford Blunders

Well, it may be said that members of other deliberative assemblies have had to face similar responsibilities. It is true. And it is common knowledge that they have in many instances made decisions that were selfish and stupid and narrowly political and have plunged their peoples into war and misery. Perhaps great and powerful nations dwelling on their own territories can afford these historic blunders. We cannot afford them. We cannot afford any impurity of motive, any self-seeking, anything in the whole world except a pure singleness of purpose in the pursuit of the undivided goal of the redemption of an undivided and indivisible people.

* * *

It can be said, without much fear of valid contradiction, that the political policies of the Zionist Organization during the past two years have been sound and right. They have been powerful without truculence and steady without stubborness. The statement made for the Jewish Agency before the United Nations Assembly on May 8 by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver is a flawless statement, explicitly and implicitly, of the political "line" pursued by the Zionist Organization of America. That line and that policy on the world-politics of the Jewish people and on its pivot, the Yishuv of Eretz Israel, needs only to be confirmed and pursued. An ideal or, better, an idea on which depends the entire destiny of an entire people can not and must not be compromised in the terms of its realization. Overwhelming pressure may cause a bending under strong protest over the violation of the idea; there must be no breaking. Such has been the political policy of Amer-

(Continued on Page 10)

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Issues Facing the Golden Jubilee Convention

The Convention Faces Great Responsibility

By DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

Chairman, World Confederation of General Zionists and Former ZOA President

The Zionist movement must gird itself for a supreme effort in September when the issue of Palestine will come up for a UN decision. With Soviet Russia more friendly than had been anticipated, there is reason to be hopeful if our own U. S. government takes a forthright pro-Zionist position in fulfillment of its oft-reiterated declarations. To bring our government to take such a position is the task which American Zionism must set itself for the months immediately ahead.

Therefore the ZOA Convention comes at a time when American Zionism must be alerted to the most formidable opportunity and responsibility which have confronted it in all the 50 years of its history. American public opinion has been won over to our cause. If that pro-Zionist opinion impinges effectively upon the Executive and the State Departments, our cause will have in the U.S.A. not a neutral but an advocate. The Convention in July will seriously consider the best means to that end.

If the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. sponsor a pro-Zionist solution of the Palestine problem, Great Britain will be hard pressed to go along, even though legally the recommendations of the UN may be advisory, not mandatory.

Trusteeship Possible

An alternative proposal might be a UN trusteeship over Palestine upon terms making adequate provision for Jewish immigration and colonization commensurate with Jewish needs and Palestine's economic absorptive capacity.

Because of the political crisis which is in the forefront of our concern, other phases of Zionist activity are sometimes understressed. The ZOA Convention is an opportunity to review all phases of the movement. Of special importance is the necessity of maintaining our economic front in Palestine. The needs of

(Continued on Page 8)

What Zionist Education Must Prove

By DR. DAVID POLISH

Co-Chairman, ZOA Committee on Unity for Palestine

One of the great motivations which Zionist education has overlooked is enlightened self-interest. In the final analysis, American Jewry must include itself together with European and Palestinian Jewries, as the beneficiaries of Zionism. There is not enough awareness among American Jews that Zionism is preserving Jewish life not only abroad but in the United States. This must be the great theme of Zionist education.

Those Jews who give sparingly of themselves to Zionism because it represents "humanitarianism" and "charity" to them, would be unsparing of themselves if they were to become aware that the fate and destiny of five million American Jews will be determined largely by the fortunes of the Zionist movement itself. They would awaken to the knowledge that they are saving not only Jewish DPs, but themselves and their children as well. Instead of watching with varying degrees of interest, like spectators at a drama, what is transpiring "over there" to "those people," they would take a more dynamic role in the events occuring here, and to us. This must be the motivating force of Zionist education.

I believe that without Zionism, the physical and spiritual disintegration of American Jewry would ensue like a chain reaction. Desertion from all walks of Jewish life—religious, cultural, philanthropic—would follow with tragic rapidity. American Jewry would become decadent and would fall prey to mass self-deprecation. It would cower defenseless—spiritually and physically—before its enemies, who would take courage in the loss of our greatest claim on the modern world's respect.

All this can be proved. It can be proved from the great numbers of American Jews who have been reclaimed from apathy and even near-apostasy by the compulsion and the radiance of Zionism. To more and more Jews, Zionism is a way of life without which they would be cut adrift in a hostile world. Zionism has added content to Jewish religion and culture in America. It has entered our schools and synagogues like a network of arteries through which courses the very blood of life. Contrariwise, look at some segments of our Jewish community who are immune to Zionism. They represent the withered limbs of Israel, still clinging to the tree of Jewish life, but dry, dead and useless. They have no part in the revival of our language, our religious vitality, our very will to survive. For Zionism means, in the highest sense, the determination of Jewry and Judaism to survive.

In a more concrete sense, Zionism is the Jew's most eloquent antidote to anti-Semitism. The great mass of the American public which neither loves nor hates us, will learn to admire us for our achievement as the growth of Palestine proceeds apace. In their eyes, the stereotype of the foreboding Jew is changing into an altogether different symbol, a symbol that is creative, to be respected rather than pitied. Ironically, the contempt of men for us has mounted even as the piles of our dead have mounted. Their contempt is stemmed by our work of *Techiyas Hamesim* alone. In this realm too, Zionist education must prove to the American Jew that his greatest defense is an offensive against Jewish homelessness.



LESSING ROSENWALD'S NIGHTMARE

Membership Is Essential

By MORTIMER MAY

The problem of membership has always been one that has occupied a major portion of the time and thinking of ZOA leadership. Every organization has a large constituency as one of its objectives, but in our case the need and the urge are almost self-evident. We are political Zionists; our aims and goal are to be obtained in substantial measure by political methods, and by political influences. We recognize, although not always too clearly, that in a political battle, it is numbers that play a decisive role.

Assuredly no politician or statesman, if you will, ever discounts numerical strength, and least of all the American. It might be stated that if membership itself increases in arithmetical ratio, that the influence that it exerts increases in a geometrical progression. To make the picture complete, it should be further added that it is organized members that count

stention into the gold of membership and activity.

Manpower Needed

As one would expect, plans and solutions aplenty have been offered from sources high and low. Even in an era of paper shortages, literature by the ream has regaled us with the lure of semantics reinforced with the best in the graphic art. We have turned to the radio, the movies, and most of all, to high-powered forensics for help. All have assisted; yet these must in a way be considered as means of conditioning, as preparing the way, as a softening-up process. These are aids to the solicitor, but the order i.e. the membership, can only be obtained by personal contact.

It is therefore essential that we direct our attention to securing salesmen for ZOA membership endeavor. While we must not neglect any aid or techniques that can help, the major emphasis

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Assuredly no politician or statesman, if you will, ever discounts numerical strength, and least of all the American. It might be stated that if membership itself increases in arithmetical ratio, that the influence that it exerts increases in a geometrical progression. To make the picture complete, it should be further added that it is organized members that count most. The whole history of successful movements in our country can be defined as an employment of integrated numbers. Large membership organically oriented can achieve political miracles.

The need of a large membership being so obvious has naturally led to many plans and devices being projected to secure a maximum enrollment. Every membership chairman has, at some time or another wished that someone would provide him with some clever technique that would prove an open sesame. Indeed, most have gone much further and insisted that the leadership and the professional staff find the modern philosopher's stone which would convert the base metals of indifference and abstention into the gold of membership and activity.

Manpower Needed

As one would expect, plans and solutions aplenty have been offered from sources high and low. Even in an era of paper shortages, literature by the ream has regaled us with the lure of semantics reinforced with the best in the graphic art. We have turned to the radio, the movies, and most of all, to high-powered forensics for help. All have assisted; yet these must in a way be considered as means of conditioning, as preparing the way, as a softening-up process. These are aids to the solicitor, but the order i.e. the membership, can only be obtained by personal contact.

It is therefore essential that we direct our attention to securing salesmen for ZOA membership endeavor. While we must not neglect any aid or techniques that can help, the major emphasis must be placed on getting adequate manpower willing to work, ready to knock on doors, ring bells, and tramp the streets. There is no great glamour in all this; it is far more exciting, and often easier, too, to make stirring speeches and write brilliant papers.

Some real thinking is necessary to find means to stimulate and reward men of ability to do this hard and necessary task. It is to this end that our talent and endeavors should be turned.

To utilize our manpower, we need in each community adequate lists of prospects. These are not difficult to obtain as a general rule. Since the tremendous welfare drives have sought every contributor, there are now available complete rosters of Jews. The objective should be to see that each name is personally solicited. This has been done in many communities, with the result that membership has reached levels astonishingly high. There are in our Southeastern Region several cities where the enrollment runs as high as 20 to 25 per cent of the entire Jewish population; men, women, and children. If this could be translated into national terms, it would mean that the 1,000,000 membership sought by the ZOA is not chimerical.

Spectacular Growth

It is usually objected that results obtained in smaller places cannot be related to the major cities. There is no doubt that the problem of the *big* city presents different aspects, but the fact that our political organizations have attained greatest strength in the metropolis demonstrates that it can be solved by us too. Manpower here is all important, and particularly its employment in a hierarchy with the main emphasis on dividing large cities into many units.

In the coming Convention, consideration will be given to an increase in membership dues. We should view this with much caution. An irrefragable argument can be built up for the need of additional revenue, because of the greatly increased cost of operations brought about by the generally higher level of prices. It would seem desirable, nevertheless, to ponder carefully the effect that an increase might have in retarding maximum membership endeavor. The decision is not an easy one to make, but we must be reluctant to take any step in these very critical days that might make a gain in membership difficult, and could probably cause some reduction.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that our gain in membership in recent years has been almost spectacular. It has greatly strengthened our position; it has given support to our leadership; it has comforted our friends as it has disconcerted the opposition. A continued increase in our ranks will be of inestimable value in gaining our objectives. Our leadership nationally and locally, as well as our rank and file, can engage in no more worthier and constructive effort than giving their time and attention to an accelerated growth. This is a message that we shall once more proclaim at our 50th Convention.

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ZOA horizon

DEVOTED TO EXPANSION FUND, MAJOR PROJECTS, MEMBERSHIP AND GENERAL ZIONIST ACTIVITIES

Philadelphia Zionists Name Judge Kalodner President

Judge Harry E. Kalodner, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, was installed as president of the Philadelphia Zionist Organization at the recently held annual conference of the group. He succeeds William H. Sylk in the office.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, vice president of the ZOA, was the principal speaker at the conference and gave an analysis of the events on the Zionist political scene, including an intimate picture of the UN's Special Session on Palestine.

A seminar on "American Youth in Palestine" was an outstanding feature of the conference. The discussion was led by Daniel Brisker, a young Palestinian who is in this country to work with General Zionist youth.

Growth Stressed

Mr. Sylk and Rose I. Bender, Philadelphia executive director, summarized the year's achievements of the organization, emphasizing the increase in membership, Expansion Fund collections and JNF contributions.

The membership campaign, of which Michael H. Egnal was chairman, brought close to 2,500 new members into the organization. The JNF project, with Milton L. Hofkin as chairman, resulted in $86,000 raised for Nachlat Levinthal, in honor of Judge Louis E. Levinthal. The Expansion Fund, of which Max Slepin was chairman, brought in over $77,000 as against $62,000 the previous year. An intensive campaign now going on for the renewal of memberships, with A. M. Krasnoff as chairman, is bringing good results. The Philadelphia Zionist Organization took the lead in the Philadelphia Emergency Council for the public relations program carried through by this group during the past year.

The slate for election of officers for the coming year was presented by Philip S. Resnikov, chairman of the Nominating Committee, with Rabbi David A. Goldstein of Har Zion Temple, installing the new officers.

In addition to Judge Kalodner, the following officers will serve for the forthcoming year: Mitchell M. Cohen, Michael H. Egnal and Philip S. Resnikov, vice presidents; Abraham Birenbaum, treasurer; Jacob A. Meltzer, recording secretary; Leon H. Magil, corresponding secretary; and Albert M. Bershad, financial secretary. Mr. Cohen was in charge of arrangements for the conference.



The Philadelphia Zionist Organization named Judge Harry E. Kalodner (right) president to succeed William H. Sylk (left) at the annual conference of the organization. They are shown with ZOA vice president Dr. Emanuel Neumann, who was the main speaker at the affair.

Charles Bender, 'Cowboy Zionist'

Veteran Zionist of the Southwest, who has not missed a convention in the past 30 years, is Charles M. Bender of Breckenridge (Texas).

The esteem in which he is held by his fellow-Zionists in the Southwest has been succinctly summed up by one of them, who said, "West Texas would be void of Zionism without our Cowboy Zionist, Charles M. Bender."

Born in Russia in 1884, Mr. Bender migrated to the United States at the age of 21 and settled in Texas in 1912.

His devotion to Zionism and his faith in the cause of our people has grown with the years. As he himself puts it, "That's my life; it has kept me physically and mentally fit."

For years he has traveled throughout West Texas bringing



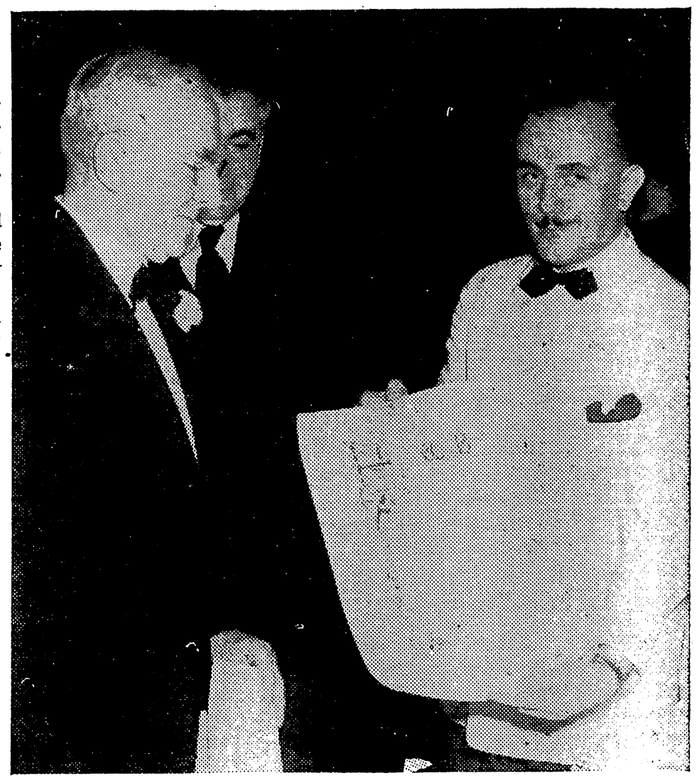
CHARLES M. BENDER

the ideal of Zionism to the Jews of every town and hamlet. He made Zionists of most of them.

Married to Bertha Segalin of Portsmouth, he found in his wife support and encouragement for his life work.

In the course of his decades of association with Zionism, Mr. Bender has held many high district, regional and national offices. He is past president of the Southwest Region and has been honored by election to the honorary presidency.

With a record of never having missed a Regional conference, the gatherings in his rooms on these occasions have become a tradition and are as inspiring



Frank W. Buxton, former member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine (left), is presented with a scroll by Dr. Morton J. Robbins, president of the New England Zionist Region (right), at the annual conference of the Region as Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who was the main speaker at the conference, looks on.

Robbins Reelected President By New England Convention

The 27th annual convention of the New England Zionist Region unanimously reelected Dr. Morton J. Robbins president for his second term.

Representing 15,000 members, the convention went on record, in resolutions, acknowledging the courageous leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, ZOA president who addressed the convention; urging the United Nations to make recommendations implementing the just claim of the Jewish people to a free, democratic Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine; voicing solidarity with the Haganah, national resistance force of the Jewish community in Palestine; and deploring the extreme acts of the terrorists in Palestine, recognizing, nevertheless, that the unlawful, inhuman policies of the British Government are directly responsible.

Caploe, Joseph Goldberg, Max Kabatznick, Dr. Hyman Morrison, Coleman Silbert, honorary presidents; Ruben H. Klainer, Dr. Michael Lucacer, Abraham Stern, Morris Michelson, Isadore H. Y. Muchnick, Leo Munsat, Laurence M. Ring, Benjamin A. Tober, Bennett Silverblatt, Eli Stone and Joseph M. Wolpert, vice presidents; Louis E. Brown, secretary; Benjamin Ulin, treasurer.

In addition to Dr. Silver, who addressed the closing banquet session, guest speakers were Lieutenant-Governor Arthur W. Coolidge of Massachusetts, Congressman John F. Kennedy and Frank W. Buxton, distinguished editor and one of the American members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. Rabbi Abraham Hefterman, of Manchester (N.H.), delivered the invocation.

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The New Hampshire Zionist

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New Hampshire Zionists Hail Silver-Neumann Administration; Morris Stein Heads Federation

The New Hampshire Zionist Federation, at its annual conference held in Portsmouth, joined other regions throughout the country in voicing confidence in the ZOA administration of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and endorsing the candidacy of Dr. Emanuel Neumann for the presidency "to insure the continuance of Dr. Silver's policies."

Morris D. Stein, of Nashua, was elected president of the Federation. Speakers at the all-day conference included Rev. Edward H. Brewster, chairman of the New Hampshire American Christian Palestine Committee, Mayor Josaphat Benoit, Mrs. Louis Fieser, and Dr. Maurice Perlzweig, leader of the World Jewish Congress. Other officers elected are: vice presidents, Alex Budnitz, Daniel Grevitz, Joseph Leavitt, Melvin Snyder, and Morris Silver; honorary presidents, Samuel Green, Abraham Machinist, Dr. Morton Robbins, Benjamin Tober, Harry Weinbaum; treasurer, Manuel D. Shapiro; secretary, Aaron Hackoway.

The sessions were presided over by Morris Silver, convention chairman.

Charter Stockton ZOA District

The newly-formed district of Stockton (Calif.) received its charter as an official district of the ZOA at a large recently-held meeting. The charter, presented by W. Zev Bronner, director of the North Pacific Area of the ZOA, was accepted on behalf of the members by the newly-elected president, Norman L. Weinstein.

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Veteran Zionist of the Southwest, who has not missed a convention in the past 30 years, is Charles M. Bender of Breckenridge (Texas).

The esteem in which he is held by his fellow-Zionists in the Southwest has been succinctly summed up by one of them, who said, "West Texas would be void of Zionism without our Cowboy Zionist, Charles M. Bender."

Born in Russia in 1884, Mr. Bender migrated to the United States at the age of 21 and settled in Texas in 1912.

His devotion to Zionism and his faith in the cause of our people has grown with the years. As he himself puts it, "That's my life; it has kept me physically and mentally fit."

For years he has traveled throughout West Texas bringing



CHARLES M. BENDER

the ideal of Zionism to the Jews of every town and hamlet. He made Zionists of most of them.

Married to Bertha Segalin of Portsmouth, he found in his wife support and encouragement for his life work.

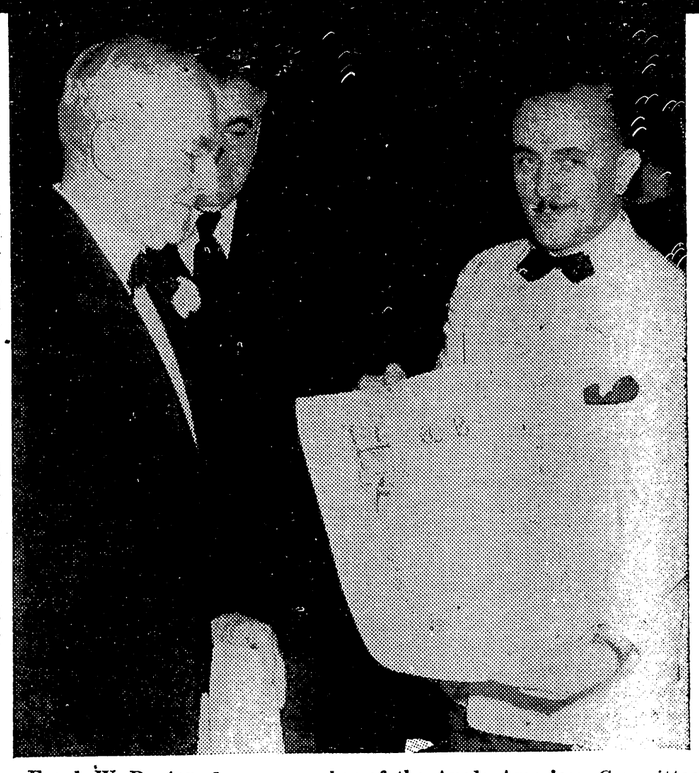
In the course of his decades of association with Zionism, Mr. Bender has held many high district, regional and national offices. He is past president of the Southwest Region and has been honored by election to the honorary presidency.

With a record of never having missed a Regional conference, the gatherings in his rooms on these occasions have become a tradition, and are as inspiring as any session of the conference themselves.

An ardent worker for both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations dedicated to the promotion of human welfare, Mr. Bender has won the respect and admiration of all who know him.

Greenfield Names Halpern President

Rabbi Israel I. Halpern was elected president of the Greenfield-Montague (Mass.) District of the ZOA at recently-held elections. Serving with him for the forthcoming term are Dr. Hyman E. Oxman and Myer Rubin, vice presidents, Abraham J. Parker, secretary and Mrs. Harry Lapides, treasurer.



Frank W. Buxton, former member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine (left), is presented with a scroll by Dr. Morton J. Robbins, president of the New England Zionist Region (right), at the annual conference of the Region as Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who was the main speaker at the conference, looks on.

Robbins Reelected President By New England Convention

The 27th annual convention of the New England Zionist Region unanimously reelected Dr. Morton J. Robbins president for his second term.

Representing 15,000 members, the convention went on record, in resolutions, acknowledging the courageous leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, ZOA president who addressed the convention; urging the United Nations to make recommendations implementing the just claim of the Jewish people to a free, democratic Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine; voicing solidarity with the Haganah, national resistance force of the Jewish community in Palestine; and deploring the extreme acts of the terrorists in Palestine, recognizing, nevertheless, that the unlawful, inhuman policies of the British Government are directly responsible.

With regard to membership, the convention resolved to encourage veterans to enroll in the ZOA; a related resolution paid tribute to Julius Ansell of the M-D-R Zionist District and Joseph Schwartz of the Fall River District for their enrollment of more than 100 veterans this year. Maximum efforts were pledged toward increased strength through increased ZOA membership, with greater intensified activity being urged in allying Jewish youth to the Zionist cause and creating a more intensive program of Zionist youth activity within New England.

Elected to serve with Dr. Robbins were the following Regional officers:

Elihu D. Stone, life honorary president; Ralph F. Bass, Samuel Caploe, Joseph Goldberg, Max Kabatznick, Dr. Hyman Morrison, Coleman Silbert, honorary presidents; Ruben H. Klainer, Dr. Michael Lucacer, Abraham Stern, Morris Michelson, Isadore H. Y. Muchnick, Leo Munsat, Laurence M. Ring, Benjamin A. Tober, Bennett Silverblatt, Eli Stone and Joseph M. Wolpert, vice presidents; Louis E. Brown, secretary; Benjamin Ulin, treasurer.

In addition to Dr. Silver, who addressed the closing banquet session, guest speakers were Lieutenant-Governor Arthur W. Coolidge of Massachusetts, Congressman John F. Kennedy and Frank W. Buxton, distinguished editor and one of the American members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. Rabbi Abraham Hefterman, of Manchester (N.H.), delivered the invocation.



DR. DAVID SHAPIRO
Newly-elected president of the Madison (Wisc.) ZOA District.

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Levinthal Named Aid To Clay In Germany

WASHINGTON.—The War Department has announced the appointment of Judge Louis E. Levinthal of Philadelphia, as Special Advisor on Jewish Affairs to General Lucius D. Clay, military governor in the U.S. Zone of Germany. He will succeed Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, who will return to his home in Rochester (N.Y.) after 14 months in the post.

Rabbi Bernstein will return to Berlin in a few days and has agreed to continue his services until sometime in August to give Levinthal the benefit of his experience.

E. Pa. Districts Form Region

Resolutions for the formation of the 29 districts in Eastern Pennsylvania into a true regional structure have been submitted to the National ZOA Office.

These resolutions were passed at a meeting of district representatives, under the chairmanship of Rabbi Max Routtenberg of Reading. A committee of 11 district leaders, headed by Michael Hanin of Pottsville, was appointed to sponsor this resolution at the convention.

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Lewiston joined the Region a short time ago, with Rabbi Manning Bleich starting activities with a nucleus of 19 members.

With ten Eastern Pennsylvania communities already enrolled under the "Pottsville (Synagogue) Plan," this project is being proposed in other districts in the Region, Shamokin promising to be the next to join the ZOA in a body. Rabbi Sam Epstein and Ben Slater head the local Zionist group there.

ZOA HORIZON

Darman Reelected to Head Rhode Island ZOA Region

Arthur I. Darman was reelected president of the Rhode Island Zionist Region at the annual Regional conference held in Providence. Also elected to serve for the coming year were Frank Licht, Morris Espo, Maximilian Gottlieb and Max Levin, vice presidents, Mrs. Morris W. Shoham, secretary and Jacob S. Rabinowitz, treasurer. Dr. Harry A. Cohen is the regional director.

At a mass rally concluding the conference sessions, Dr. James G. McDonald, member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, gave his first public report on his recent trip to the Holy Land. A program of musical selections was offered by Cantor R. H. Segal.

Serving as chairmen of Regional committees for the coming year will be Mr. Licht, membership; Archibald Silverman, Expansion Fund; Rabbi Israel M. Goldman, public relations; Sherwin Kapstein, publicity and M. Louis Abedon, resolutions.

The Conference noted the outstanding record of the Region in membership, Expansion Fund and related Zionist activities during the past year. It was reported that membership has almost doubled in that period and that the Region was the first in the country to meet its Expansion Fund quota. A number of well



ARTHUR I. DARMAN

attended mass rallies have been held with such outstanding speakers as Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Rabbi Irving Miller and Ruth Gruber, noted foreign correspondent.

retary; Joe Gergel, financial secretary; Ted Kole, treasurer.

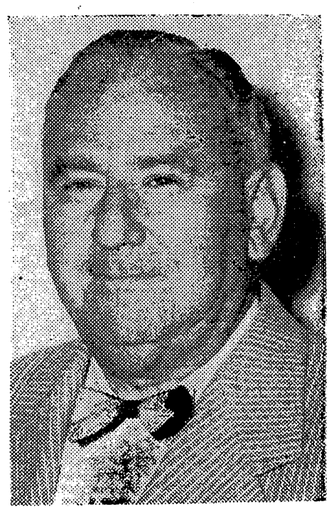
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—I. Rosenblatt, president; J. B. Corkland, Max Friedman, J. Axelrod, Dr. M. H. Koenigsberg, vice presidents; I. Singer, recording secretary; J. Goodstein, financial secretary; Charles Siegel, treasurer.

MACON, Ga.—Mose Scharfman, president; Sam Pollock, vice president; Ben Goldgar, secretary; Max Belsen, treasurer.

MOBILE, Ala.—James Gutel, president; Sidney Rosner, vice president; Al Sidel, recording secretary; Dan Berson, corresponding secretary; Harry Friedlander, treasurer.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Henry Kantor, president; Maurice Davis, Philip Gordon, vice presidents; Gus Kuhn, Jr., corresponding secretary; Robert Blum, financial secretary; Nat Weise, treasurer.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Dr. Allan S. Horn, president; Y. Edith Friede, David Dannenberg, vice presidents; M. C. Rosenberg, secretary; S. Mazear, treasurer.



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District Notes

Rabbi Sol H. Oster of Lakeland (Fla.), is enrolling new members constantly in his determination to organize a new Zionist district in the community.

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A memorial forest will be planted in Palestine to perpetuate the memory of Henry Monsky, late president of Bnai Brith and one of the founders and leaders of the American Jewish Conference. The Monsky Memorial Forest will be planted on a land tract which has been set aside by the Jewish National Fund, according to an announcement by Judge Morris Rothenberg, president of the JNF.

The reforestation program envisages the planting of at least 100,000 eucalyptus and Jerusalem pine trees in memory of the late American Jewish leader.

Dixie Doings

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The Region also reports that its membership roster is approaching an all-time high with 7,580 members already on the rolls, a figure already in excess of that on June 30 of last year. The Expansion Fund campaign is also meeting with considerable success with $31,000 having already been contributed, which is $5,000 more than was raised for the entire 1945-46 period.

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Elections Held

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Adopting a resolution endorsing Dr. Emanuel Neumann for the presidency of the Zionist Organization of America, the Connecticut Zionist Region, at its semi-annual Conference, held

Zionist Youth Commission, who spoke on the Brandeis Camp in Connecticut, Dr. Sidney Marks, executive director of the ZOA, Max Rudensky, of the Jewish National Fund, and Harry Belin,

JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS

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ספעשעל אָפער פאר נייע לעזער

וואָס וואוינען ניט אין ניו יאָרק סיטי

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וועהרענד דער סובסקריפּשאַן פּריז פון "מאָרגען זשורנאַל" איז 1.25 א חודש, וויינען מיר וויליג צו שיקען די צייטונג אלם סאמפּעל דריי חדשים צויט פאר בלויז $2.00. די ליטעראטור וואָס מען באקומט פון אונזער צייטונג אין משך פון 3 חדשים קען מען אין בוד־פאָרם ניט קויפען פאר צעהנדליגער דאָלאַרס.

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Elections Held

Elections of district officers have been held in various districts of the Region. They include:

AUGUSTA, Ga.—David Silver, president; Robert Persky, Harry Shapiro, Harry Wilensky, vice presidents; Louis Kaynard, secretary; Hyman Weinstein, treasurer.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Karl Karesh, president; Maier Triest, Bernard Olasov, Nathan Goldberg, vice presidents; Jack Winter, recording secretary; L. Drasin, corresponding secretary; E. Hirshman, financial secretary; Aaron Solomon, treasurer.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Samuel Rubin, president; Prof. Coleman Karesh, David Rosen, Rabbi Hyman J. Wachtfogel, vice presidents; Rabbi Sidney Ballon, secretary; Siegel, treasurer.

MACON, Ga.—Mose Scharfman, president; Sam Pollock, vice president; Ben Goldgar, secretary; Max Belsen, treasurer.

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Conn. Region Conference Backs Neumann Candidacy

Adopting a resolution endorsing Dr. Emanuel Neumann for the presidency of the Zionist Organization of America, the Connecticut Zionist Region, at its semi-annual Conference, held June 22, in Colchester (Conn.), heard reports showing an outstanding gain in membership, Expansion Fund, and Zionist activities throughout the state. John J. Fox, Regional president, presided.

In his report to the Conference, Dr. Harry A. Cohen, the Regional executive director, stated that the membership is now approaching 8,000 and that the Expansion Fund receipts have already doubled the amount contributed last year, with the contributions from a number of Welfare Funds of districts and other campaigns still to be received. Every one of the 19 districts of the state have greatly increased their Zionist activities this year.

The speakers at the Conference included Herman Weisman, national chairman of the American Zionist Youth Commission, who spoke on the Brandeis Camp in Connecticut, Dr. Sidney Marks, executive director of the ZOA, Max Rudensky, of the Jewish National Fund, and Harry Belin, of Palestine.

The Conference adopted a resolution urging the completion of the Connecticut Colony Project in Palestine during the next two years and adopted a strong political resolution calling for the immediate immigration of uprooted European Jews into Palestine and the removal of discriminatory land restrictions.

The Conference had the largest attendance in the history of the Region. Judge Joseph E. Klau, of Hartford, was chairman of the Program Committee.

Reports were made by Samuel Silverman, Regional membership chairman, and Samuel Rivkin, Regional Expansion Fund chairman. The Conference voted overwhelmingly that there be no increase in membership dues.

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וועלכער א סובסקרייבער פון "מאָרגען זשורנאל" פארשאפט איהר זיך א "פּראָבט סיט" אין דער ארענא פון אידישען לעבענס־שטיינער. איהר וועט יערען טאג באָאבאכטען דעם דראמאטישען גאנג ניט נאר פון'ם אידישען לעבען, נאר פון דער נאנצער וועלט. איהר וועט אין אונזער צייטונג לעזען ניט נאר די סאמע לעצטע נייעס, ידיעות וואָס קומען דירעקט צו אונז פון ראיטערס קוואלען, נאר אויך באלויבטענדע ליט־ארטיקלען, אלערלייי אינפארמאטיוו ידיעות, בעלעטריסטישע ליטעראטור, פעליעטאָנען, וויסענשאפטליכע ארטיקלען, ראמאנען פון היינטיגען לעבען, אויך היסטארישע און ביבליישע; קאָרעספאנדענצען פון דער נאנצער וועלט, די נייסטע שפּאָרט אָ.א.וו.

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Education of Our Youth Must not Be By-Passed

By ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN
Vice President, ZOA

We approach the Zionist convention at a time when the Jewish world is completely immersed in the events on the political scene. The eyes of the entire Zionist world are focussed upon every move in that field. This mood will undoubtedly be reflected in the proceedings of our convention.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to impress upon the delegates that the objective of the convention is to render a full accounting in all fields of Zionist endeavor. We shall commit a grave error indeed if we allow the political situation to submerge all other phases of Zionist activities.

The extraordinary growth of our organization has posed extraordinary problems, among them the problem of culture and education. What should be done in the matter of educating the large masses who have enrolled in the ranks of the ZOA? What action is to be taken so that the inclusion of thousands of new members in our ranks will not be at the expense of their education and Zionist integration?

It is one thing to voice sympathy for Zionism and support the movement, and quite another thing to become an active member of the organization. The more one thinks of the problem the more difficult it becomes to find the right answer. Beyond bringing the new recruit into contact with his district or evoking a small measure of his interest in local activities, we have not expected more of him. We seem to think it is too much to expect a new member to read, learn, study and familiarize himself not only with the history of our people, but with their aims and obligations, or at least with the history of Zionism for the last half century. This is simply because most of the new members have outgrown the period of learning and study.

Future Base

Our only hope, therefore, is in the youth. Upon them are directed the eyes of the older Zionists and it is upon them too, that the organization must base its future.

Recent new members were not interested in Zionism in their youth. Let us, therefore, see to it that we do not lose the present generation. It must be given a Zionist education and integrated into the movement as a whole. It must embrace a wide range of activities from cultural projects to sports and social programs. By such means, a group would be developed in each district which would be adequately prepared and educated for Zionist leadership.

Chalutz Movement

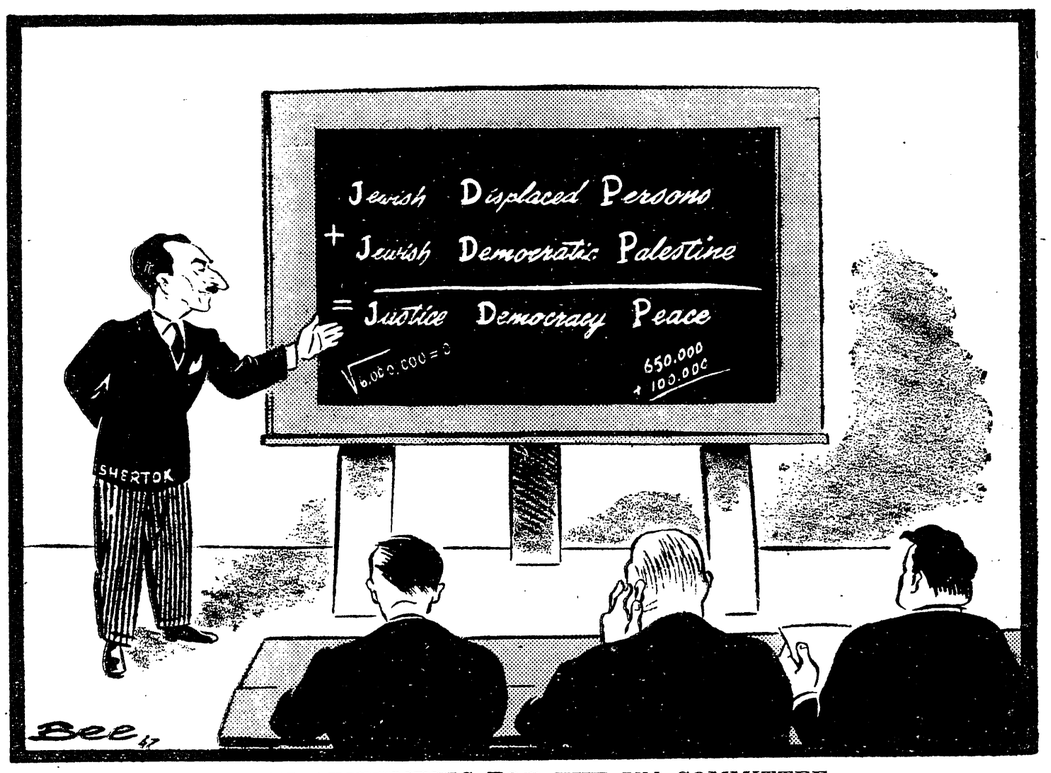
For a long time, there has been serious talk regarding a chalutz movement in America. The first step has been taken in the creation of Plugat Aliyah, which has already recorded remarkable progress. However, to nurture properly such a chalutz group, an intensive Zionist education is essential among our youth.

The Jewish veterans and other youth who are already in our ranks, who are already members of districts, must first be mobilized for cultural purposes. They must not get lost among the older groups and districts by being absorbed into their activities. They definitely constitute the human material for the educational program of the ZOA.

The sooner we proceed with this task among the younger elements in our movement, the sounder the future of the Zionist movement will be.

It is time to give earnest thought to the error which is being committed by permitting Zionist groups of young men and young women to function separately. Social gatherings of such groups in a Zionist atmosphere have, in themselves, an important educational value.

The whole problem of youth is one which the coming convention must not by-pass. It must give its full attention to this burning question. It dare not remain satisfied with the mere increase in numbers at a time when work among youth is going through a difficult period and is confronted by great problems. It is my deep conviction that this question constitutes one of the most important tasks of the forthcoming ZOA convention. Let us hope that the delegates will give serious and adequate deliberation to this vital problem and find the right path to its successful solution.



SIMPLE ARITHMETIC FOR THE UN COMMITTEE

Wanted: A Thinking and Well-Informed Constituency

By PHILIP SLOMOVITZ
Editor, Detroit Jewish News

American Zionism has risen high in the estimation of the land. Jews accept it as the dominant force in our life today. Non-Jews recognize the nationalism of our people as an essential element in the restoration of the dignity of an entire people. The influence which American Jews can exert through the Zionist Organization of America in keeping high the spirits of the surviving Jews in Europe is exceedingly important. Similarly, our influence in Palestine can be even greater than it is today—primarily as a result of the power we may be able to wield in retaining our Government on the side of justice for Israel in Eretz Israel.

Thus, *numbers count*. Numbers will continue to count, and we must strive to retain for the Zionist cause the supremacy that is due our movement in American Jewish life. If we retain such primacy in our own country, the Zionist will be predominantly important on the world-wide scene.

Emphasis on numbers alone might boomerang, and I would like to be counted among those who insist the ideological considerations should never be minimized. We have had too many experiences with paper memberships. More often than not, a district with a membership of a thousand or more is able to count only dozens of interested members at meetings. Only with emphasis on a McDonald or a Crum or a Van Paassen do we usually fill halls for our meetings.

The answer lies more in content than in sensation, and if we do not create content, we may pay a heavy price for negligence.

Content must be based on specific issues, and discussion of our issues depend upon an informed and thinking constituency.

Pioneers Not Recognized

I doubt whether the inspiration for content can come entirely from the national office. I do not belong to the group that finds it so easy to criticize the "administration." If local leadership is poor, its membership will be impoverished. We need as much courage in guiding Zionists to perfect understanding of our movement as we do in the conduct of our political affairs.

Here I come to an important point which has been a matter of grave concern to me and unthat of *choizek machen*. That I consider bad for the movement. It means that those who "take over" represent a new generation that "knows not Joseph," that does not recognize the pioneers who laid the foundations for the great Yishuv which already represents our Jewish State in miniature.

If this sounds like a petty complaint, I call your attention to the action of District 95 of New York at the UN Session at Flushing Meadows. I was among those who experienced the shock of hearing the name of this District mentioned by Oswaldo Aranha as a "dissident" that asked to be heard independently of the parent organization. That which happens in Detroit, among the "young" who shed guidance from experience, may also happen in Oshkosh and in the Bronx and in Cleveland. Arrogance, inspired by the Hecht-Bergson groups, may so mislead our people that a Golem may arise to destroy us.

I repeat, therefore, that my concern is as much—often far more—with public relations and internal discipline as it is with membership. By internal discipline, I would prefer to mean education, information, thinking constituencies.

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Convention Faces Responsibility

(Continued from Page 5)

the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Jewish National Fund ZOA is the leading factor. The delegates assembled will be informed of the first steps which

Zionist world are focussed upon every move in that field. This mood will undoubtedly be reflected in the proceedings of our convention.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to impress upon the delegates that the objective of the convention is to render a full accounting in all fields of Zionist endeavor. We shall commit a grave error indeed if we allow the political situation to submerge all other phases of Zionist activities.

The extraordinary growth of our organization has posed extraordinary problems, among them the problem of culture and education. What should be done in the matter of educating the large masses who have enrolled in the ranks of the ZOA? What action is to be taken so that the inclusion of thousands of new members in our ranks will not be at the expense of their education and Zionist integration?

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Recent new members were not interested in Zionism in their youth. Let us, therefore, see to it that we do not lose the present generation which is now with us.

Among the thousands of our new members are large numbers of Zionist youth, particularly among the returning veterans. Upon them, the entire educational apparatus of the ZOA must be concentrated. Instead of exerting all our efforts upon the entire membership, which involves an exorbitant expenditure it would be more feasible to organize the youth as special groups within the districts and devote our energies and resources to their education. We could thus build youth groups in the districts which would be equipped for the great tasks confronting our movement today.

The program for such youth groups must be distinct from that designed for the district as adequately prepared and educated for Zionist leadership.

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Here I come to an important point which has been a matter of grave concern to me, and undoubtedly also to many others like me.

I have witnessed a large Zionist meeting—on home ground—at which election of officers was marked by an attendance of about 130, out of a total city-wide membership of some 4,000 in half a dozen chapters. There were very few of the "old-timers" present and the meeting was packed with young people. In itself, this should have been considered an encouraging demonstration. Since the "old" must go, the "young" must take over.

But there was a disturbing element: influenced by arrogant newspaper advertising and by the ridiculous charge that the "old men" had failed to do anything for the movement, the "young" had a "good time of it." The impression they left was that of *choizek machen.* That I consider bad for the movement. It means that those who "take over" represent a new generation that "knows not Joseph," that does not recognize the pioneers who laid the foundations for the great Yishuv which already represents our Jewish State in miniature.

If this sounds like a petty complaint, I call your attention to the action of District 95 of New York at the UN Session at Flushing Meadows. I was among those who experienced the shock of hearing the name of this District mentioned by Oswaldo Aranha as a "dissident" that asked to be heard independently of the parent organization. That which happens in Detroit, among the "young" who shed guidance from experience, may also happen in Oshkosh and in the Bronx and in Cleveland. Arrogance, inspired by the Hecht-Bergson groups, may so mislead our people that a Golem may arise to destroy us.

I repeat, therefore, that my concern is as much—often far more—with public relations and internal discipline as it is with membership. By internal discipline, I would prefer to mean education, information, thinking constituencies.

This is merely an approach to a solution rather than a solution. The solution must come in each precinct. Detroiters must think of their own problem in terms of self-guidance, in a spirit of creating rather than destroying, of building rather than encouraging destructive criticism, of knowing the difference between resistance and arrogance.

I am not criticizing youth. The *choizek-machen* I refer to is an unfortunate occurrence that arises as a result of demagoguery that does not belong in our ranks. Youth will be wiser when it understands the movement, when it knows the facts, when it faces realities. But the responsible leaders must make certain that youth is not misled. This is a major responsibility. I offer the suggestions just made for all they are worth.

Convention Faces Responsibility

(Continued from Page 5)

the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Jewish National Fund have multiplied since the end of the war. Experience has taught us that economic assets are also political assets. Our penetration of the Negev is an important stake in our political battle for the boundaries of the Jewish National Home. The United Jewish Appeal, therefore, which provides the major resources for the economic program, has a priority claim upon the Zionists of America. The ZOA Convention should serve as a powerhouse to generate new currents of zeal and inspiration to be communicated to the communities engaged in reaching their 1947 UJA goals.

This ZOA Convention, the first one since the World Zionist Congress at Basle last December, will also take cognizance of the formation at Basle last December of the World Confederation of General Zionists in which the ZOA is the leading factor. The delegates assembled will be informed of the first steps which have been taken to develop the center party in Zionism, as a balance between the extremes on the right and left, and to help General Zionists in Palestine make a more significant contribution to the upbuilding of Palestine agriculturally and industrially. The ZOA constituency should be more keenly aware of the pattern of the Yishuv and of the place the center group should have in that pattern both in rural and in urban life. The Convention will be a forum for such enlightenment.

Altogether the ZOA enters its jubilee year great in numbers and great in influence. It has placed Zionism on the highway of American public life. The Convention will note the gains and will resolve to move forward into new ground.

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Nationwide Press Comment Assails Attempt to Engender Strife in ZOA

In the last issue of *The New Palestine News Reporter*, we reported that the telegram sent over the signatures of seven past presidents of the Zionist Organization of America to regional and district officers and to the press charging the Silver administration with being "anti-democratic" has met with a negative response on the part of Zionist leaders and workers throughout the country. The stream of replies on the part of the recipients of the telegram repudiating the charges and voicing confidence in the militant policies of the Silver-Neumann administration continues.

In their replies, ZOA district and regional officers invariably also reject the charge that the present national administration has tried in any manner to influence them in the election of delegates to the Convention.

The replies by the regional and district presidents were given prominence also in the Anglo-Jewish press. Many of the leading publications carried editorials taking to task the signatories of the ill-fated telegram for their attempt to engender strife in the Zionist ranks at this critical moment. We print here excerpts of some of these editorials:

'United Disunity'

The Jewish Advocate of Boston says:

". . . It is a source of deepest regret that distinguished Zionists, including some who have frequently failed to agree among themselves, should join forces in a 'united disunity,' obviously directed to hurt the prestige of the present Zionist administration. In the light of the recent brilliant performance at the United Nations by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, ZOA president, who is also chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, there can be no interpretation given to this telegram other than it is estimated to hurt and to defeat the policy that Dr. Silver so militantly advocates.

"There is no other candidate for the presidency of the ZOA than Dr. Emanuel Neumann. As a member of the Zionist Executive and as a close collaborator with Dr. Silver and his colleagues, Dr. Neumann, by virtue of his ability and experience, will undoubtedly be elected to lead American Zionists. He has served as vice president and is one of the

The American Jewish World of Minneapolis says:

"Frankly, we are unhappy about the whole controversy at this time. It is true, as the critics of the administration charge that 'Zionist conventions have been reduced to mass meetings and . . . have ceased to be deliberate assemblies for the determination of Zionist issues and the election of an administration truly reflecting the views of the rank and file.'

"But this has been true to a great extent under the leadership of some of the critics as well. We know that when some of them presided, a delegate who was not of the inner circle had as much chance to be heard on the floor as a snowball has to survive in the traditional place of punishment in the hereafter.

"No, in this respect the present administration is neither better nor worse than some of its predecessors. It is not an ideal situation. But it is not an urgent problem. The fact is that Zionism is facing its most serious crisis and 'the views of the rank and file' are well known in the matter."

'Self-Criticism'

The *Bnai Brith Messenger* of Los Angeles writes:

"As biting a piece of self-criticism by Zionist 'big-shots' as was ever documented! We do not want Zionist conventions to be merely 'demonstrations of assent.' We do want to send 'free minds' to the Zionist conventions. We are against "nepotism' in Zionist official succession and dictatorship in naming successorship. We want full democratic freedom of choice by fully qualified, democratically elected delegates. And with all of these criticisms telegraphed to us by these ex-presidents, we agree heartily.

"The only trouble is that somewhere along the line of ex-presidents who signed this telegram, these conditions could have been stopped—and somewhere along the line some other dissidents might have sent a similar dispatch and request to the papers.

"Is it possible that the rumors of Dr. Silver's getting behind the candidacy of Emanuel Neumann for president of the ZOA had something to do with motivating this telegram?

"And again agreeing with us is the statement of the op-

two years presidency, American Zionism has marched forward. American Zionism not only grew quantitatively, but also in quality. The ZOA leadership comes to its convention with great achievements also in the organizational field. It will remain one of the most important records in the history of American Jewry that Rabbi Silver's call to American Jews to enroll within the ZOA has brought within a brief period 50,000 new members."

The *Jewish News* of Detroit, in a special article analyzing the controversy, asserts that the "charges in the telegram are directed at the present president, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who, two weeks ago, in an address in New York, spoke of Dr. Emanuel Neumann as his successor to the presidency." The article maintains that behind the entire issue "is the ideological war between the views of Weizmann and Silver. Dr. Silver represents the militant faction in Zionism, while Dr. Weizmann leans to partition."

Samuel Goldstock, writing in *The American Jewish Outlook* of Pittsburgh, says:

"The message from the seven past presidents complains of 'the tendency in the Zionist organization which allows one administration virtually to appoint or designate its own successors, contrary to every democratic principal' and 'that Zionist conventions have been reduced to mass meetings and demonstrations of assent.' This is a case of the seven pots calling the kettle black. If such conditions do exist in the ZOA, the seeds were sown during the past administration of these seven worthy gentlemen."

For Partition Leadership

The Intermountain Jewish News of Denver, supporting the seven past presidents, declares that "in Palestine, David Ben Gurion has come out boldly for the partitioning of Palestine . . . Ben Gurion's new conciliatory approach, if followed by the World Zionist movement and principally by its voice, the Jewish Agency, would fit into the new realities of world politics . . .

"No longer can ultra militant Zionists hope to attain their maximum ends by pressure or 'war' on the British. We believe that Dr. Silver and his hand-picked choice of successor, Dr. Neumann, have forfeited their

signs of responsibility. They are even necessary if the best policies are to be adopted."

Freiheit Backs Ex-Presidents

Of the Yiddish Press, both the *Jewish Morning Journal* and the *Jewish Day* sharply criticized the action of the seven past presidents. However, the *Freiheit*, Communist daily, supports the action of the seven past presidents. It says:

"No matter how district

Democracy in the ZOA

Editor, The New Palestine:

I am quite amused at the charges which the seven past presidents made in their telegram against the present administration, in which they posed as champions of democracy and painted the present administration in anti-democratic colors. The signers of the telegram take pains to emphasize that "at no time has it been so essential to maintain the integrity of the organization, its democratic character, and the free expression of opinion without let or hindrance by any administrative restrictions." I don't want to harp here on the fact that the very sins which the telegram signers level against the Silver administration are those of which they themselves have been guilty. Those who have been active in the Zionist movement for past decades can well testify to this.

As a veteran Zionist, I can state that the Silver administration is the first ZOA administration which has practiced democracy and not only preached it. Unlike in previous regimes, the regional and district leadership have been taken into confidence by the present national administration in all matters relating to the Palestine situation and internal ZOA problems. I know that for the first time, regional presidents are invited to attend all meetings of the National Executive and participate in the discussions of that body. Likewise, regional and district leaders have been summoned to various national meetings, where both Dr. Silver and Dr. Neumann have imparted to them information of a nature which in previous years has been the monopoly of a few top men in the administration.

The thousands of delegates who attended the last Zionist convention at Atlantic City witnessed true democracy in action. I refer to the political session presided over by Dr. Silver when for the first time in my memory, every delegate who asked for the floor was given the privilege to speak.

The ZOA has been the only large Zionist group in this country and in the world which did not bind its delegates to the last Zionist Congress. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, head of the ZOA delegation, was explicit and unequivocal in granting freedom of action to every member of the ZOA delegation. I dare to challenge some of the signers of the telegrams who were members of the delegation to refute this situation. All other Zionist parties at the Congress voted as a bloc. Even Hadassah, which ostensibly did not bind its delegates, by some sort of a miracle of unity voted as a bloc on all major questions.

As to the charge that the Silver administration has given instructions to districts in the election of their delegates, the districts themselves can best answer that at the convention.

In their telegram, the seven past presidents voice concern "with the tendency in the ZOA which allows one administration virtually to appoint or designate its own successors, contrary to every democratic principle . . ."

In going over some back copies of *The New Palestine*, I came across the issue of September 5, 1941, during the administration of Edmund I. Kaufmann, one of the signers of the telegram. In that issue, I found a full page statement by Mr. Kaufmann on the eve of the convention that year, and lo and behold, in that statement addressed to the Zionists of the country, Mr. Kaufmann declared that he is retiring from the presidency because of illness and recommends Judge Louis E. Levinthal as his successor! "I have every hope that the forthcoming convention of the ZOA at Cincinnati, beginning Saturday, will prevail upon him to serve. With such a leader as president of the ZOA, the organization can go forward to greater achievements, in a spirit of unity and of deep devotion to the cause of Zion," the Kaufmann statement said.

Democracy! What sins are committed in thy name!

—SAM RIVKIN

trict of Washington, (D. C.), at its Annual Conference held last week, adopted a resolution in which "the aggressive leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver" was overwhelmingly endorsed.

The resolution, sponsored by I. S. Turover, also endorsed Dr. Emanuel Neumann, who participated in Zionist administrative affairs during the past year, and called for "continuance of such militant policies by the Zionist Organization of America during

response on the part of Zionist leaders and workers throughout the country. The stream of replies on the part of the recipients of the telegram repudiating the charges and voicing confidence in the militant policies of the Silver-Neumann administration continues.

In their replies, ZOA district and regional officers invariably also reject the charge that the present national administration has tried in any manner to influence them in the election of delegates to the Convention.

The replies by the regional and district presidents were given prominence also in the Anglo-Jewish press. Many of the leading publications carried editorials taking to task the signatories of the ill-fated telegram for their attempt to engender strife in the Zionist ranks at this critical moment. We print here excerpts of some of these editorials:

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"There is no other candidate for the presidency of the ZOA than Dr. Emanuel Neumann. As a member of the Zionist Executive and as a close collaborator with Dr. Silver and his colleagues, Dr. Neumann, by virtue of his ability and experience, will undoubtedly be elected to lead American Zionists. He has served as vice president and is one of the architects of the present Zionist policy.

"There is no time, either for the leaders, or for others, to create discord and disunity, all of which is the more regrettable because some of those who have signed the message have not of late been active within the organization. The term 'democracy,' as used in the message, is oversimplified. The delegates to the Zionist Convention are, to the best of our knowledge, uninstructed in matters of voting. It is, therefore, a gratuitous bit of advice that the former presidents of the ZOA have passed on to their constituencies. The Zionist leadership of America deserves credit for its restraint in the face of this unwarranted provocation."

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"The only trouble is that somewhere along the line of ex-presidents who signed this telegram, these conditions could have been stopped—and somewhere along the line some other dissidents might have sent a similar dispatch and request to the papers.

"Is it possible that the rumors of Dr. Silver's getting behind the candidacy of Emanuel Neumann for president of the ZOA had something to do with motivating this telegram?

"And again agreeing with us is the statement of the opponents of the original telegram, 'in all replies Zionist leaders throughout country highly laud militant policy of Silver and endorse candidacy of Emanuel Neumann for president as assurance of continuance of such policy.'

"Which proves that American Jewry is pretty well fed up with the fear of militancy in either the local, national or international scene. And which, we think, is a good thing for a normal outlook on life, in an era of action."

Ideological Struggle

The *Jewish Record* of St. Louis in an editorial says:

"Never has the Zionist Organization of America been so strong on the political arena as today. Under Dr. Silver's Silver's call to American Jews to enroll within the ZOA has brought within a brief period 50,000 new members."

The *Jewish News* of Detroit, in a special article analyzing the controversy, asserts that the "charges in the telegram are directed at the present president, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who, two weeks ago, in an address in New York, spoke of Dr. Emanuel Neumann as his successor to the presidency." The article maintains that behind the entire issue "is the ideological war between the views of Weizmann and Silver. Dr. Silver represents the militant faction in Zionism, while Dr. Weizmann leans to partition."

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"No longer can ultra militant Zionists hope to attain their maximum ends by pressure or 'war' on the British. We believe that Dr. Silver and his hand-picked choice of successor, Dr. Neumann, have forfeited their right to lead American Zionists in this critical hour of decision. The ZOA should elect new leadership that will be in tune with the leadership of David Ben Gurion . . ."

The National Jewish Post of Indianapolis, which declares that it does not support the administration blindly and has criticized severely the convention of the ZOA last year in Atlantic City, writes that the "statements of the past presidents presents no platform of its own. It presents no candidate. Whether the group will follow through remains to be seen." *The Post* disagrees with the contention that the opposition should have remained silent because of the crisis. "Discussion, yes! Even controversy. These are healthy. They are signs of responsibility. They are even necessary if the best policies are to be adopted."

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"No matter how district presidents will try to reject the arguments of the telegram and no matter how they they will try to prove that complete democracy prevails in the organization, it is nevertheless a fact that the seven past presidents have raised a question which goes much further than the Zionist Organization. The problem of democracy in Jewish life in America is a burning one and affects almost every important organization. The letter of the seven past presidents should focus the attention of the entire Jewish public to this problem."

Washington Backs Silver-Neumann

Following a comprehensive debate on all aspects of the situation, the Louis D. Brandeis District of Washington, (D. C.), at its Annual Conference held last week, adopted a resolution in which "the aggressive leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver" was overwhelmingly endorsed.

The resolution, sponsored by I. S. Turover, also endorsed Dr. Emanuel Neumann, who participated in Zionist administrative affairs during the past year, and called for "continuance of such militant policies by the Zionist Organization of America during the forthcoming Zionist year."

In the resolution, the Brandeis District went on record as being opposed to "indecision and divisiveness at this critical hour which might dissipate our strength and deny to our people the realization of our lifelong aspirations for nationhood."

The resolution further recognized that "the effectiveness of the work of the American Zionist community in pursuing the achievement of these aspirations has been incomparably advanced in the last few years through the increased influence of the Zionist Organization of America, and—more particularly—in the last two years through the militant and inspiring leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and his colleagues and particularly his associate, Dr. Emanuel Neumann."

is the first ZOA administration which has practiced democracy and not only preached it. Unlike in previous regimes, the regional and district leadership have been taken into confidence by the present national administration in all matters relating to the Palestine situation and internal ZOA problems. I know that for the first time, regional presidents are invited to attend all meetings of the National Executive and participate in the discussions of that body. Likewise, regional and district leaders have been summoned to various national meetings, where both Dr. Silver and Dr. Neumann have imparted to them information of a nature which in previous years has been the monopoly of a few top men in the administration.

The thousands of delegates who attended the last Zionist convention at Atlantic City witnessed true democracy in action. I refer to the political session presided over by Dr. Silver when for the first time in my memory, every delegate who asked for the floor was given the privilege to speak.

The ZOA has been the only large Zionist group in this country and in the world which did not bind its delegates to the last Zionist Congress. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, head of the ZOA delegation, was explicit and unequivocal in granting freedom of action to every member of the ZOA delegation. I dare to challenge some of the signers of the telegrams who were members of the delegation to refute this situation. All other Zionist parties at the Congress voted as a bloc. Even Hadassah, which ostensibly did not bind its delegates, by some sort of a miracle of unity voted as a bloc on all major questions.

As to the charge that the Silver administration has given instructions to districts in the election of their delegates, the districts themselves can best answer that at the convention.

In their telegram, the seven past presidents voice concern "with the tendency in the ZOA which allows one administration virtually to appoint or designate its own successors, contrary to every democratic principle . . ."

In going over some back copies of *The New Palestine*, I came across the issue of September 5, 1941, during the administration of Edmund L. Kaufmann, one of the signers of the telegram. In that issue, I found a full page statement by Mr. Kaufmann on the eve of the convention that year, and lo and behold, in that statement addressed to the Zionists of the country, Mr. Kaufmann declared that he is retiring from the presidency because of illness and recommends Judge Louis E. Levinthal as his successor! "I have every hope that the forthcoming convention of the ZOA at Cincinnati, beginning Saturday, will prevail upon him to serve. With such a leader as president of the ZOA, the organization can go forward to greater achievements, in a spirit of unity and of deep devotion to the cause of Zion," the Kaufmann statement said.

Democracy! What sins are committed in thy name!

—SAM RIVKIN

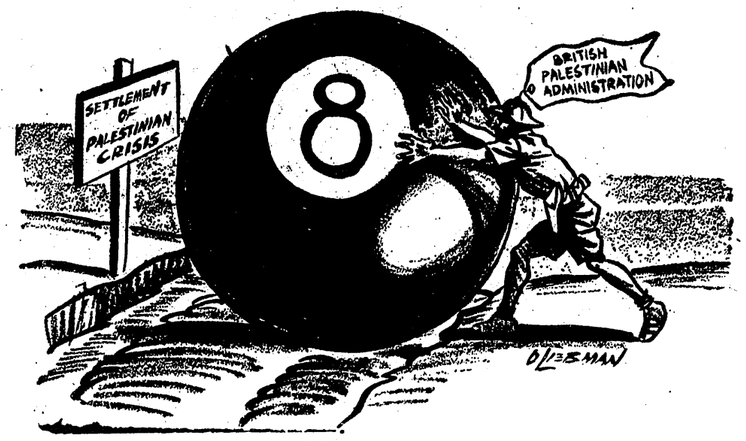
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Haganah Denies Immigration Halt

The Haganah denied a report published in the United States that so-called "illegal" Jewish immigration into Palestine would cease during the investigation of the UN Committee of Inquiry. A Haganah spokesman declared that such immigration will continue during the period of the UN inquiry. He conceded, however, that Britain's diplomatic pressure on certain European countries has made more difficult the flow of refugees from DP camps to Mediterranean ports.

The Haganah spokesman further stressed the need of obtaining an additional $5,500,000 to purchase new ships and equipment for speeding up immigration. "It is a pretty expensive business when you buy a ship for one trip only, inasmuch as Haganah ships make only one crossing since virtually all are captured by the British fleet in Palestine waters and the few which elude the blockade are intentionally beached in the desperate effort to get immigrants ashore."

Homer Bigart, Jerusalem correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, cables that the Haganah leader said Americans had been most helpful and praised, in particular, General Mark Clark, former American commander in Austria and his chief of staff, Brigadier General Ralph H. Tate, who during the panicky flight of Jews from Poland after the Kielce pogrom last July, gave every possible aid to refugees reaching the American zone in Austria. But recently the Americans have become stricter and the immigration chief thought the change may have been inspired by British intelligence agents who became more active in the American zone after the recent economic merger.



ROAD BLOCK

Morgenthau Calls for Renewed UJA Effort

Following the recent action of the Emergency Conference of the United Jewish Appeal at Wernersville (Pa.) where a resolution was adopted urging all Spring communities to continue with their drives until their quotas are reached, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., general chairman, issued a call to American Jewry emphasizing that the 1947 campaign must reach the minimum figure of $127,500,000 by July 15 if the $170,000,000 goal for the entire year is to be achieved.

In the course of his special appeal, Mr. Morgenthau said: "In the Spring phase of the United Jewish Appeal, $115,000,000 has been raised toward the $170,000,000 national goal for the year 1947. We must raise not one penny less than $127,500,000 by July 15 to maintain the minimum program of relief and reconstruction. This means we must absolutely raise $12,500,000 additional from the Jews of America by July 15. It can be done! It must be done!"

Mr. Morgenthau emphasized that in view of the critical situation that has developed with the liquidation of UNRRA and the failure of intergovernmental agencies to provide adequate care for hundreds of thousands of Jews in Europe, all communities, including those which have already declared their drives officially closed, should undertake a new effort to raise the maximum funds for the relief and Palestine rehabilitation and resettlement programs.

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Comments

(Continued from Page 4)

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* * *

Our weaknesses, against which the convention must guard more scrupulously than ever, are the inner weaknesses which are apt to beset every organization but which, it may be repeated, this particular organization cannot afford. And this weakness—the chief weakness—may be defined as the neglect of the fundamentals of our cause and purpose through the parochialism of local and personal considerations. We need desperately for outer political purposes a larger and larger membership. But for our entire future, it is necessary that this be, or at least become, a membership of Zionists. The delegates to the Convention *are* the Zionists. What do they intend to do to see to it that the whole membership, the present and the future, be turned into a Zionist membership?

What do they intend to do in the matter of rebuilding our foundations, or repelling the unhappy American superstition that things and acts can be effectively manipulated without right thinking and right motivation? What do they intend to do in the matter of bringing our whole youth to our cause? How will they plan to instill the Zionist idea into those vast fragments of American Jewish life which it touches only peripherally and often distortedly? We need so desperately to be a people here in order to sustain and lead our people everywhere. What will the convention do to attain that end?

This 50th Convention must do two things. It must very solemnly give the world assurance of the unswerving national aims of American Zionists; it must see to it that this attitude and this determination which are embodied in a few today will be the very groundwork of American Jewish thinking and American Jewish character tomorrow.

Szold Beaten As Delegate

New Rochelle, N. Y. — Robert Szold, one of the seven past presidents who signed the ill-fated telegram charging the present ZOA administration with being "anti-democratic", was overwhelmingly defeated as a delegate to the forthcoming nation convention of the organization at elections held by the Zionist district of New Rochelle.

With a membership of 550, the New Rochelle district was eligible to elect four delegates. The Szold group, who presented a separate slate headed by Mr. Szold, could muster only sufficient votes for the status of alternates.

The election of delegates was attended by more than half of the district members. The four successful delegates, who were on the slate submitted by the Nominating Committee, are Jacob G. Lukashok, Lester Lyons, Joseph Blau and Theodore Zeiler. The opposition list, which was defeated and thereafter designated as alternates, consists of Mr. Szold, Maxwell James, Edward Handelman and Elliott Glassberg.

The elected delegates ran on a platform supporting the Silver-Neumann administration.

Mr. Lukashok topped the successful list with a vote of 143, with Szold topping the alternates list with a vote of 72.

In the uncontested election of district officers, Joseph Blau was elected president, Maxwell James and Theodore Zeiler vice presidents; Nathan Cohen, treasurer; Edward Handelman, recording secretary; Mrs. Sylvia Ruskin, corresponding secretary; and Benjamin Margolis financial secretary.

Blau brings with him to his office a long career of Zionism in the Long Island Region. He was membership chairman of the New Rochelle District and the Westchester Region.

UNSCOP Faces Reality

(Continued from Page 3)

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220,000 Jews Native Born

the Agency regards as a deliberate violation of the Palestine Mandate, he explained.

The Netherlands delegate, Dr. Nicholas Blom, wanted to know who was legally considered a Jew by the Jewish Agency. Shertok replied that any person declaring that he is a Jew is accepted as a Jew, but the religious test was definitive. The same delegate asked for examples of Arab-Jewish cooperation. Shertok cited a number of instances, including the activities of Arab members of the Haifa municipality under the Jewish mayor of the city, the joint economic efforts on the part of Jewish and Arab orange growers, and the joint strikes of Jewish and Arab workers. "Were these strikes caused by economic or racial reasons?" chairman Sandstroem asked. Shertok emphasized that the reasons for the strikes were purely economic. "From the point of view of racial cooperation, the strikes went off with remarkable smooth

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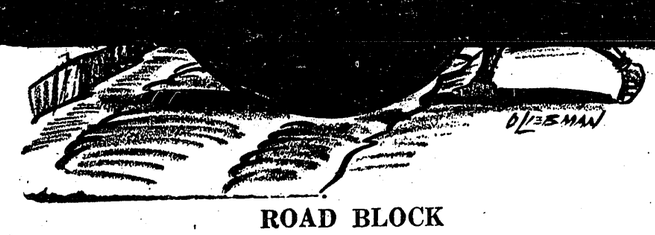
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Under the new law, no person is allowed to draw water from any well in a controlled area without a special license. The ordinance was originally drafted in 1942, but was not implemented because of opposition by Jewish leaders who feared that the government might use its new powers to the detriment of Jewish colonization and

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230,000 Jews Native-Born

The Jewish Agency spokesman revealed that of the 640,000 Jews living in Palestine today, about 230,000 were native-born. He outlined at great length the role Jews have played in the economic development of Palestine, and sharply criticized the White Paper restrictions and their effect on Jewish life, and on the growth of the country.

The Indian delegate asked whether Shertok wanted immigration regulations lifted in every country in the world. He also asked how much money was being sent to the Jews in Palestine from abroad; how much money they made on the Palestine potash concession and how many non-Jews were converted to Judaism. His frequently pointless questions irritated Judge Emil Sandstroem, chairman of the Committee, who cut him short, while Shertok promised to get the necessary figures.

Questioned by other delegates on the extent of cooperation between the Palestine Government and the Agency, Shertok replied that relations between the two are abnormal and haphazard. They have become "extremely strained" as a result of the White Paper policy, which the Agency regards as a deliberate violation of the Palestine Mandate, he explained.

The Netherlands delegate, Dr. Nicholas Blom, wanted to know who was legally considered a Jew by the Jewish Agency. Shertok replied that any person declaring that he is a Jew is accepted as a Jew, but the religious test was definitive. The same delegate asked for examples of Arab-Jewish cooperation. Shertok cited a number of instances, including the activities of Arab members of the Haifa municipality under the Jewish mayor of the city, the joint economic efforts on the part of Jewish and Arab orange growers, and the joint strikes of Jewish and Arab workers. "Were these strikes caused by economic or racial reasons?" chairman Sandstroem asked. Shertok emphasized that the reasons for the strikes were purely economic. "From the point of view of racial cooperation, the strikes went off with remarkable smoothness," he added.

"Did the examples of Arab-Jewish cooperation mean the possibility of Palestine independence?" the delegate from India interjected. Shertok replied that in paramount issues, such as Jewish immigration, Arabs and Jews are diametrically opposed. "While practical cooperation exists in day-to-day life, this does not mean that the two sides are ready to pull together politically within one unitary state," he declared.

In his presentation, Shertok stressed the fact that the Jews come to Palestine with the primary mission of preparing land for other Jews. "We take away no livelihood from others," he pointed out, "we create it ourselves. We are a new society built up by immigration, and our outstanding feature is that this new society absorbs itself."

A recent JTA dispatch from Jerusalem reports that at a meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive held there, a decision was taken that the Jewish Agency representatives will demand the whole of Palestine as the Jewish State, but at the same time will inform the Committee that it is still prepared to compromise on a proposal for the establishment of a "viable state in an adequate area of Palestine."

A closed meeting of UNSCOP discussed memoranda submitted by the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern group.

As the UNSCOP proceeds with its hearings, the Palestine Government continues to defy the peace resolution of UN. In addition to sentencing the three Jewish youths to the gallows, the Palestine Government has promulgated an ordinance which may prevent the Jews from irrigating the Negev.

Further Discrimination

Under the new law, no person is allowed to draw water from any well in a controlled area without a special license. The ordinance was originally drafted in 1942, but was not implemented because of opposition by Jewish leaders who feared that the government might use its new powers to the detriment of Jewish colonization and introduce discrimination against Jews along the same lines as the land-acquisition laws.

A special Jerusalem dispatch to this publication reports that Secretary General Trygve Lie's strict instructions to the staff of the UN Secretariat to avoid discussing Palestine issues even off duty was not taken to mean that it is also aimed against fraternization with the members of the community. Thus, the Secretariat staff attended and enjoyed a Philharmonic concert in Jerusalem and showed an eagerness to become acquainted with the life of the Yishuv both in the city and the settlements. Members of the Committee and the staff were invited to attend a dance festival next Friday in Kibbutz Dalias. An audience of several thousand is expected at this affair.

The case of the Jewish Agency for Palestine will be mainly based on the presentations to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, modified only by the international character of the Committee which will permit a more direct criticism of the Mandatory power.

Some apprehension has been voiced at the multiplicity of Jewish bodies and even Zionist parties which plan to appear as well as the too numerous spokesmen.

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89

The Emergency Council

Political Arm of U. S. Zionism

The past year has again demonstrated the usefulness of having the political and public relations work of the Zionist movement in America conducted in a coordinated fashion by the American Zionist Emergency Council. Thanks to this arrangement, public enlightenment activities on a gigantic scale were made possible in which all Zionist groups participated and which proceeded with a minimum of duplication. The central direction of this work lay with the National Emergency Council and its Executive Committee in New York, but a great deal of credit for the work done should be attributed to the more than 400 local and regional Emergency Councils in all parts of the country. The Washington Bureau of the Emergency Council was a further valuable instrument in the Council's work.

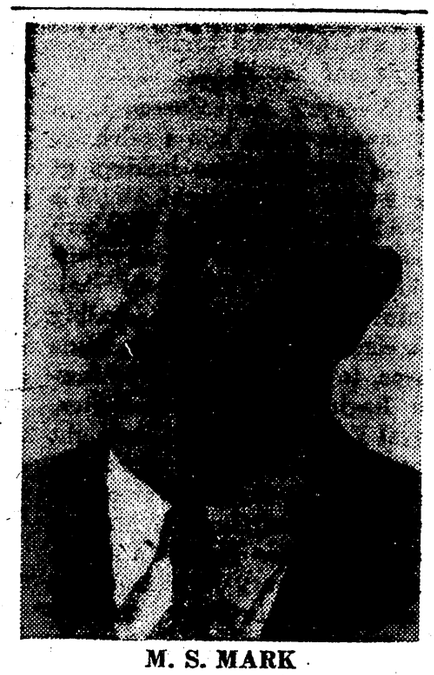
Presided over by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the Zionist Organization of America and chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Emergency Council, in addition to its other functions, serves, in fact, as a platform where the leaders of the different groups in American Zionism meet for an exchange of views regarding the momentous questions of the day. The Council has thus become a clearing-house for Zionist thinking and has helped to crystallize the opinion of the movement.

During the fall of 1946 the Emergency Council, both through efforts initiated in New York and Washington and through the activities carried forward by local Emergency Committees, informed the National Administration and the various candidates then running for office that it did not seek new promises, but the fulfilment of long-standing pledges.

Legislative Backing

President Truman had issued his statement of October 4 and, shortly thereafter, made public an even more significant document — his forthright reply to King Ibn Saud's attack on Zionism. Welcome as these reaffirmations of support were, they did not provide the action which is so desperately needed, and the Emergency Council continued its numerous interventions in Washington with a view to bringing about affirmative American action. Contact was maintained by Dr. Silver, chairman of the Emergency Council, with Secretaries of State Byrnes and Marshall, Under Secretary of State Acheson, various other officials of the Department of State, and, of course, with leading members of both Houses of Congress. During the past months, members of Congress continued their vigorous efforts to bring about the establishment of a Jewish Palestine, and the Emergency Council must express its profound appreciation to the Legislative branch of our Government for its consistent and unwavering support.

Immediately following Mr. Bevin's London fiasco, the Emergency Council called an extraordinary meeting of Zionist leaders in Washington, where all groups in American Zionism



M. S. MARK

Veteran Cincinnati Zionist who helped organize the first Zionist unit in that city in 1897. Eighty year old Mr. Mark will be one of the oldest delegates at the ZOA Convention.

heard a detailed report of what had transpired in London from Dr. Emanuel Neumann. At that session American Zionism also mobilized for the new action that would be called for by Britain's move in referring the Palestine question to the United Nations.

Soon afterwards the Emergency Council launched one of its most intensive campaigns. In order to support and supplement the work of the American Section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine with regard to the United Nations, the Emergency Council proclaimed May 4-11 as Action-for-Palestine Week, and called upon the Zionists of America to carry out an unprecedented program of mass action. The response of the movement was overwhelming. The White House and State Department were deluged with letters, telegrams, resolutions from fraternal, civic, legislative and labor bodies. Sermons were preached in churches and synagogues throughout the nation. A large majority of the country's newspapers supported the Zionist position vigorously, and fine public statements were issued by mayors, state legislatures, city councils, etc. This activity must be credited to a large extent with the change in the attitude of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations on the question of Jewish Agency participation in the deliberations.

Of great help was the work of the National Young Zionist Actions Committee, the central political arm of the various national Zionist youth organizations.

An Ill-Advised Telegram

(Continued from Page 4)

fully and frankly so that they might have been thoroughly discussed by the districts and regions in the weeks preceding the convention. Indeed, properly speaking, the issues should have been raised in the first instance in the National Executive Committee and the Administrative Council, the governing bodies of the organization in which the signatories to the telegram are fully represented. Only if that had failed to win over the majority of the governing bodies to their viewpoint, should they have carried the issues to the country. All of this is rather theoretical and academic. The signatories either had no such grave issues to present or as the telegram itself indicates, the signatories are too greatly divided among themselves to constitute a coherent opposition standing upon a common platform. As to the points made in the telegram about democratic procedures, there is no need to go into them at great length. It is generally conceded that the procedures followed under the present administration have been at least as democratic as under previous administrations and in some respects much more democratic. Unfortunately,

State Dept.

(Continued from Page 1)

Present at these meetings were Secretary of State Marshall, retiring Under Secretary Acheson, the U. S. representative to the United Nations Warren Austin, and many lesser officials. Acheson was the one who first raised the Palestine question by hinting that the State Department expects to compromise the Jewish position on Palestine in the near future. He explained that the issue cannot be discussed merely on the grounds of righteousness or apart from other international problems, but that it should be regarded as an integral part of the over-all policy objectives of the United States.

Oddly enough, it was not Acheson who answered most of the questions pertaining to Palestine but Loy Henderson, director of the Office of Near East Affairs, a gentleman known for his Anglophile and Arabphile attitude on the Palestine question. This is the same gentleman at whose doorstep Bartley Crum, in his book "Behind the Silken Curtain," placed the direct charge of "double dealing" and "duplicity" for sending messages to the Arab rulers "each time a promise was made to American Jewry regarding Palestine ... discounting it and reassuring them (i.e., the Arabs), in effect, that regardless of what was promised publicly to the Jews, nothing would be done to change the situation in Palestine."

Why Dual Statements?

After many months since Crum made those charges, Henderson finally picked the secret meeting with the organizational representatives to answer and "refute" Crum's charges. Henderson attacked Crum for having violated the State Department's security regulations by disclosing secret documents—but did not deny the existence of such documents. In fact, he promised to release those documents at an "appropriate time." Henderson then proceeded to deny Crum's major charge regarding the existence of differences between the State Department and the White House in the matter of Palestine as shown by the cables to the Arabs. Henderson explained the cables were necessary in order to give "repeated assurances to the Arabs every time some high official made what appeared to be a policy statement on Palestine" and the cables were, therefore, merely designed to emphasize that the statement does not constitute a change in American policy and that Arabs and Jews will be consulted when such a change is contemplated.

high official, and the secret cable to the Arab leaders nullifying the statement of the President and making a travesty of it?

Oil a Factor?

One should also not overlook the very interesting reply given by Henderson when questioned by one of the representatives regarding our interests in Middle East oil. Washington Columnist Drew Pearson relates that Henderson denied that oil was a factor in Middle East diplomacy maintaining that while the loss of oil rights would be a distinct disadvantage for the U. S., yet it would not be decisive.

At about the same time the meeting was being held in Washington, there were persistent rumors that the State Department had made informal inquiries of the Jewish Agency for Palestine as to the exact Jewish position regarding a solution of the Palestine problem. It seems, from what this correspondent can gather here, that State Department officials are a bit confused on the Jewish position at this time. Last summer, the Executive of the Agency at Paris voted for partition. The Zionist Congress at Basle last December went on record for a Jewish state in all of Palestine. More recently, Ben Gurion, chairman of the Agency's Executive Committee, expressed himself in favor of establishing a Jewish state in the predominantly Jewish areas of Palestine and to continue the mandate in the rest of the country.

The State Department, therefore, wishes to know: 1. Whether the Jews want partition or not? 2. Whether they want it now or hold out for bigger stakes in the future? 3. If they want it now, what is the minimum they will take?

All the known reports of recent weeks that the U. S. has not yet determined its final stand on Palestine are true. This country is waiting until the current investigation of the United Nations is completed in September before it decides on its stand, but in the meantime, "feelers" are going out to the Jews—and possibly to others, too—to get their views and reactions.

U. S. Stand Decisive

All this leads to the further deduction that, on the one hand, the State Department desires to obtain a solution of the Palestine question which it can support and which will be acceptable to the Jews; on the other hand, the final decision on Palestine will depend on how well this solution will fit into the over-all policy toward Russia, a policy which emphasizes the need for Arab

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During the fall of 1946 the Emergency Council, both through efforts initiated in New York and Washington and through the activities carried forward by [illegible] Emergency Committees, informed the National Administration and the various candidates then running for office that it did not seek new promises, but the fulfilment of long-standing pledges.

Legislative Backing

President Truman had issued his statement of October 4 and, shortly thereafter, made public an even more significant document — his forthright reply to King Ibn Saud's attack on Zionism. Welcome as these reaffirmations of support were, they did not provide the action which is so desperately needed, and the Emergency Council continued its numerous interventions in Washington with a view to bringing about affirmative American action. Contact was maintained by Dr. Silver, chairman of the Emergency Council, with Secretaries of State Byrnes and Marshall, Under Secretary of State Acheson, various other officials of the Department of State, and, of course, with leading members of both Houses of Congress. During the past months, members of Congress continued their vigorous efforts to bring about the establishment of a Jewish Palestine, and the Emergency Council must express its profound appreciation to the Legislative branch of our Government for its consistent and unwavering support.

Immediately following Mr. Bevin's London fiasco, the Emergency Council called an extraordinary meeting of Zionist leaders in Washington, where all groups in American Zionism heard a detailed report of what had transpired in London from Dr. Emanuel Neumann. At that session American Zionism also mobilized for the new action that would be called for by Britain's move in referring the Palestine question to the United Nations.

Soon afterwards the Emergency Council launched one of its most intensive campaigns. In order to support and supplement the work of the American Section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine with regard to the United Nations, the Emergency Council proclaimed May 4-11 as Action-for-Palestine Week, and called upon the Zionists of America to carry out an unprecedented program of mass action. The response of the movement was overwhelming. The White House and State Department were deluged with letters, telegrams, resolutions from fraternal, civic, legislative and labor bodies. Sermons were preached in churches and synagogues throughout the nation. A large majority of the country's newspapers supported the Zionist position vigorously, and fine public statements were issued by mayors, state legislatures, city councils, etc. This activity must be credited to a large extent with the change in the attitude of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations on the question of Jewish Agency participation in the deliberations.

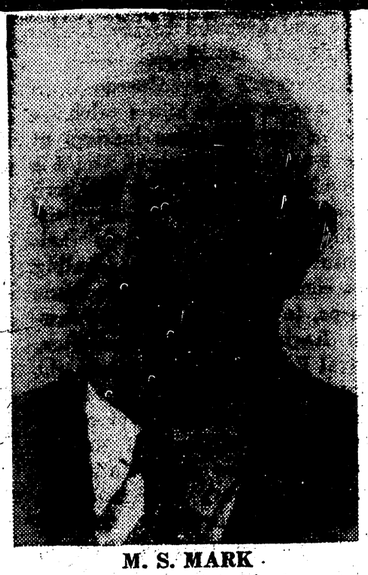
Of great help was the work of the National Young Zionist Actions Committee, the central political arm of the various national Zionist youth organizations.

Christian Support

Closely cooperating with the Emergency Council, the American Christian Palestine Committee rendered invaluable service to the Zionist cause by its unceasing activities in hundreds of communities throughout America. In addition to enrolling thousands of new members, the Committee organized many local and state chapters. From the lecture platform, through the medium of motion pictures, and by the distribution of literature, the Committee won the support of thousands in churches, civic groups, women's clubs, colleges, etc. In all of the aforementioned campaigns of the Emergency Council, the Christian friends of Zionism worked side by side with the Council.

The American Christian Palestine Committee held a number of important seminars on Palestine throughout the country, as well as two regional Christian conferences in Detroit and Boston.

Equally fine cooperation was forthcoming throughout the year from the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Veterans groups once again demonstrated their support. This was particularly true of the Jewish War Veterans and the American Veterans Committee, which sponsored meetings in many communities.



M. S. MARK

Veteran Cincinnati Zionist who helped organize the first Zionist unit in that city in 1897. Eighty year old Mr. Mark will be one of the oldest delegates at the ZOA Convention.

and many lesser officials. Acheson was the one who first raised the Palestine question by hinting that the State Department expects to compromise the Jewish position on Palestine in the near future. He explained that the issue cannot be discussed merely on the grounds of righteousness or apart from other international problems, but that it should be regarded as an integral part of the over-all policy objectives of the United States.

Oddly enough, it was not Acheson who answered most of the questions pertaining to Palestine but Loy Henderson, director of the Office of Near East Affairs, a gentleman known for his Anglophile and Arabphile attitude on the Palestine question. This is the same gentleman at whose doorstep Bartley Crum, in his book "Behind the Silken Curtain," placed the direct charge of "double dealing" and "duplicity" for sending messages to the Arab rulers "each time a promise was made to American Jewry regarding Palestine ... discounting it and reassuring them (i.e., the Arabs), in effect, that regardless of what was promised publicly to the Jews, nothing would be done to change the situation in Palestine."

Why Dual Statements?

After many months since Crum made those charges, Henderson finally picked the secret meeting with the organizational representatives to answer and "refute" Crum's charges. Henderson attacked Crum for having violated the State Department's security regulations by disclosing secret documents—but did not deny the existence of such documents. In fact, he promised to release those documents at an "appropriate time." Henderson then proceeded to deny Crum's major charge regarding the existence of differences between the State Department and the White House in the matter of Palestine as shown by the cables to the Arabs. Henderson explained the cables were necessary in order to give "repeated assurances to the Arabs every time some high official made what appeared to be a policy statement on Palestine" and the cables were, therefore, merely designed to emphasize that the statement does not constitute a change in American policy and that Arabs and Jews will be consulted when such a change is contemplated.

That is exactly what Crum charged. Where, then, lies the refutation? The gentleman from the State Department seems to have missed the point completely. The question is: Why the dual statements—the open statement to Jews and the world at large by the President or some other by Henderson when questioned by one of the representatives regarding our interests in Middle East oil. Washington Columnist Drew Pearson relates that Henderson denied that oil was a factor in Middle East diplomacy maintaining that while the loss of oil rights would be a distinct disadvantage for the U. S., yet it would not be decisive.

At about the same time the meeting was being held in Washington, there were persistent rumors that the State Department had made informal inquiries of the Jewish Agency for Palestine as to the exact Jewish position regarding a solution of the Palestine problem. It seems, from what this correspondent can gather here, that State Department officials are a bit confused on the Jewish position at this time. Last summer, the Executive of the Agency at Paris voted for partition. The Zionist Congress at Basle last December went on record for a Jewish state in all of Palestine. More recently, Ben Gurion, chairman of the Agency's Executive Committee, expressed himself in favor of establishing a Jewish state in the predominantly Jewish areas of Palestine and to continue the mandate in the rest of the country.

The State Department, therefore, wishes to know: 1. Whether the Jews want partition or not? 2. Whether they want it now or hold out for bigger stakes in the future? 3. If they want it now, what is the minimum they will take?

All the known reports of recent weeks that the U. S. has not yet determined its final stand on Palestine are true. This country is waiting until the current investigation of the United Nations is completed in September before it decides on its stand, but in the meantime, "feelers" are going out to the Jews—and possibly to others, too—to get their views and reactions.

U. S. Stand Decisive

All this leads to the further deduction that, on the one hand, the State Department desires to obtain a solution of the Palestine question which it can support and which will be acceptable to the Jews; on the other hand, the final decision on Palestine will depend on how well this solution will fit into the over-all policy toward Russia, a policy which emphasizes the need for Arab friendship. If the solution acceptable to the Jews fits in with the over-all policy—well and good; if it does not, that solution will be thrown overboard. In this connection, it is worth remembering Henderson's remark that oil would not be a decisive factor in Middle East diplomacy.

While the present political maneuvers may be described as preliminary skirmishes, the time to be really on the alert for any definitive changes and major decisions will be at the time the UN Special Committee on Palestine submits its report. That will be the time when the U. S. position will finally be determined. And if anyone does not know it yet, let it be clearly understood: The United Nations solution of the Palestine problem will depend upon the position taken by the United States!

An Ill-Advised Telegram

(Continued from Page 4)

fully and frankly so that they might have been thoroughly discussed by the districts and regions in the weeks preceding the convention. Indeed, properly speaking, the issues should have been raised in the first instance in the National Executive Committee and the Administrative Council, the governing bodies of the organization in which the signatories to the telegram are fully represented. Only if that had failed to win over the majority of the governing bodies to their viewpoint, should they have carried the issues to the country. All of this is rather theoretical and academic. The signatories either had no such grave issues to present or as the telegram itself indicates, the signatories are too greatly divided among themselves to constitute a coherent opposition standing upon a common platform. As to the points made in the telegram about democratic procedures, there is no need to go into them at great length. It is generally conceded that the procedures followed under the present administration have been at least as democratic as under previous administrations and in some respects much more democratic. Unfortunately, this ill-advised action has done a certain amount of hurt in a sense which the signatories had probably not foreseen.

The position of a past president is an honorable and honored one even when it represents past service rather than present service to the cause. A group of past presidents, acting in concert, could represent a certain moral force. There is a moral asset which could be of value to the movement if it is used with restraint and discretion at certain critical moments where such moral authority should be called into play either to lift the movement to a higher spiritual plane or to ward off some serious danger or unending calamity which threatens. But with the absence of such compelling reasons, a group of past presidents combine merely for the purpose of stirring up a little pre-convention "politics"; if they send out hundreds of telegrams on the grounds which are either obscure or frivolous, such action tends to impair the dignity of their position and to dissipate a moral asset which ought to be conserved and enhanced. It was a mistake which all sincere Zionists who have the welfare of the organization at heart would wish to see avoided in the future.

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The Late Col. Patterson — An Unforgettable Man

By ELIAHU BEN-HORIN

Since that night, seven years ago, when I stood at the bedside of Vladimir Jabotinsky, in Hunter (N. Y.), watching in agony the last minutes of his life and seeing death come to take away this great Jew and close friend, I had not experienced such a deep feeling of personal and irreparable loss, as when the news reached me about the death of Colonel John Henry Patterson. When, in a message to his widow and son, I characterized Patterson as "an unforgettable man, a great soldier, an outstanding champion of Zionism and a dearly beloved personal friend," I probably sinned in under-statement rather than in over-eulogy. He was all that and more.

Only two months ago, on April 24, 1947, Patterson wrote me in a letter from Los Angeles: "It makes me furious to read that England is basing her case to the UN on the ground that the Balfour Declaration is unworkable. To my certain knowledge, English officials for the past 30 years have been criminally and assiduously working like beavers to wreck the famous Declaration and bring to pass the present state of affairs in Palestine. If the UN lets England get away with this obvious swindle, then God help the world . . ."

Man of Principles

Thus wrote an Englishman, or an Ulster Irishman to be exact, in a letter to a friend, not intended for publication. Thus



THE LATE COL. PATTERSON

wrote a man who for half a century served Britain, its Army and Empire, in Africa, India, the Boer War and World War I, but who managed to carry all through his almost 80 years of life an unimpaired sense of justice, truly Biblical Christianity and the uncompromising idealism of youth.

The record of Patterson's life is colorful and attractive. He won distinction as a soldier, engineer, lion hunter and writer. His book "The Man-Eaters of Tsavo," describing his adventures in lion hunting in Africa, was a best-seller early in the century. His other books—"With the Zionists in Gallipoli" and "With the Judeans in the Palestine Campaign"—as well as his articles dealing with Palestine and British policies there, are living documents of Patterson's forthrightness and devotion to the Jewish people and the Zionist cause.

Patterson's adventures as a lion hunter made him a celebrity among the big game hunters of the world, and brought him the friendship of President Theodore Roosevelt, whom he visited in the White House. Patterson's "adventures" in Zionism, including his command of the Zion Mule Corps, in 1915, and of the "Jewish Regiment" (38th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers) in 1917, brought him the admiration of many Jews but also the disfavor of the British War Office. If anyone made sacrifices for Zionism, it was John Henry Patterson. He sacrificed a brilliant military career on the altar of Zionism, without a word or a thought of complaint. The truth is that Patterson loved the Jew and thought more of the Jew than many a Jew does.

Rare Type

Patterson's record was a striking one — but how can one possibly convey in words the essence of Patterson's spiritual and moral makeup, or the charm of his personality? Human beings who represent such a wonderful combination of superb idealism, boundless selflessness, honesty of purpose and sincere love for "thy neighbor" appear in this world once in a generation or twice in a century. General Orde Wingate was reportedly such a man. I never met him personally and cannot judge for myself, but the story of his life —untold as yet—shows him to be of the same rare type as was Patterson.

It has been said: "When an Englishman is fine, he is very fine indeed; but when he is bad, there can be no worse." In the history of Jewish-British relations, we have met both types of Englishmen. We remember George Eliot and her book "Daniel Deronda," which heralded political Zionism and formulated the ideology of Zionism 20 years before Herzl and Nordau convened the first Zionist Congress. We remember Laurence Olifant, David Lloyd George, Arthur Balfour and Josiah Wedgwood. But unfortunately, we cannot forget General Bols and General Spears, Lord Passfield and Neville Chamberlain, Malcolm Macdonald and Ernest Bevin.

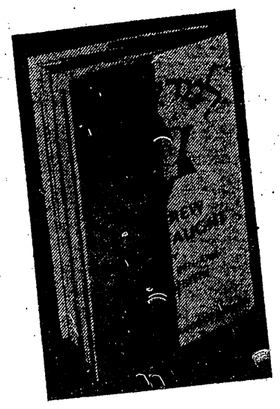
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Written by Zevi and Ben-Ami Scharfstein

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Bronislaw Huberman



AFPI Photo

The late Bronislaw Huberman, founder of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, greeted by Arturo Toscanini (left), when the famed Italian maestro came to Palestine in 1937 to conduct the Orchestra.

When Bronislaw Huberman died in Geneva at the age of 64 a few weeks ago, the world of music lost one of its greatest violinists, but Jews and Zionists everywhere mourned the death of the guiding spirit of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, one of Jewry's finest musical and cultural accomplishments of modern Palestine.

One critic has said that the story of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra is largely the story of Bronislaw Huberman. And although the orchestra is now one of the finest in the world, Huberman devoted much energy and talent to it because of his faith in the Jewish people and in Zionism. "I would never have given so much of my life to an orchestra that would be just a wonderful orchestra," he once said, in explaining his deep ties with his people. So well did Huberman do his job, that the great Toscanini, who opened the first series of concerts given by the orchestra, returned for a visit to lead the group again. "I must come back," he said. "I feel I must come back." And when he did, Huberman felt the act to be a tremendous compliment and tribute to the orchestra.

Child Prodigy

Huberman, born in Poland, was a child prodigy, and by the time Hitler came to power, he had performed on two trips to Palestine. Impressed with the Yishuv's enthusiasm for music and aware of what Hitler meant to the Jews, he came to Palestine again in 1933 and began to organize the orchestra. "I had a great helper in Hitler," he declared wryly. "He furnished me with the cream of Central Europe's orchestras."

After a long and distinguished career as a violinist (he was especially adept in interpreting Brahms and Bach), Huberman had the courage to refuse to play in Berlin when Hindenburg asked Hitler to join his cabinet. He refused in a powerful indictment in which he condemned the apathy of Europe's intellectuals to fight Nazism. He declared: "In reality it is not a question of violin concerts nor even merely of the Jews: the issue is the retention of those things that our fathers achieved by blood and sacrifice . . . the freedom of personality and its unconditional self-responsibility unhampered by fetters of caste or race."

And when he found Europe untenable, poisoned with Hitlerism, he turned to his people, who in their own land were creating both a homeland and a culture. He gave all he had to support the homeland and to help create that culture. The Palestine Symphony Orchestra, which remains one of the major musical organizations in the world, remains Bronislaw Huberman's living monument of song.

—HAROLD U. RIBALOW

American Contributions Help Build 38 Colonies — Kevlar

Hunter (N. Y.), watching in agony the last minutes of his life and seeing death come to take away this great Jew and close friend, I had not experienced such a deep feeling of personal and irreparable loss, as when the news reached me about the death of Colonel John Henry Patterson. When, in a message to his widow and son, I characterized Patterson as "an unforgettable man, a great soldier, an outstanding champion of Zionism and a dearly beloved personal friend," I probably sinned in under-statement rather than in over-eulogy. He was all that and more.

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Five years ago, in an article on the occasion of Colonel Patterson's 75th birthday, I was still able to write that ". . . in the eyes of Jews and Zionists, John Henry Patterson — like George Eliot and Laurence Olifant in the past—are truer representatives of the British spirit and sense of justice than those who rule the Empire today." I wish I could repeat these words today, but I am afraid that I cannot. One must face realities. Mr. Attlee or Mr. Bevin in London, and General Barker or General MacMillan in Jerusalem, are not only the rulers, but they are also representative of the rule. The exceptions—a Wingate or a Patterson, with all the beauty of their spirit—seem to remain only exceptions, who die far from the helm of British affairs and policies.



AFPI Photo

The late Bronislaw Huberman, founder of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, greeted by Arturo Toscanini (left), when the famed Italian maestro came to Palestine in 1937 to conduct the Orchestra.

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—HAROLD U. RIBALOW

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American Contributions Help Build 38 Colonies—Kaplan

Contributions from American Jews have made possible the establishment of 24 agricultural villages in Palestine since October of last year and will finance the initial costs of construction of 14 more settlements "many of them before the report of the United Nations Inquiry Committee is completed," Eliezer Kaplan, treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine who arrived in the U. S. recently, announced.

Mr. Kaplan came to this country to negotiate American financing of the Jewish Agency's development plans. He disclosed that the British government and the Jewish Agency have completed negotiations permitting Jewish industrialists in Palestine to purchase immediately an additional $2,000,000 worth of machinery and water pipelines from American manufacturers with funds raised by the United Palestine Appeal. "The purchases will be paid for by American gift dollars accruing to the Jewish Agency, and the industrialists in Palestine will repay the Jewish Agency with British pounds," Mr. Kaplan said.

"The Jewish Agency's most pressing task of rehabilitating Jews in Palestine," he declared, "is more than a simple matter of relief. It requires a complex program of agricultural and industrial development which will gainfully absorb the newcomers and provide them a livelihood and a constructive niche in our society."

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Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open ✓

Draft. Letter to Blancey, Harrington

OUT FILE

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91

Dear Blancey.

Thank you for your letter of the 12th July (ref. 200/147), enclosing copies of "The New Palestine" and of "The Answer".

Although B.I.S. New York are no longer able to provide us with press cuttings, they are still sending us whole copies of a number of periodicals (including "The Answer" but not "The New Palestine"). On the assumption that this service will continue, we do not think it necessary

/to

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92

to trouble you so and so
any Zionist papers. We hope,
however, that you will
continue to draw our attention
to items of particular interest.

Yours very
Eastern Dept.

H3. 37

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93

FOREIGN OFFICE. S.W.1.

5th August, 1947.

(E 6517/32/31)

Dear Chancery,

Thank you for your letter of the 16th July (reference 200/ /47), enclosing copies of "The New Palestine" and of "The Answer".

Although British Information Services New York are no longer able to provide us with press cuttings, they are still sending us whole copies of a number of periodicals (including "The Answer" but not "The New Palestine"). On the assumption that this service will continue, we do not think it necessary to trouble you to send us any Zionist papers. We hope, however, that you will continue to draw our attention to items of particular interest.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

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1947

E

PALESTINE

E 6530

22 JUL 1947

9H

Registry Number } E6530/32/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

Mr. Farquhar.

No. Addis Ababa.

Dated 363.

Received in Registry } 16 July 22

Visa for MRS ILSE JACOBSOHN.

Addressed Jerusalem 25.

Ref Addis tel 362 (E6478/32/31).

Application for endorsement of passport of Mrs ILSE JACOBSOHN has been submitted to Department of Migration. Requests instructions of Department.

(Minutes.)

Copies to: C.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)
M.I.5 (Mr. Seager)
W.O. (Lt. Col. Chambers)

and resubmit

22/7

See E6478 and action thereon

24/7

Last Paper.

E 6517

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

& Mr Fitzgerald C.O.
Mr Seager M.I.5.
Col. Chambers W.O.
23 July
(with E6478/32/31)

(Action completed.)

TR 24/7.

(Index.)

RBB 10/6/48

Next Paper.

E6596

30471 F.O.P

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Reference: FO 371/61757

95

E 6530

Cypher OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO HIGH COMMISSIONER

JERUSALEM

Mr. Farquhar
No. 25
18th July 1947.

D. 10.14 a.m. 19th July 1947.

R. 5.35 p.m. 19th July 1947.

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 383

E 6478/32/31

SECRET

Reference my telegram No. 382 addressed to Foreign Office.

Consular Section has today at the request of Mrs. Jacobsohn sent telegram No. 808 to Department of Migration submitting application for endorsement for the United Kingdom on her passport. Should be grateful if you would give department such instructions as you consider desirable in the light of my telegram under reference.

Foreign Office please repeat Jerusalem.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for retransmission to Jerusalem].

JUL 22 1947

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Reference: FO 371/61757

168

E

96

6596

27 JUL

Registry Number } E6596/32/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Mr. Farquhar

No. Addis Ababa 389

Dated

Received in Registry } 21 July 41 23

Arrest of Jewish Terrorists in Addis Ababa.

Refers to Addis tel 384 (E 6477/32/31). Gives text of telegram found amongst the possessions of Franco.

All three men told the Ethiopian police they would like the Russian Legation to look after their interests.

Last Paper.

E6530

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8) Mr Fitzgerald C.O.
Mr Seager M.I.5.
Col. Charteris W.O.
✓ 25 July.

(Minutes.)

Copies to: C.O. – Mr. Fitzgerald
M.I.5 – Mr. Seager
W.O. – Lt. Col. Charteris

Northern Dept. c/a

24/7

We should be glad to learn whether the Soviet Legation shows any interest.

JPS
25/7/41

These men have now been 'refondés', so I imagine there have been no legal proceedings for the Soviet representative to interest himself in.

Please see E 6750.

Northern Dept again Ref J/8

29/7

(Action completed.)

M. 1/8-

(Index.)

Next Paper.

E 6607

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/ 61757

97

Cypher/OTP

6596

27 JUL 1947

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Farquhar
No. 589

D. 1.52 p.m. 21st July, 1947.

21st July, 1947.

R. 6.25 p.m. 21st July, 1947.

Repeated to : Paris
Cairo
(For SIME).

SECRET

MMMM

My telegram No. 384.

Jewish terrorists.

Copy of the following telegram was found amongst the possessions of Franco [sic].

[Begins.]

Tsi[gp. undec.]alev 5 Rue Jules Chaplain Paris. Send immediately shipping documents with all necessary transit endorsements including if possible Addis license. Cable expedition Roberts.

[Ends.]

2. All three men told the Ethiopian police that they would like the Russian Legation to look after their interests in any impending legal proceedings.

Foreign Office please pass to Paris as my telegram No. 11.

[Repeated Saving to Paris.]

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E 6596/32/31.

93

AMENDMENT SLIP.

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1.

Addis Ababa telegram No. 389 to Foreign Office, 21/7/47.

Second sub-paragraph, first line: for "Tsi[gp. undec.]alev" please read "Tsiporalev".

Communications Department.
6th August, 1947.

AUG 1947

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Reference: FO 371/61757

169

E

PALESTINE

99

E5071

21 JUL 1947

Registry Number } E6607/32/31.

FROM Chancery. Rio de Janeiro.

No. 7/82/47.

Dated 15. July.

Received in Registry } 24

Zionist Propaganda in Chile.

Ref Santiago despatch 206 (E5011/32/31).
Comments on Zionist activities in Rio de Janeiro & Sao Paulo. Or has been decreasing during last two months.

Last Paper.

E6596

(*Minutes.*)

Brit. 25/7.
S. American Dept

H73. 24/7

References.

(*Print.*)

(*How disposed of.*)

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

10/6/68

Next Paper.

E6608

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

£

BRITISH EMBASSY,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
15th July, 1947.

(7/82/47)

6607

Dear Department,

We have seen a copy of Santiago despatch No.206 of 4th June about Zionist propaganda in Chile, and we are sending you details of similar activity here, in case they are of interest to you.

Zionists are constantly visiting Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, for the purpose of giving lectures and film shows in various public halls, including the A. B.I. building, the headquarters of the Brazilian Press Association.

Ben Hecht's daughter who is, or was recently, in Rio de Janeiro has with other Zionists been conducting an anti-British whispering campaign in social circles.

Zionist activity has however decreased during the last two months both here and in São Paulo, where it was always more vigorous than in Rio de Janeiro. If however there is any recrudescence of anti-British propaganda or other Zionist activities we will let you know.

Yours ever,

Chancery.

The South American Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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References: FO 371/61757

170

E

PALESTINE

101

CSOS

21 JUL 1947

Registry Number: E6608/32/31.

FROM Chancery Wiltons.

No. G124/ /147.

Dated 17 July.

Received in Registry: 24 July.

Zionist Activities in America

Ref Wilton Better G124/ /147/27/6 (E5840/48/31)
Encloses minutes by Mr Best on legal means of hindering activities of extremist Zionist organisations in America.

Last Paper.

E6607

References.

5840/48/31.
AN 653/20/45

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Dft. I.D. Higham F.O.
from Mr Best.
✓ Aug 12
(encs)
Dft Clarendon
W Flood Sept 16
confidential
Boggs. Higham F.O. Sept 16

(Action completed.) 9 Oct

(Index.) 10/10/48

Next Paper.

E 6718

(Minutes.)

See minutes on E 5840. We can now decide whether any action can usefully be taken.

Mr. Evans
N. American Dept. } first. for obs

H Beeley 25/7

I agree with the Embassy conclusion that the prospects of persuading the U.S. Government to move against these organisations on legal grounds are not good.

2. It seems probable that all the organisations concerned are properly incorporated and there would appear to be nothing illegal in their professed objects or purposes as stated by Crusade Brothers and in the Embassy's letter.

3. To take up the question of tax exemption would not really go to the roots of the matter and would not I think do us much good or the organisations much

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Reference: FO 371/61757

102

Exam. We might however find it useful to point to the exemption clause of these organisations than Treasury when we want an illustration of how U.S. Government is unnecessarily encouraging them.

4. As regards point 3 raised by the Embassy with Cadogan, I suggest that we should comment on the text of my minute on the point on E.5840, and ask the Embassy to consider further the possibility of taking action in respect of the appeals which I refer to.

5. On the question of publication of accounts we could point out that according to page 17 of Cadogan opinion "some of the individuals or groups involved" have registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act 1938 and it might therefore be possible to secure publication of their accounts under that Act.

6. Note paragraph 11 of the Embassy's letter.

7. As regards paragraph 12, which we agree.

WGEvans
24 July 1943

I think that we have two leads that could be followed with advantage - tax exemption and F.A.R.A. We know that we shall never convert the Zionists nor appreciably lower the volume of their subscriptions, but we can perhaps detach some of the ill-informed well wishers and, more important still, alter the general tone of extremist Zionist propaganda so as greatly to weaken its domestic political effect.

At present the advertisements bear the tax exemption clause, which probably conveys to the uninitiated an impression that the U.S. Government approves or condones the objectives set out in them. If this clause could be removed and also if the

/advertisements

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advertisements were labelled as required under section 4(b) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (see pp 8 and 9 of law attached behind), the impression they would leave on the U.S. public would be very different.

I suggest therefore that we put to the State Department that

(a) some if not all of the offensive organisations are agents of a foreign principal as defined in Section 1 of F.A.R.A., and should therefore be made to register and comply with the Act.

(b) That the organisations who have so registered (see p. 17 of Couderts opinion) should be made to label their propaganda if they do not do so already.

(c) That the tax exemption clause should be deleted because the organisations engage in propaganda activities contrary to Section 23(o)2 of the Internal Revenue Code.

I am inclined to believe that the State Department's reference to foreign agents mentioned in Mr. Best's second minute relates to the 1938 act and not to 1917, as Mr. Best suggests, since as Couderts point out the 1938 terms of reference are much wider. Para: 9 in the Embassy's letter appears off the track.

It seems very doubtful whether we could get anywhere with the U.S. Government on point 3 - it would be local political dynamite from which they would flee shrieking - but the Embassy may care to use this argument to harass the State Department.

I agree with the Embassy's view in para: 12.

(F.B.A. RUNDALL)
30th July, 1947.

I have drafted to the CO., whom we must consult, in accordance with the above minutes. I have slightly altered the emphasis of para. 3 of Mr Evans' minute for the reason

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104

reason that we have for over a year been fighting the tax exemption point with the USG.

H.S. Scott
Aug 6

I am not at all happy about this. I think we may be on weak ground even over tax exemption, since the Internal Revenue Code speaks of 'carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation'; from which it would seem ~~that~~ possible to argue that propaganda not designed to influence domestic U.S. legislation was not a disqualification. (See however para. 3 of the Embassy letter).

The definitions in the Foreign Agents Registration Act also seem to me to offer unsure ground for our representations.

Nevertheless I think we must consult the C.O.

H.B. 8/8

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Minutes.

105

Sir P.P.T. Higham. CO. 76021/4649/47

13/aug

As the c.o. have now agreed, I submit a draft letter to Washington Embassy.

(SEE CABLE)
3/9

Approved by Mr. Burrows & sent
17/9

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

E 106

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.
17th July 1947

6608
21 JUL 1947

Ref: G124/ /47
S E C R E T

Dear Department,

In our letter G124/-/47 of 27th June enclosing Couderts' opinion on the legal means which might be open to us to hinder the activities of extremist Zionist organizations in this country, we promised to provide our comments. These have been somewhat delayed owing to the illness of Best, our legal adviser. We now enclose two minutes of his on the subject. The first deals with Couderts' opinion as a whole, and the second, which is referred to in para 5(c) of the first, deals with the position of such organizations under Title VIII of the Act of June 15, 1917.

Our own comments on the points raised with Couderts are as follows:

2. Point 1. We can provide a summary of the published objectives of the American League for a Free Palestine taken from the Palestine Yearbook. These are "to support the aims of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation which seeks - (1) to obtain recognition for the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine as a renascent nation, and (2) to rebuild Palestine in its historic boundaries with the Arab population as equal partners." The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation's own statement of aims, taken from the same source, is somewhat more detailed. These are "to bring about the recognition of the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine as a renascent nation, and its representation on the Councils of the United Nations, it being understood that this

/action

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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Reference: FO 371/61752

action applies to all the Hebrews in Europe who voluntarily renounce allegiance to all other nations, and that it does not affect the legal status, political allegiance, or civic rights of Americans of Hebrew origin and Jewish faith, nor of the nationals of Hebrew origin and Jewish faith in any other country, and to repatriate all the Hebrews in Europe who so desire to their national territory of Palestine; to reconstitute this territory within its historic boundaries as a free state, with the Arabs as equal members in a democracy". It is probable, as Best suggests, that these organizations are all properly incorporated.

3. Point 2. Tax exemption. (See Page 8 of Couderts' opinion). This applies at present only to the American League for a Free Palestine (not to the Political Action Committee for Palestine). Here there may be a case for claiming that the Internal Revenue Code is being violated. The three objectives of the recent appeal for $7\frac{1}{2}$ million made by that organization stated that the funds would be used (a) to render legal and medical aid to the underground; (b) to provide ships to transport immigrants, and (c) to secure the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine. The first of these might conceivably be construed in law as"charitable" if challenged. It is very doubtful whether the second could be so construed, and the third certainly could not. Moreover, the advertisements contained propaganda which would seem to bring them into conflict with Section 23(o)2 of the Internal Revenue Code (Page 8 of Couderts' opinion) unless in the last line of that Section "propaganda" is intended to be linked to "otherwise attempting to influence legislation".

4. The question of whether the game would be

/worth

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105

worth the candle if we took successful action on this point is another matter. Mr. Marshall expressed the opinion to the Ambassador some time ago that we should stir up more trouble thereby than it would be worth. It is almost certainly true that the volume of contributions, whatever it may be, would be reduced little, if at all, should they become subject to tax, though a smaller portion of the total would of course be available for the purposes of the organization. On the other hand, the organization would presumably institute a campaign to increase the number of subscribers in order to offset the loss. Judging by our experience so far, the main difficulty is not so much the possible repercussions as the fact that no concrete results are likely to be obtained by us before the United Nations have reached some conclusion on the whole Palestine question. We are therefore on the whole inclined to agree with Best's conclusion in the third paragraph of his minute, because even successful action would not materially hamper the activities of the American League for a Free Palestine. We will of course go into more details as to the legal possibilities here if you think this should be done.

5. Point 3. The subversion of the administration of a friendly power. (See Page 10 of Couderts' opinion). As you see, the opinion is inconclusive on this point. Ben Hecht's letter certainly sailed very close to the wind, though the appeal for funds, as previously mentioned, was for legal and medical aid, ships, and a Hebrew Government, rather than for bombs. Here again we could go into the question in more detail with the aid of specific advertisements.

6. Point 4. Ships. We have on a number of occasions taken the action suggested on Page 18 of Couderts' opinion and have had some success in the case of Pandelis. This seems to be a matter of

/pegging

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pegging away at the State Department, whenever we can get good evidence, rather than of considering legal action.

7. Point 5. Precedents. As Couderts say, this is covered by the previous points.

8. Point 6. Publication of balance sheets. (Your telegram No.4789 of 14th May). Couderts explain the position on this point at the bottom of Page 18 and on Page 19 of the opinion, which applies, in so far as tax exemption is concerned, only to the American League for a Free Palestine.

9. There remains the question of registration under the Act of June 15, 1917, which is dealt with in Best's second minute. The letter from the Passport Control Office, New York, referred to by him, stated that a source of theirs had informed them that the State Department had hinted to "the Zionist Organization" (in this context probably the Zionist Organization of America) that if they continued with any activity to do with illegal immigration into Palestine they would have to register as foreign agents. This source added that the Zionist Organization is therefore preparing to set up a front for the committee of five or six that will be entirely separate from the organization. The task here will be to prove that any of the organizations concerned are in fact agents of a "foreign government" as defined in the Section of the Act quoted by Best - that is to break down the claim they will probably make to be acting on their own initiative and not on that of the Irgun. Indeed the F.B.I., although initially of the opinion that a case might successfully be brought against Peter Bergson under the 1917 Act, now find that when that very question was examined some time ago, it was decided not to go ahead because no direct connection could be found between Bergson and the dissident

/organizations

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110

organizations in Palestine. Hence usable documentary evidence of Irgun direction would be extremely valuable in enabling a case to be made out.

10. This picture is not encouraging. Indeed the only two lines of legal attack which appear open to us are on tax exemption and foreign agents registration, neither of which looks promising. You may have further views when your own study of Couderts' opinion is complete, and we will await your instructions before going any further.

11. Although it appears difficult to use legal means, at least in the immediate future, to curb these activities, we feel that there has been a change for the better, both in the State Department and in the F.B.I., on this question. The State Department quashed the sale of ships to Pandelis; the F.B.I. have given information on the ships of the Weston Trading Company; and both have asked for more details on the shipping racket so that they may be in a position to help. This, we feel, marks some partial progress, though it is true that after a year of representations we still await a formal expression of the State Department's views on the general principles at stake, e.g. in the question of advertisements.

12. A final point which you ought to know is that when Henderson, during Bromley's absence on leave, was seeing the Deputy Head of the Near Eastern Division of the State Department on another matter, the latter suddenly said that one of their legal advisers would very much like to see Couderts' opinion on Zionist activities. Henderson, though startled, managed to stall and we can only suppose that Couderts must have said something to the State Department, since we had taken pains to keep our enquiries very confidential and informal. We are not very keen to let the State Department see the opinion, since it can

/only

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only reinforce their non-possumus attitude and we already know that the Department of Justice is making its own enquiries into the legal position. Furthermore we do not very much want to condone Couderts' action, if they were responsible, by ourselves providing a document which we had received as a result of a confidential request to a firm of lawyers. We therefore propose to forget about the State Department's request and hope that they will not press it. Do you agree?

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

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C O P Y MINUTE SHEET. *Reference*.....

I have read Coudert Brothers' opinion on the various aspects of international and American municipal law regarding which they were asked to state whether they considered that there were prima facie grounds for holding that the activities of certain pro-Zionist bodies in this country were in one respect or another illegal.

2. As regards the question whether the publicly recorded aims of these bodies, as evidenced by their charters, bring any of them within the vice of illegality, the opinion confirms, what I think has throughout been in general recognized, that these associations are properly incorporated in accordance with the relevant American law or laws. It is possible, although I am not confident onthis point, that a close search through the Embassy files on the matter, might elicit evidence sufficient to prove that one or other of the bodies could be shown to have been guilty of illegal acts under one or other of the heads discussed in the opinion. It is, for example, possible the Political Action Committee for Palestine may devote a substantial part of its activities to carrying on propaganda or to otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and therefore is not entitled to exemption from income tax.

3. The question, referred to at the end of the preceding paragraph, of exemption from taxation would in respect of these bodies demand full information as to the facts to enable an American tax lawyer to give a definite opinion that the rulings of the Federal Internal Revenue authorities, which I understand have granted exemptions, were incorrect. In any event, however, I do not consider that the matter of tax exemption affords a profitable line of attack. I do not suppose that lack of funds will be likely to hamper the efforts of these bodies, so that, even if liability of any one of them to tax could be shown to have been incurred, I do not think the game would be worth the candle.

4. As to the third question, discussed in the opinion, - whether the United States Government can under international law be called on to take any action against pro-Zionist organizations on the ground that all or any of them are attempting to subvert the the administration of a friendly power, - so far as I am aware we lack the necessary evidence to substantiate our case. I realize fully the offensiveness of a number of advertisements, which have appeared appealing for funds. Some, such as those signed by a Mr. Hecht, no doubt sail close to the wind. But in view of the lack of precedents onthis aspect of customary international law, I am doubtful, on the information available to me, whether we are in a position to contend with a propect of success, that the United States Government have condoned a definite breach of the law of nations.

5. With regard to the relevant provisions of American municipal law,

(a) I have previously given an opinion to the effect that, on the available information, it would not be feasible to call in aid Section 25, of the Criminal Code,

/or [OVER.

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or Title VIII, section 5, of the Act of 15 June 1917;

(b) I confess that I have not previously considered the relevance of Title XI, section 22, of the Act of June 15, 1917. Coudert Brothers point out, in their opinion, that the scope of this statute is less precise than that of the other two statutes referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above. It is possible that information in our possession might enable us to make a case under this section for action by the United States Government. But I feel that its imprecision, which the opinion points out, and the lack of executive or judicial interpretation together make it an uncertain ground on which to base representations to the Department of State;

(c) As regards registration in accordance with Title VIII, section 3, of the Act of 15 June, 1917, I have discussed in a separate minute the provisions of this section. In order to make a case for action under it to be taken by the Department of State, it would be necessary to show that the Zionist body in question came within the definition of foreign government contained in section 4. As regards the Foreign Agents Registration Act, 1938, as amended, if it could be shown that any of the organizations should in fact register under it, and we could bring the United States Government to insist on registration, the body or bodies concerned might find it inconvenient to have to disclose the detailed information about their activities required by the provisions of the Act. But, as the opinion points out, in order to decide whether ther has been any violation of the statute, of which we could fruitfully avail ourselves, it is necessary to have the full facts.

6. The question of the fitting out of ships for the purpose of violating Palestine immigration law is one of fact. I understand that so far, while in certain cases we have obtained sufficient informationto form pretty shrewd opinions about the ultimate destination of certain ships sailing from American ports, the requisite direct evidence, to justify our making representations to the Department of State, has been lacking.

7. In general, I do not think that Coudert Brothers' opinion carries us much further forward in our efforts to spike the guns of the pro-Zionists inthis country. It provides a convenient legal yardstick with which to assess information which we already have in our possession, or may acquire. While I am not familiar in detail with the facts already known to us, I can say that on the various occasions when my attention has been drawn to ~~us, I can say that on the various occasions when my attention has been drawn to,~~ say, advertisements in the newsprints, or information about ships, I have not found myself able to advise any action more likely to get us the wind-guage than the hitherto unfruitful representations which have been made to the Department of State.

(Signed) R. Best

R.S.B. Best,
9th July 1947.

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C
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P
Y

MINUTE SHEET. *Reference* G.124/170/47

Please see the attached confidential letter from the British Passport Control Office about illegal immigration into Palestine.

According to this letter, the State Department have hinted to the Zionists that if they continue to deal with illegal immigration, they will have to register as Foreign Agents. Can you please say what is the significance of this and how far it would impede the organization engaged in illegal immigration?

(Signed) J.N. Henderson,
July 8th, 1947.

Mr. Best: on return

I think that the registration to which the Department of State are said to have referred must be that required by Title VIII of the Act of June 15, 1917, referred to on page 17 of Coudert Brothers' opinion. Sections 3 and 4 provide as follows:

> "Sec. 3. Whoever, other than a diplomatic or consular officer or attache, shall act in the United States as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Secretary of State shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.
>
> Sec. 4. The words 'foreign government', as used in this Act. . . . shall be deemed to include any Government, faction, or body of insurgents within a country with which the United States is at peace, which Government, faction, or body of insurgents may or may not have been recognized by the United States as a Government."

2. I presume that if the Zionist organization referred to in the British Passport Control Office's letter of 3rd July was called on to register as a foreign agent under the above quoted statutory provisions it would have to do so as acting as an agent for a "body of insurgents within a country with which the United States is at peace." Since the United States Government would not recognize such foreign agents it would, I think, follow that the government could prevent such agents from continuing their activities in this country. If, on the other hand, these agents of Hagannah or of Irgun fail to register after having been warned by the Department of State that they should do so, it would then be open to

/the

OVER.

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115

the Department of State to take action against them and to ask the courts to impose the penalties provided for in section 3 quoted above.

(Signed) R. Best,
9th July, 1947.

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JGSB/GMW. 6.8.47.
Registry
No. E.6608/32/31.

~~Top Secret.~~
~~Secret.~~
Confidential.
~~Restricted.~~
~~Open~~

Draft.

Mr J. D. Higham,
Colonial Office.

FROM :
Mr J.G.S.Beith.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

please detach pp for [illegible] and return to C.O. (see below).
by C.O. (see below).

Mr Evans Aug 6 7/8
N.A. Dept. first
Aug 7/8
J.G.S. Beith
Aug 6

We have no spare copies, so I am afraid I must ask you to return them.

+ U C

OUT FILE

1165

FOREIGN OFFICE,
S.W. 1.

August, 1947.

Dear Higham,

You may recall that in your letter to Garran \ No. 7602/46/A/47 of April 26th \ you expressed the wish that we should proceed with ~~the~~ a proposal to take legal advice in the United States as to the possibility of hindering the aid being given to Jewish illegal immigration from American sources.

2. We accordingly instructed the Embassy to secure a legal opinion from Coudert Brothers of New York, on the possibilities of legal action, and I now send you herewith copies of the relevant documents. These consist of Coudert's opinion, dated June 20th, and a letter from Washington Chancery, dated July 17th (enclosing a minute by their legal adviser) commenting on the opinion. Before replying to the Chancery's letter, we should be grateful for your views. Meanwhile, it may be useful for you to have the following summary of our own reactions.

3. We agree ~~that~~ with the Embassy's conclusion that the prospects of persuading the United States Government to move against the Jewish organisations concerned on legal grounds are not good. It seems probable that all these organisations are properly incorporated and there would appear to be nothing illegal in their ~~proposed~~ professed objects as stated by Coudert Brothers, and in the Embassy's letter. To take the particular point (3) mentioned in paragraph 2

/of the Embassy's ...

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of the Embassy's letter, we are in substantial agreement with Coudert's statement of International Law. The appeals for funds by the United Zionists-Revisionists of America, and the American League for a Free Palestine, which appeared in " P.M. " of the 23rd and 30th April (see attached copy of Washington despatch No. 1144 of May 9th) would seem to be in one case wholly, and in the other case partly, for the support of terrorist activities and therefore open to objection under International Law (page 13 of the opinion). Nevertheless, in the light of the cases quoted on page 16 of the opinion, it is very doubtful whether the United States Government would take this view and either admit that they had an obligation under International Law to suppress such acts, or agree to punish the promoters under the law quoted on page 15.

4. In spite of the general unlikelihood of persuading the United States Government to take action against these organisations, we consider that two leads emerge from this opinion, which ~~could~~ it might be useful to follow up, i.e. tax exemption, and the Foreign Agents Registration Act. We know that we shall never convert the Zionists, nor appreciably lower the volume of their subscriptions ; but ~~we could perhaps detach the ill informed well-wishers, and, more important still, alter the general tone of extremist Zionist propaganda so as greatly to weaken its domestic political effect.~~ at present the

/advertisements

E4105/48/31

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of the American League for a Free Palestine

advertisements bear the tax exemption clause, which probably conveys to the uninitiated an impression that the United States Government approve or condone the objectives set out in them. If this clause could be removed, ~~and also if the advertisements were to be labelled as required under Section 4 (b) of~~ (extract attached) the Foreign Agents Registration Act, the impression they would leave on the United States public would be very different. Moreover, as you know, we have been pressing the United States Government for over a year on the highest level to cancel tax exemption in these cases, and we certainly do not wish to give up the struggle on this point, which is about the only tangible point of principle which we have been able to ~~use~~ invoke.

6. We ~~would~~ could therefore ~~propose to~~ instruct the Embassy, in reply to their ~~report~~ letter, to pursue the following line with the State Department :-

(a.) Some ~~if not all~~ of the offensive organisations ~~are~~ would seem to be agents of a foreign principal as defined under Section I of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and should therefore be made to register and comply with the Act.

(b) ~~That~~ The organisations which have so registered (see page 17 of Coudert's opinion) or which are now made to do so, should be made to label their propaganda, if they do not do so already.

c. ~~That~~ The tax exemption clause should ~~be deleted~~ of the American League for a Free Palestine should be deprived of tax exemption, because the organisations engaged in propaganda activities contrary

/to Section ...

Extract, please. Sect. 4 of Public Law 532 "Filing and Labelling of Political Propaganda"

5. The second possibility which seems worth considering is to suggest that the U.S. govt. should insist upon the registration of certain of these organisations in accordance with the Embassy's statement that some of them are so registered already. But it would be difficult for at least the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation to deny that it falls within the Act. And in so far as we can bring the organisations under its provisions we can secure publicity for their accounts.

Both the appropriate labelling of their propaganda and

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to Section 23 (0) 2, of the
Internal Revenue Code.

86. You will note that the above observations add very little to the recommendations of the Embassy, which meet substantially with our approval. Moreover, we propose to approve the line suggested in paragraph 12 of their letter with regard to ~~State~~ the Department's request for a review of Coudert's opinion.

87. We should like to send Washington an early reply. I should therefore be grateful to hear from you as soon as possible whether ~~you have any additions or amendments to suggest to the views which I have expressed above, think it worth while to follow up your~~ ... would like us to follow up your original suggestion on the lines indicated above. it would be in your opinion worth while to approach the State Department on the lines indicated in paragraph 6 above.

Yours ever

(Sgd.) John Beith HB3. 8/8

(J. G. S. Beith)

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OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE. S.W.1. 120

12th August, 1947.

(6608/32/31)

Confidential.

Dear Higham,

You may recall that in your letter to Garran No. 7602/46/A/47 of 26th April you expressed the wish that we should proceed with a proposal to take legal advice in the United States as to the possibility of hindering the aid being given to Jewish illegal immigration from American sources.

2. We accordingly instructed the Embassy to secure a legal opinion from Coudert Brothers of New York on the possibilities of legal action, and I now send you herewith copies of the relevant documents. These consist of Coudert's opinion, dated 27th June, and a letter from Washington Chancery, dated 17th July (enclosing a minute by their legal adviser) commenting on the opinion. We have no spare copies, so I am afraid I must ask you to return them. Before replying to the Chancery's letter, we should be grateful for your views. Meanwhile, it may be useful for you to have the following summary of our own reactions.

3. We agree with the Embassy's conclusion that the prospects of persuading the United States Government to move against the Jewish organisations concerned on legal grounds are not good. It seems probable that all these organisations are properly incorporated/..

J. D. Higham, Esq.,
Colonial Office.

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incorporated and there would appear to be nothing illegal in their professed objects as stated by Coudert Brothers and in the Embassy's letter. To take the particular point (3) mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Embassy's letter, we are in substantial agreement with Couderts' statement of International Law. The appeals for funds by the United Zionists-Revisionists of America and the American League for Free Palestine, which appeared in "P." of the 23rd and 30th April (see attached copy of Washington despatch No. 1144 of 9th May) would seem to be in one case wholly, and in the other case partly, for the support of terrorist activities and therefore open to objection under International Law (page 14 of the opinion). Nevertheless, in the light of the cases quoted on page 16 of the opinion, it is very doubtful whether the United States Government would take this view and either admit that they had an obligation under International Law to suppress such acts or agree to punish the promoter under the law quoted on page 14.

4. In spite of the general unlikelihood of persuading the United States Government to take action against these organisations, we consider that two leads emerge from this opinion which it might be useful to follow up i.e. tax exemption and/..

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122

and the Foreign Agents Registration Act. We know that we shall never convert the Zionists, nor appreciably lower the volume of their subscriptions; but at present the advertisements of the American League for a Free Palestine bear the tax exemption clause, which probably conveys to the uninitiated an impression that the United States Government approve or condone the objectives set out in them. If this clause could be removed, the impression they would leave on the United States public would be very different. Moreover, as you know, we have been pressing the United States Government for over a year on the highest level to cancel tax exemption in these cases and we certainly do not wish to give up the struggle on this point, which is about the only tangible point of principle which we have been able to invoke.

The second possibility which seems worth considering is to suggest that the United States Government should insist upon the registration of certain of these organisations in accordance with the Foreign Agents Registration Act (extract attached). The Embassy do not confirm Couderts' statement that some of them are so registered already. But it would be difficult for at least the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation to deny that it fell within the Act. And in so far as we can bring the organisations under its provisions we can secure both the appropriate labelling of their propaganda and publicity

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publicity for their accounts.

6. We could therefore instruct the Embassy, in reply to their letter, to pursue the following line with the State Department:-

(a) Some of the offensive organisations would seem to be agents of a foreign principal as defined under Section I of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and should therefore be made to register and comply with the act.

(b) The organisations which have so registered (see page 17 of Coudert's opinion) or which are now made to do so, should be made to label their propaganda, if they do not do so already.

(c) The American League for a Free Palestine should be deprived of tax exemption, because the organisation engages in propaganda activities contrary to Section 23 (o) 2, of the Internal Revenue Code.

7. You will note that the above observations add very little to the recommendations of the Embassy, which meet substantially with our approval. Moreover, we propose to approve the line suggested in paragraph 12 of their letter with regard to the State Department's request for a review of Coudert's opinion.

8.

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8. We should like to send Washington an early reply. I should therefore be grateful to hear from you as soon as possible whether it would be in your opinion worth while to approach the State Department on the lines indicated in paragraph 6 above.

Yours ever

(Sgd.) John Beith.

(J. G. . . Beith)

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Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

13th August, 1947.

76021/46A/47

125

My dear Beith,

Thank you for your letter E.6608/32/31 of the 12th August enclosing the most comprehensive Washington papers (which I return as requested) dealing with the possibility of hindering the aid being given to Jewish illegal immigration from American sources. I am writing to say that we entirely agree with the line you propose to take in paragraphs 6 and 7 of your letter.

Yours ever,

John Higham

(J.D.HIGHAM)

J.G.S.BEITH,ESQ.

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

Registry
No. E 6608/32/31

~~Secret.~~
~~Secret.~~
Confidential.
~~Restricted.~~
~~Secret~~

J.E.C

Draft.

The Chancery,
British Embassy
Washington.

(from Eastern Department)

Copy to Mr. Higham
Colonial Office

Seen by Mr Evans
Fair draft
JB Sept. 10

CUT FILE 12

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

16 September 1947.

Dear Chancery,

Your letters Nos. G124/47 of the 27th June and 17th July, about the legal action open to us in the U.S. against certain organisations engaged in assisting illegal immigration into Palestine.

2. We agree with your conclusion that the prospects of persuading the United States Government to move against the organisations concerned on legal grounds are not good. It seems probable that all these organisations are properly incorporated, and there does not appear to be anything illegal in their professed objects as stated by Coudert Brothers and in your letter. On the particular point (3) mentioned in paragraph 5 of your letter of the 17th July, we are in substantial agreement with Couderts' statement of International Law. The appeals for funds by the Zionists-Revisionists of America and the American League for a Free Palestine, which appeared in "P.M." of the 23rd and 30th April, and of which copies were enclosed in your despatch No. 1144 of 9th May, would seem to be in one case wholly, and in the other case partly, for the support of terrorist activities and therefore open to objection under International Law (page 13 of Couderts' Opinion). Nevertheless, in the light of the cases quoted on page 16 of the Opinion, it seems very doubtful whether the United States Government would take this view and either admit that they have an obligation under International Law to suppress such acts or agree to punish the promoters under the law quoted on

page/

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3148 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

page 15 of the Opinion.

3. In spite of the general reluctance of the U.S. Government to take action against these organisations, this legal opinion does seem to indicate that it is worth while ~~reforming~~ returning to the charge with the State Department on two points, namely Tax Exemption and the F.A.R.A. You have been pressing the State Department for over a year to cancel tax exemption for these organisations and the prospects of ultimate success may seem dim, but we should be grateful if you would go into battle again. We appreciate that we shall never convert the Zionists, nor appreciably lower the volume of their subscriptions. Nevertheless, the advertisements of the American League for a Free Palestine at present ~~bearing~~ bear tax exemption clause, which probably conveys to the uninitiated the impression that the United States Government approve or condone the objectives set out in them. If this clause could be removed, the impression they/advertisements would leave on the United States public would/surely be very different.

4. The second possibility which seems worth considering is to suggest to the United States Government that they should insist upon the registration of certain of these organisations in accordance with the Foreign Agents Registration Act. We notice that you do not confirm Couderts' statement that some of them are so registered already. It would be difficult for the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, at least, to deny that it fell within the Act. In so far as we can bring the organisations under its provisions, we can secure both the appropriate labelling of their propaganda and publicity for their accounts.

5./

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Reference: FO 371/61754

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

5. We should, therefore, be grateful if you would pursue the following line of action with the State Department:

(a) some of the offensive organisations would appear to be agents of a foreign principal as defined under section 1 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act and should, therefore, be made to register and to comply with the Act.

(b) the organisations which have so registered (see page 17 of Couderts' Opinion) or which are now made to do so, should be made to label their propaganda, if they do not do so already, and publish the true accounts of receipts and disbursements for public inspection (page 19 of the opinion)

(c) the American League for a Free Palestine should be deprived of tax exemption, because they engage in propaganda activities contrary to Section 23 (O) 2, of the Internal Revenue Code.

6. In conclusion, we entirely agree with you that it would be undesirable to show Couderts' Opinion to the State Department and that your best course would be to forget about the State Department's request.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

JB. Sept. 11

(Appd by Mr Burrows)

3148 Wt. 26469/137 50m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

FOREIGN OFFICE, S. .1.

(A 6608/32/31) 16th September, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Chancery,

Your letters Nos. G124/47 of the 27th June and 17th July, about the legal action open to us in the United States against certain organisations engaged in assisting illegal immigration into Palestine.

2. We agree with your conclusion that the prospects of persuading the United States Government to move against the organisations concerned on legal grounds are not good. It seems probable that all these organisations are properly incorporated, and there does not appear to be anything illegal in their professed objects as stated by Coudert Brothers and in your letter. On the particular point (3) mentioned in paragraph 5 of your letter of the 17th July, we are in substantial agreement with Couderts' statement of International Law. The appeals for funds by the Zionists-Revisionists of America and the American League for a Free Palestine, which appeared in "T.H." of the 23rd and 30th April, and of which copies were enclosed in your despatch No. 1144 of 9th May, would seem to be in one case wholly, and in the other case partly, for the support of terrorist activities and therefore open to objection under International Law (page 13 of Couderts' Opinion). Nevertheless, in the light of the case quoted on page 16 of the Opinion, it seems very doubtful whether the United States Government would take this view and either admit that they have an obligation under International Law to suppress such acts or agree to punish the promoters under the law quoted on page 15 of the Opinion.

3. In spite of the general reluctance of the United States Government to take action against these organisations, this legal opinion does seem to indicate that it is worth while returning to the charge with the State Department on two points, namely Tax Exemption and the F.A.R.A. You have been pressing the State Department for over a year to cancel tax exemption for these organisations and the prospects of ultimate success may seem dim, but we should be grateful if you would go into battle again. We appreciate that we shall never convert the Zionists, nor appreciably lower the volume of their subscriptions. Nevertheless, the advertisements of the American League for a Free Palestine at present bear tax exemption clause, which probably conveys to the uninitiated the impression that the United States Government approve or condone the objectives set out in them. If this clause could be removed, the impression the advertisements would leave on the United States public would surely be very different.

4. The second possibility which seems worth considering is to suggest to the United States Government that they should insist upon the registration of certain of these organisations in accordance with the Foreign Agents Registration Act. We notice that you do not confirm Couderts' statement that some of them are so registered already. It would be difficult for the Hebrew

/Committee

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

Committee of National Liberation, at least, to deny that it fell within the Act. In so far as we can bring the organisations under its provisions, we can secure both the appropriate labelling of their propaganda and publicity for their accounts.

5. We should, therefore, be grateful if you would pursue the following line of action with the State Department:

(a) some of the offensive organisations would appear to be agents of a foreign principal as defined under section 1 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act and should, therefore, be made to register and to comply with the Act.

(b) the organisations which have so registered (see page 17 of Couderts' Opinion) or which are now made to do so, should be made to label their propaganda, if they do not do so already, and to file their accounts of receipts and disbursements for public inspection (page 19 of the Opinion).

(c) the American League for a Free Palestine should be deprived of tax exemption, because they engage in propaganda activities contrary to Section 23 (0) 2, of the Internal Revenue Code.

6. In conclusion, we entirely agree with you that it would be undesirable to show Couderts' Opinion to the State Department and that your best course would be to forget about the State Department's request.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

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171 NEXT 173

1947

E

PALESTINE

6718 | 131

23 JUL 1947

Registry Number: E 6718/32/31

FROM: Mr. Thwaite's Munich.

No. 65.

Dated 23 July

Received in Registry 26 July.

Zionist Activities in American Zone of Germany.

Reports demonstration by Central Committee of liberated Jews in Munich. Encloses copy of their memoranda to Consulate, & copy of Gen. Dalbey's reply.

Last Paper.

E 6605

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

German (Pol) Dept ✓ J 30/VII.

N.A. Dept.

Security Dept 8/VIII

26/7

(Action completed.) E 6/16/9/8.

(Index.) 10/6/48

Next Paper.

E 6742

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

132

F

Des. No. 65

British Consulate,
MUNICH.

E 6718

26 JUL 1947

23rd July, 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that a demonstration organised by the Central Committee of Liberated Jews took place this afternoon. I am informed by the American Military Police that between eight and ten thousand persons took part.

2. At the request of the Commanding General I did not receive a deputation. The representatives were received by General Dalbey himself and they handed him the attached memorandum addressed to this Consulate. The memorandum has been transmitted to me through the United States Consul-General and the demonstrators have been informed accordingly. Copy of the text of General Dalbey's reply is also attached.

3. Strong military protection was furnished to the Consulate and the demonstration was not allowed to approach the building nearer than a quarter-of-a mile.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,

John A. Thomas

H.M. Principal Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATED JEWS
IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPIED ZONE IN GERMANY

Siebertstr. 4: Tel. No. 44783, 44785
Siebertstr. 3: Tel. No. 480878, 480879
Ismaninger Str. 57: Tel. No. 458832, 42479
Möhlstr. 12a: Tel. No. 42781, 45024
Military Line 2270

№ 004428 ***

MUNICH, July 23,1947
Siebertstr. 4,

Ref.: K/Po

M E M O R A N D U M

The pain is still acute that was inflicted on us by the murder of the 3 young Jews who tried to get out of the camp life and return to their home-land,again have been struck by the news of the terrible intention of Your Government to bring the 4554 Jews of the ship " Exodus 1947" back to Europe.

It is impossible to express what it means for a Jew to be returned again to the country that invented the crematorium.

More than two years after the Liberation from the bloody Nazi-regime,when the whole world is healing its wounds and finding its way back to security and peace,we still must languish in the camps and live an unproductive life.

We,who have suffered the greatest burden of pain and sorrow, must continue to-day a desperate existence in the country that has caused the greatest tragedy to our people.

It is natural that the Jews in camps deliberate all the ways and means to reach their home-land Erec Isroel and they feel these ways and means to be justified and legal.

We protest most forcefully against the inhuman action of the British Armied Forces ,shooting innocent Jewish men,women and children!

We protest most forcefully against the violent policy of Your Government ,closing the gates of Our Country,not allowing the survivors of Hitler Death-mills to start a life in new!

We express our deepest indignation against Your breaking the elementary human laws,causing Jews that look for their only salvation in Erec Isroel ,to return to the country soaked in Jewish blood,full of Jewish graves!

If You wish to avoid being inscribed in our history as successors of the bloody Nazi-policy towards the Jewish people, we ask You to stop this anti-human decree!

Prove to the world that your people so closed to the Bible will not allow such inhuman actions against the people,who gave the Bible to the world!

continued!

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATED JEWS
IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPIED ZONE IN GERMANY

1 54

№ 004432 ***

Siebertstr. 4: Tel. No. 44 7 83, 44 7 85
Siebertstr. 3: Tel. No. 48 08 78, 48 08 79
Ismaninger Str. 57: Tel. No. 45 88 32, 42 4 79
Möhlstr. 12a: Tel. No. 42 7 81, 45 0 24
Military Line 22 70

MUNICH,
Siebertstr. 4,

Ref.:.....

M E M O R A N D U M

We demand to open immediately the gates of Erec Isroel for a large immigration!

We demand an independant Jewish State in Palestine!

We demand freedom and equal rights with all other nations!

CENTRAL COMMITTE
OF
LIBERATED JEWS IN THE US'
ZONE OF GERMANY

D. C. Tregger,
Leon Retter

Pres. of Central Committee of Liberated Jews in U.S. Zone.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

As has always been the case in the past, the Munich Post authorities will cooperate with your people and grant them all possible kindness and consideration.

I shall receive your memorandum, study it carefully, and take such action as I consider appropriate.

I urge you to maintain law and order among your people, and to have the present delegation disperse promptly and without serious incident.

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173 EAST 171

247

E

E 6742

23 JUL 1947

Registry Number | E 6742/32/31.

FROM Chancery Beirut

No. 15/232/47.

Dated 19 July.

Received in Registry 28 July.

Article on Palestine. by Victor H Bernstein

Enclosed articles on Palestine.

re. the President Warfield by

VICTOR H. BERNSTEIN.

Last Paper. E 6718

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

The article in the "President Warfield" is not really as virulent as might have been feared. Doubtless Mr. Bernstein has gone a lot further since this appeared.

Mr. Beeley

N.A. Dept. 2/8

Information Policy Dept. F.V.K 11/8

J. E. CABLE 25/7

Both articles seem to me to be fairly moderate.

H.S. Beeley July 29

H.B. 30/7

(Action completed) 4 Feb 48

(Index.) 10/6/48

Next Paper. E 6743

Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

137

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

E 6742

18 JUL 1947

19th July 1947

F.

Ref: 15/232/47

Dear Department,

You might like to see the enclosed article on Palestine by Victor H. Bernstein which appeared in the newspaper "P.M." on July 20th. Mr. Bernstein has been consistently hostile in the articles which he has written from Jerusalem about the Special Committee of the United Nations.

We also enclose an article by Bernstein about the PRESIDENT WARFIELD. This story has been prominently featured in U.S. newspapers, but there has as yet been no comment.

We are sending a copy of this letter and enclosures to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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An Editorial

THE WORLD

What the British Won't Say About Palestine

JERUSALEM

This is a speech which the spokesman for the British Government of Palestine will not make when he meets in secret with the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine this week end:

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen: The very fact that a majority among you granted our request for a closed session proves that I am among friends (*with a wide smile*), though there may be a few exceptions. I am very grateful. It will be much easier for me to say what I have got to say without the presence of prying newsmen and the critical local public.

Gentlemen, for the last six weeks the mandatory power has been subjected to almost uninterrupted attack from various Jewish spokesmen. They have called us liars, thieves, murderers and hypocrites. I do not propose to defend Britain against these charges for two reasons.

The first reason is that the charges basically are true. In this connection, I should like merely to make one point which you may or may not consider a mitigating circumstance (whether you do or not is a matter of indifference to me). This point is that the Jews could level exactly the same charges with equal justification against the whole world.

Indeed, I might say that they already have. Last Thursday, Mr. Shertok of the Jewish Agency recalled to you in a very able speech the unhappy incident of the refugee ship Struma, of which he said: "The whole world heard the cries from this ship, the whole world knew what was at stake, and the whole world let these people perish."

An 'Extraneous Attitude'

The second reason I do not want to defend Britain against these charges is that from our point of view, they are entirely irrelevant. They represent an attitude that is entirely extraneous to our conception of the problem of this region of the world, just as to Mr. Shertok, who is interested in solving the problem of the Jews, the bi-nationalists' occupation with trying to solve the "problem of Palestine" is entirely besides the mark.

Unlike the bi-nationalists, we have no interest in solving the problem of Palestine. Unlike Mr. Shertok, we have no interest in solving the problem of the Jews. We are interested only in solving the problem of our position in the Middle East in the face, on the one hand, of our own dwindling strength caused by the war, and, on the other, by the constantly growing sphere of influence of the Soviet Union.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is true that we already have something that might be called hegemony over the Middle East. We have in Transjordan a legion of the best trained and best equipped army in the entire area. Politically, we have already largely taken Syria over from the French. Although Saudi Arabia is commonly supposed to be an American preserve, we have quite a large military mission there. Our ties with Iraq are extremely strong, and Egypt, despite the deterioration of our position, is not yet altogether lost to us.

Alliances Are Bits of Paper

All this is entirely true, gentlemen. Yet, for our purposes it is not enough. For outside Palestine, our strength lies in alliance plus economic penetration. And in this cynical world where alliances are but bits of paper and economic penetration is a highly competitive field, neither can be relied upon from a military point of view.

It is true, for instance, that Transjordan's native troops are in every essential respect British colonial troops. But these troops are bound to us only so long as King Abdullah and his army officers remain loyal. Britain cannot soon forget the lesson of the Iraq revolt at a most embarrassing moment during the war.

No, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. It is only in Palestine where we feel that we need to rely upon no one but ourselves. It is a comfortable feeling and not one we are disposed to yield very easily.

This does not mean, gentlemen, that you have been wasting time here. The British are a reasonable people and at bottom a humane people, and we will be very happy to go along with you on any scheme you devise which we do not consider a threat to our security.

In this connection I should like to recall to you Mr. Bevin's statement at Margate and Sir Alexander Cadogan's at Lake Success, in which it was made plain that we are not prepared to go along on any United Nations plan which would involve us in a sacrifice of blood and treasure. Most people took that to mean that we were afraid of the Jews or the Arabs. I believe, gentlemen, that what was really meant was that the British people would not easily forgive any government which by yielding Palestine as a military base would put Britain at a disadvantage in any future war.

Britain's Minimum Requirements

I hesitate, gentlemen, to come down to brass tacks, for I am not authorized to speak for the British High Command. But I would say offhand that our minimum requirements to maintain Palestine as a military base is control of Haifa and its port, our right to protect the oil lines leading to Haifa, and maintenance of the Negev—the desert in Southern Palestine—as an adequate air base.

I understand that at the moment most of you are swinging toward some kind of partition plus federation as the preferred solution for Palestine. Gentlemen, we are not frightened by either the word partition or federation. There are all kinds of partitions, and federation can be anything from a customs union to a highly centralized organization such as the United States of America. We have ourselves, as you well know, already offered a good many variations of these solutions—some I must admit offered so hastily that we had later to withdraw them.

In any case, so far as Britain is concerned you are at liberty to fix your own definitions of these words. For ourselves, we have only two requests to make. The first is that we hope it is quite clear in your mind that we will never under any circumstances permit Russian troops on Palestine soil. A corollary to this is that any attempt to make Palestine a base for an international police force will prove quite idle. And the second corollary is that whatever political structure you may design for Palestine, Britain will have to remain as trustee.

Opposed to Strong Jewish State

Our second request is that you recognize that we oppose on strictly military grounds the growth in Palestine, or in a part of Palestine, of any strong Jewish state. I do not mean by this to imply that we oppose any Jewish state—a state strong enough, for instance, to make up its own mind on which side it will fight in the next war, or even make up its mind to remain neutral—as highly undesirable.

I do not, of course, presume to prejudge a solution which has not even been arrived at yet. But perhaps it will help you in your deliberations to remember that the stronger the Jewish state you seek to create, the stronger will we object to your solution.

And, after all, gentlemen, under the Charter of the United Nations, anything done with Palestine must meet with our consent. And while it is true that the Trusteeship Council does not have the veto, we could always argue that the Middle East situation is a danger to world security and thus bring the matter before the Security Council where the veto exists.

After all, if the Palestine Communist Party could argue before you that Palestine was a matter for the Security Council, so could we.

—VICTOR H. BERNSTEIN

P.M. July 20, 1947

139



...uscitation of Western
...as the keystone of the
...loc is felt to be a step
...other war. In this re-

...-Turkish ...f Monies

must eventually be permitted to take her proper place in the political and economic life of the European continent. But Russians are concerned with what kind of Germany there will be and for what purposes she will be revived and, of course, with the means of her revival.

Why Poland Stayed Away

As for Poland, she gave as her

onto the quay and through a cursory luggage examination and decontamination tent. Then, up they go on the S. S. Ocean Vigour, bright and sparkling in comparison with Exodus 1947, which is tied on the other side of the quay.

The next stop of the Ocean Vigour is Cyprus.

She adopted evasive tactics which made it impossible for destroyers to remain alongside for more than a brief period, the release goes on. *These tactics also resulted in damage to His Majesty's ships.*

...nst Handful

ships consisted of
and one cruiser
)-ton Exodus.
tactics" took place
coast of Palestine,
eople aboard the
ictly 14 miles out-
aters.

party met strong resistance, continues the press release, *during which the illegal immigrants used tear gas, smoke, fireworks, smoke bombs, steam jets, oil, fuel and various missiles. After the boarding party had captured the deckhouse, the President Warfield continued to be steered by her crew from the after steering platform.*

Newsmen stand on the quay crowded with the British Army's Red Devils – Sixth Airborne – and try to speak to these Jews, all from German DP camps, about the battle. But strict orders have gone around that the newsmen cannot speak to passengers, although they can take pictures. In another column you will find some description of the battle as it was broadcast from the ship's deck.

In any case, orders seem to have gone out to the passengers not to make any trouble unloading. At this hour—6:30 local time—about two hours after the ship docked, there is no trouble anywhere. Trouble is a relative matter; one should say it is the British who are not troubled.

Small Arm Fire Used by Warship

Small arms fire was used by one of His Majesty's ships, the release goes on, *against one man who was threatening to decapitate one of the boarding party with an axe*

MORE

How British Greet DPs

and against another man who was about to use a rifle.

It is believed the fire missed in both cases, but was effective; the two men took fright and dropped their weapons.

(United Press reports three were killed, including an American first mate.)

15 Stretchers— 15 Wounded Men

I have been standing on the dock for more than an hour. So far I have counted 15 stretchers, each with a wounded man, carried off the ship. Most of the wounded had bloody bandages around their heads. One had a stomach wound and sweat was on his brow, and his mouth was working as he was carried off the dock.

According to brief snatches of conversation with some of the passengers, more than a hundred were wounded and they say three were killed. I have just heard a report that two wounded have died in Haifa hospital already. It is impossible at this moment to check.

UNSCOP Chairman Watches on Dock

The unloading goes on steadily, women and children first. UNSCOP chairman Sandstroem is here with the Yugoslav delegate Simich. The District Commissioner is showing them around. It is impossible to tell their reaction.

But I hope someone tells them that the soldiers today are behaving with remarkable gentleness and that also special precautions have been taken to keep the press away from passengers.

Some 50 naval personnel in all were used in boarding operations, the press release concludes. *Three of these will have to be transferred to hospital on arrival in Haifa.*

People will say these British navy boys are only doing their duty and it is the kind of duty one is likely to get hurt at. They will get deserved sympathy.

Some 4500 passengers, among them more than 100 wounded—if these figures are correct—will also get sympathy. They are tired and worn and in rags. They look like the scum of Europe. They have been on the ship for nine days, stuffed into cabins like sardines,

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P.M. July 20, 1947

139

Six British Warships Against Handful

By Victor H. Bernstein

(Copyright, 1947, by The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

PM Exclusive

HAIFA

I am quoting from the British Public Information Offices' press release No. 6:

The President Warfield approached close to the shore near Rafah at 0500 hours today.

But the name of the ship now tied up on the long Haifa quay is not the President Warfield but "Exodus 1947." The name was painted on the dirty grey hull by people who died defending it. (Shipping registers do not list a President Warfield, but do have a Prince Warfield.)

Exodus 1947 has two big gashes in her superstructure to starboard and one smaller one to port.

Battered, tired, dirty people crowd these holes which give those on the quay a glimpse into the ship's unlovely bowels. There are more than 4500 of them and they are being led in small groups down onto the quay and through a cursory luggage examination and decontamination tent. Then, up they go on the S. S. Ocean Vigour, bright and sparkling in comparison with Exodus 1947, which is tied on the other side of the quay.

The next stop of the Ocean Vigour is Cyprus.

She adopted evasive tactics which made it impossible for destroyers to remain alongside for more than a brief period, the release goes on. *These tactics also resulted in damage to His Majesty's ships.*

His Majesty's ships consisted of six destroyers and one cruiser against the 4000-ton Exodus.

The "evasive tactics" took place 17 miles off the coast of Palestine, according to people aboard the refugee ship—exactly 14 miles outside territorial waters.

The boarding party met strong resistance, continues the press release, *during which the illegal immigrants used tear gas, smoke, fireworks, smoke bombs, steam jets, oil, fuel and various missiles. After the boarding party had captured the deckhouse, the President Warfield continued to be steered by her crew from the after steering platform.*

Newsmen stand on the quay crowded with the British Army's Red Devils – Sixth Airborne – and try to speak to these Jews, all from German DP camps, about the battle. But strict orders have gone around that the newsmen cannot speak to passengers, although they can take pictures. In another column you will find some description of the battle as it was broadcast from the ship's deck.

In any case, orders seem to have gone out to the passengers not to make any trouble unloading. At this hour—6:30 local time—about two hours after the ship docked, there is no trouble anywhere. Trouble is a relative matter; one should say it is the British who are not troubled.

Small Arm Fire Used by Warship

Small arms fire was used by one of His Majesty's ships, the release goes on, *against one man who was threatening to decapitate one of the boarding party with an axe*

MORE

How British Greet DPs

and against another man who was about to use a rifle.

It is believed the fire missed in both cases, but was effective; the two men took fright and dropped their weapons.

(United Press reports three were killed, including an American first mate.)

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How British Greet DPs

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Even the British are sorry for them. I am certain Sandstroem is. But with sympathy these Jews also get Cyprus.

Some time during the night, perhaps, the Ocean Vigour will set sail and people aboard will see the lights atop the bluff behind Haifa —the lights of the Promised Land— fade again into the horizon.

First Word Of the Attack

First word of the attack on the Exodus 1947 was received from the ship's radio at 7:30 Thursday morning. The message said that "our assailants" opened fire with three gas bombs and "rammed our ship from three directions." On "our deck there are one dead and five dying, 20 seriously wounded

MORE

Over

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Reference: FO 371/61757

Crime' 139A

and 100 less seriously." It went on:

"Under a hail of fire and bombs, naval forces succeeded in boarding our vessel and seizing the bridge. But the ship's crew were not deterred. By using a reserve steering wheel in the bottom of the ship we succeeded in steering the ship in the desired direction.

'Boarding Party Are Our Prisoners'

"At the moment, the boarding party on the bridge are our prisoners.

"Resistance continued for more than three hours.

"Owing to severe losses and the condition of the ship, which was in danger of sinking, we were compelled to sail in the direction of Haifa in order to save 4450 Jews from drowning."

The Jewish Agency recorded this message, transmitting it quickly to the UNSCOP secretariat together with a subsequent message from the ship's captain which was addressed directly to UNSCOP delegates, which said:

"Come quickly, come immediately to Haifa to witness a shocking crime against humanity and international law. There was never such a crime on the high seas. We have all the evidence. The log book shows beyond a doubt that we were attacked in international waters. We are prepared to stand before any international court and prove that an international inhuman crime was committed against us."

Soviet Chief in Austria Sharply Accuses U. S. A.

By Associated Press

VIENNA

Russia's representative on the Allied Control Council for Austria, Lt. Gen. L. V. Kurasov, accused the U. S. A. yesterday of attempting to dictate Austria's entire economic life through the $100,000,000 aid agreement signed June 25. Kurasov demanded an immediate discussion of his statement, but Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, U. S. representative, said he would reply later.

Skin Deep, or Less

By United Press

MUNICH

George Reischl was under a three-year denazification sentence today, but only because a bailiff washed his face. Officials had just decided to postpone Reischl's trial because he had malaria. The doubting bailiff, however, washed Reischl's face and all the yellow coloring came off.

China War Bonds

By United Press

SHANGHAI

The Chinese Government announced today that a campaign to raise $10,000,000 (U. S.) worth of bonds would start July 15 to help finance the civil war and reconstruction projects. All public servants and members of trade guilds will be asked to subscribe.

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17$

E

E 6743

23 JUL 1947

40

Registry Number } E6743/32/31

FROM Chancery

No. Wilton. 15/23/47.

Dated

Received in Registry } 24 July 25 July.

U.S. Policy in Palestine.

Ref Wilton letter 15/165/47 (E 4188/46/31) Encloses copy of resolution introduced into House of Representatives on 17/7 regarding policy of U.S re Palestine.

Last Paper.

E6742

References.

(Print.)

(Minutes.)

Copy C.O.
N. A. Rose 8/8

F.O. 30/7

(How disposed of.)

a) C.O ✓ July. Aug. 5

(Action completed.)

P 8/8

(Index.)

Next Paper.

E6750

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

E 6745

E 141

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

23 JUL 1947

Ref: 15/231/47

21st July 1947

Dear Department,

Would you please refer to our letter 15/165/47 of the 13th May about a letter submitted to Secretary of State Marshall on Palestine by a number of Republican Congressmen.

2. According to press reports, Mr. Marshall has again been asked by what appears to be the same group of Republican Congressmen to clarify U.S. policy on Palestine. This letter, dated July 15th and signed by Congressman Javits of New York and 29 other Republican Congressmen, pointed out that U.S. policy, as enunciated in a letter from President Truman to Ibn Saud of 28th October 1946, and in a Congressional resolution of December 1945, clearly called for the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. According to the press the letter asks specifically if the United States delegate to the United Nations will appear before the Special Committee and announce at that time (a) the continued adherence of the U.S. to this policy, and (b) the willingness of the United States to join in the carrying out of a solution of the Palestine problem along the lines of that policy. A resolution in this sense was introduced into the House of Representatives on the 17th July by the signatories of the letter. Copies are enclosed.

3. At a press conference on this subject, Representative Twyman (R.Illinois) is reported to have emphasised that the resolution was not intended to be a partisan issue, but it was hoped that the Democrats would introduce identical resolutions. He said that the resolution had the full sympathy of

/the

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

37

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142

the House leadership, but no definite assurance of passage by either House this session.

4. A separate joint resolution on Palestine was introduced into the House of Representatives on 11th July by Representative Somers (D.,Brooklyn), a member of the American League for a Free Palestine, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A similar resolution was introduced into the Senate on the 17th July by Senator Magnuson (D.,Washington) and others. A copy of the House Resolution is enclosed herein.

5. We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

38

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80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 87

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 17, 1947

Mr. JAVITS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas Great Britain as the mandatory of Palestine has requested the United Nations General Assembly to make recommendations concerning the future government of Palestine and has agreed to submit to the General Assembly an account of its administration of the League of Nations' Palestine Mandate; and

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly has accepted this request and will make recommendations for the solution of the problem of Palestine; and

Whereas by virtue of the American-British Palestine Mandate Convention of 1924 the assent of the United States is required to changes in the Palestine mandate; and

Whereas the policy of the United States regarding Palestine has been established by the President as follows: "* * * that a national home for the Jewish people should be established

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in Palestine"; and by the Congress as follows: "* * * that Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and development, so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Home, and, in association with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall have equal rights": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States announce its continued adherence to its Palestine policy as established by the President and the Congress and its willingness to join in the carrying out of a solution of the Palestine problem along the lines of such policy.

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145

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 87

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relative to the Palestine situation.

By Mr. JAVITS

JULY 17, 1947
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

140

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 237

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 11, 1947

Mr. SOMERS introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to Palestine.

Whereas on December 3, 1924, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed, by which the United States assumed responsibility for the reestablishment of the Hebrew Nation in Palestine, in accordance with the League of Nations Mandate; and

Whereas the American people and the Government of the United States have traditionally aided the cause of freedom and independence of small nations; and

Whereas the Hebrew population of Palestine is today oppressed by a British Army of Occupation, numbering more than one hundred and twenty thousand mechanized troops and an administration which has revoked the most elementary civil rights and liberties and unlawfully established a police state in Palestine; and

41

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Whereas three members of the Hebrew Underground Resistance, Mayer Nakar, Jacob Weiss, and Absalom Habib, were condemned to death on June 17, 1947, by a British military court in Palestine for participating in the attack on Acre Prison in which no British lives were lost; and

Whereas the British military courts have been established in Palestine in violation of the provisions of the mandate and the condemned men have refused to recognize the right of this court to try them and have demanded prisoner of war status; and

Whereas on June 22 the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine entered a plea to the British Government for commutation of these death sentences, expressing "concern as to the possible unfavorable repercussions that execution of three death sentences pronounced by a military court in Jerusalem on June 16, the day the committee held its first meeting in Jerusalem" might have; and

Whereas Lieutenant General G. H. R. MacMillan, Commander of British Forces in Palestine, confirmed on July 8 the death sentences imposed by the British military court, ignoring the plea of the United Nations Special Committee, as well as the plea of numerous public bodies, both inside and out of Palestine; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States regards these death sentences and their confirmation by the Commanding General of the British Forces in Palestine as "cruel and unusual punishment": Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

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148

That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to inform His Brittanic Majesty's Government—

(a) that the behavior of the British military in Palestine is considered that of an army of occupation and that such behavior is in flagrant violation of the American-British Mandate Convention of December 3, 1924;

(b) that such behavior could be based only on the assumption that a de facto state of war exists in Palestine and therefore His Majesty's Government considers Palestine enemy territory;

(c) that if this be the case all belligerents must be granted protection and the rights which they may claim laws and customs of war.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to request His Brittanic Majesty's Government immediately to abolish the emergency regulations at present governing the administration of Palestine and to reestablish a civilian administration and civil liberties to the people of Palestine.

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43

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Reference:- FO 371 / 61757

149

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 237

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to Palestine.

By Mr. SOMERS

JULY 11, 1947
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

114

~~S.T.~~
175

E

E 6750
JUL 1947

Registry Number } E6750/32/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. Mr. Farquhar. Addis Ababa 396.

Dated

Received in Registry } 26 July. 28

Jewish Terrorist.

Ref Addis Ltr 384 (EB477/32/31).

Three terrorists left on morning of 26/7 for Ethiopian - Eritrean frontier.

Last Paper.

EB743 ~~EB778~~

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8) Col. Chenevix W.O.
Mr Higgonald C.O.
Mr Seagar M.I.5
30 July.

(Minutes.)

Copies to: W.O. (Lt. Col. Chenevix)
C.O. (Mr. Higgonald)
M.I.5 (Mr. Seager)

I have asked C.O. to approve proposals in para. 3 of Addis Ababa telegram no. 384 now that they have actually been captured.

B.V. 28th August

28/7

See minute.
Palestine Ltr 1429 of 26/7.

I have spoken to Mr. Higham about this and asked him to expedite approval & reward.

R.M.C. 28th August

5/8

Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

(Action completed.) 26/8

(Index.) 10/6/48

Next Paper.

E 6780

32903 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

E 6750
23 JUL 1947

151

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Farquhar
No. 396.
July 26th, 1947.

D. 1.09 p.m. July 26th, 1947.
R. 4.25 p.m. July 26th, 1947.

Repeated to Paris
Jibuti
Asmara
Jerusalem
Cairo (for SIME)

JJJ

IMPORTANT

My telegram No. 384; Jewish Terrorists.

I saw the Emperor on July 22nd with the result that all three Terrorists left early this morning by road under police escort for Ethiopian-Eritrean frontier where arrangements have already been made for their reception.

Foreign Office please pass to Paris, Jibuti, Asmara, and Jerusalem as my telegrams Nos. 12, 39, 122 and 28 respectively.

[Repeated to Paris, Jibuti and Asmara.]

[Copies sent to Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

28 JUL 1947

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INWARD TELEGRAM

6150 32 31

This document must be paraphrased if the communication of its contents to any person outside Government Service is authorised.

Cypher

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

INDEXED

D. 26th July, 1947.
R. 26th " " 17.30 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No.1429 Top Secret.

Addressed Governor Kenya No.1061 Top Secret.
Repeated S. of S.
" H.M. Minister Addis Ababa No.1062.
" B.M.A. Eritrea No.1063.
" British Consul Jibuti No.1064.

Your telegram No.268.

Jewish Detainees.

Three terrorists who escaped from detention in Eritrea have been apprehended by the Ethiopian police in Addis Ababa and will shortly be handed over to B.M.A. Eritrea. They are Rahamin Mizrahi, Reuven Scero and Yacov Wolf Vinlarsky alias Morridor.

2. A further two escaped detainees, Avion Ben Eliezer and Itzhak Yesernizky are at present serving a term of 4 months imprisonment at Jibuti, at the end of which it is hoped that they will be handed over to B.M.A. Eritrea.

3. B.M.A. wishes to send these persons to Gilgil as soon as possible. Grateful if you will indicate whether you agree, repeating to Asmara, Jibuti and Addis Ababa. Variations to my deportation orders will follow by savingram.

Distributed to:-

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Distributed to:-

MS.25
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. I. Thomas
Mr. Martin
Sir C. Jeffries
Mr. Blackburne
Mr. Gutch
Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Higham
Mr. Bennett
Mr. Eastwood
Mr. Bigg
Miss Boyd
Mr. Dale
M.I.5. - Mr. T.A. Robertson.
Foreign Office - Mr. Cable.
War Office (M.O.4.) - Colonel Charteris.

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Reference:- FO 371/6152

176

1941

E

PALESTINE

E 6780

JUL 1947

154

Registry Number } E6780/296/31

TELEGRAM FROM Mr Vaughan.

No. Addis Ababa.

Dated 24 July

Received in Registry } 25 July 28 July

Visa for MRS JACOBSOHN.

Ref F.O tel 296 (E 6478/32/31).

?? Is authorised to endorse passport of Mrs JACOBSOHN for U.K. She is not suspected of complicity in escape of Jewish terrorists in Asmara.

Last Paper.

E6756

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8) C.O (Mr. Fitzgerald)
M.I.5 (Mr. Leger)
W.O (Col. Charteris)
✓ 31st. July

Tel Addis Ababa.
312.
Aug 7.

(Action completed.) 13/8

(Index) 16/8/47

Next Paper.

E 6841

(Minutes.)

Copies to: C.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)
M.I.5 (Mr. Leger)
W.O. (Lt Col. Charteris)

Eastern Dept. would be grateful for the guidance of P.C.D. on the answer, if any, required by para. 1 of this telegram.

P.C.D.

(J.E. CABLE) 28/7

~~Addis Ababa will have~~ communicate with the Dept of Migration at Jerusalem to obtain authority for Mrs Jacobsohn's Palestinian Post the endorsed to the UK.

If a visa for the UK is authorised, we have authority from the Palestinian authorities to endorse a Palestinian Post for travel

32003 F.O.P.

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Stack.

155

P. Lisbon
7/8/47

I submit draft telegram accordingly

P. C. D. 7/8/47

(CYPHER/CABLE)
7/8

Lum 7/8

I & P.P. Please tel 1499 5/8.

12/8

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Reference: FO 371/61757

Registry No. E6780/32/31 J.E.C.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft.

ADDIS ABABA

Telegram.
No. 312
(Date) Aug 7th.
Repeat to :—

~~*En Clair*~~.
Code. R
~~*Cypher*~~.

Distribution :—

FILES

Copies to :—

OUT FILE

156

F. O.,

8/8/1947.

Despatched 10·30 a.*M.*

Restricted

Your telegram no. 394 of 25th July: visa for Mrs. JACOBSOHN

Following from Director of Passport Control.

You need not delay submission of Mrs. JACOBSOHN's application for U.K. visa, as we have authority from Palestine Govt. to endorse a Palestine passport for travel to the U.K. whenever a visa for the U.K. is authorised.

2. You should, therefore, /now

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3145 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

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Reference:- FO 371 / 61757

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

157 was refer her application to us. If we decide to grant a visa, we will give you authority to endorse her passport at the same time.

L 28/8

OUT FILE

E6780/32/31

Code R

FILES.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO ADDIS ABABA

No. 312

7th August 1947. D. 10.30 a.m. 8th August 1947.

V V V

RESTRICTED.

Your telegram No. 394 [of 25th July: visa for Mrs. Jacobsohn].

Following from Director of Passport Control.

You need not delay submission of Mrs. Jacobsohn's application for United Kingdom visa, as we have authority from Palestine Government to endorse a Palestine passport for travel to the United Kingdom whenever a visa for the United Kingdom is authorised.

2. You should, therefore, now refer her application to us. If we decide to grant a visa, we will give you authority to endorse her passport at the same time.

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INWARD TELEGRAM

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INDEXED
6980 72 P1
1947

Cypher

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 5th August, 1947.
R. 5th " " 15.05 hrs.

No. 1499 Secret

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated to Addis Ababa, No. 1111.

Your telegram No. 1659.

Mrs. Jacobsohn.

Nothing is known here to detriment of person named.

Copy sent to:-
Foreign Office - Communications Dept.

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

Cypher OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Farquhar
No. 394

D. 7.28 a.m. 26th July 1947.

25th July 1947.

R. 10.25 a.m. 26th July 1947.

Repeated to Cairo
High Commissioner Palestine

E 6780

CONFIDENTIAL

rrrrrr

E 6478/32

JUL 1947

Your telegram No. 296.

I will refer Mrs. Jacobsohn's application for United Kingdom visa to you as soon as I am authorised to endorse her passport as valid for United Kingdom.

2. I have never suspected Mrs. Jacobsohn of complicity in escape of Jewish terrorists which took place in Asmara on January 14th. It is however a fact that her husband knew a good deal about the movements and plans of these Jewish terrorists during their sojourn now happily ended in Addis Ababa. He confided in a friend who came and told us all about it.

3. On the assumption that a wife does not know what her husband does I cannot definitely suspect her of helping these terrorists.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 27.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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Reference: FO 371/61757

178

E

161

E 6900

JUL 1947

Registry Number: E6900/32/31

FROM: Chancery

No. W/on

Dated: 200/305/47

Received in Registry: 23 July. 31 July.

Last Paper.
E6841

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8) C.O Aug. 8

(Action completed.) 14/8

(Index.) 10/8

Next Paper.
E6903

Future of American Jewish Conference.

Ref W/on letter 200/231/47 (E4781/32/31).

Postponement of American Jewish Conference until November has been suggested.

(Minutes.)

Reply F.O. cg 13/8
N. American Dept.

H.B. 1/8

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

E 162

E 6900
JUL 1947

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

23rd July 1947

Ref: 200/305/47

Dear Department,

E 4781/32/31

Would you please refer to our letter of the 29th May (200/231/47) about the future of the American Jewish Conference.

According to a Jewish Telegraphic Agency report, the Interim Committee of the American Jewish Conference announced on July 18th that it had recommended postponement until November of the Fourth Session of the Conference. The announcement said that several organizations affiliated with the Conference had requested this postponement in order to avoid a conflict with an important emergency Jewish international gathering, requiring the presence of a substantial number of delegates and officers. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency comments that the meeting referred to is apparently the conference of the World Zionist Actions Committee, which may meet in Switzerland at the end of August. It appears that delegates to the proposed meeting of the American Jewish Conference are being asked to indicate whether they favour a postponement or not.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

3

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129

1947

E

PALES

E 6903

1 JUL 1947

163

Registry Number } E6903 | 32 | 31.

FROM Chancery.

No. Wilton. 15 | 235 | 47.

Dated 24 July

Received in Registry } 31 July.

Congressional Activities concerning Palestine.

Ref Wilton letter 15 | 231 | 47 of 21/7.

Enclosed extract from Congressional record of 17th July. on occasion of resolution on Palestine

Last Paper.

E 6900

References.

E 6743

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

This is fishwife stuff. Is it the Senate's normal form?

N. American Dept. H.B. 31/7

More or less. The raw material was clearly provided by the Berzentes- with the use of "Hebrews" almost exclusively throughout - there is an election next year. Senators Magnuson & Langer are professional Anglophobes.

D.A.H. 6/8

H.B. 8/8

(Action completed.) 9/8

(Index.) 10/6/48

Next Paper.

E 6905

Wt. 24772/717 17855 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

164

E

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.
24th July 1947

E 6903
31 JUL 1947

in reply refer to

E6743/32/31

Ref: 15/235/47

Dear Department,

In para 4 of our letter 15/231/47 of 21st July about Congressional activities concerning Palestine, we mentioned that a resolution on the subject had been introduced into the Senate on 17th July by Senator Magnuson (D.,Washington) and others.

We enclose an extract from the Congressional Record of July 17th giving the speeches made on that occasion, as these may be of interest. According to a rather confusing Congressional practice the narrative is, as you will see, not quite continuous, but the alien interpolations are not very lengthy.

We are sending a copy of this letter and enclosure to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

L.A.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:-
FO 371/61757

important that the program be handled in the way fixed by the policy committee, that the bills could not possibly be taken out of the agenda for consideration. They did not affect anyone but the veterans who fought in the Second World War. Does the Senator recall that position?

Mr. BARKLEY. I recall that. The Senator is correct in stating that there was a lull in the proceedings, during which the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] moved for the consideration of one of those bills, but immediately upon entering that motion the lull terminated and great commotion then prevailed in the Senate, and the motion was not voted upon.

I was convinced then and am now convinced that if the majority had permitted a vote upon that motion it would have been agreed to and the bill would have been passed in less time than it took to prevent a vote on the motion to take up the bill. Finally, there was a very unusual procedure in the Senate, although a parliamentary procedure which is permitted by the rules. There was a motion to adjourn during the consideration of a motion to take up a bill. That automatically ended the motion so that it was just as if it had not been made. A motion to adjourn was resorted to in order to kill not only the bill itself, but the motion to take up the bill so that the Senate could act upon it.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am glad the Senator recalls that incident. I was wondering if, out of the abundance of his experience in this body, he was able to reconcile the position of the majority leadership on that occasion, showing a complete unwillingness to take up those three bills which are of paramount importance to the veterans because the agenda arranged was so vital in connection with passing appropriation bills, which have not yet been brought up and passed, that no time could be taken up in consideration of veterans' matters, and also the decision apparently made, which was permitted to take up a considerable portion of the time of the Senate yesterday and most of the time of the Senate today in the consideration of a measure rejected by the Republican control of the Committee on the Judiciary, a measure aimed at straightening out political morals in a State far from here, which is a matter not related to a Member of the Senate—I say, I was wondering how the distinguished Senator reconciled that former position with the position which permits these dilly-dallying tactics in connection with the pending measure.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the desire of the Senator from Florida to have me reconcile the actions on the other side of the aisle, but I would not attempt to do that, because their actions and their pretentions are so irreconcilable that I do not wish to indulge in a futile attempt to reconcile them.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wish to join the the Senator from Florida in urging that early consideration be given Senate bill 1391, Senate bill 1393, and Senate bill 1394. The first of these bills would give needed assistance to the GI's attending school, increasing a single man's pay from $65 to $75 a month and a married man's pay, without dependents, from $95 a month to $105 a month, and $120 a month with more than one dependent. Senate bill 1393 increases the maximum amount of compensation a man on the job training may receive from $200 a month to $250 a month. Certainly, these veterans need this additional money granted under both bills to meet the increase in the cost of living. Yet the passage of these bills is being delayed. If this is continued until the day before the Congress adjourns, the House will not have time to act upon this legislation and half of the school year will be over before we reconvene. They need this assistance now, not after they have finished their training. This legislation could have been passed today, yet we debate political matters and let the GI who fought for his country wait.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator from Arizona for his contribution to the discussion. Of course the bill to which the Senator from Florida has referred is the one which increases the allowance for married students from $90 to $105 a month, and for unmarried students from $65 to $75 a month, I believe. The other two bills are companion bills, but one of them deals with training on the job, as it is called, and the other deals with automobiles.

However, they are all beneficial to veterans, and no politics is involved in them, because they have been acted upon, so far, by unanimous vote in the committees, without any political differences. I am quite satisfied that the veterans of the war in whose behalf this proposed legislation has been reported and is now pending, will not appreciate the effort to give priority to a political question, over their rights in regard to the legislation which the Senator from Florida has called to my attention.

Mr. President, I do not care to occupy the floor any further. The Senator from Nevada has now returned to the floor of the Senate, from his important mission.

I now yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 150.

THE PALESTINE SITUATION

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, out of order, on behalf of myself, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 149) relating to Palestine, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. MORSE, Mr. LANGER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. CHAVEZ, and Mr. MYERS), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, because of the importance of the resolution, I should like to discuss it at this time. It relates to the perennial question of Palestine. Many Members of the Senate have devoted themselves to this subject on many occasions, ever since 1928, when the distinguished former Member of this body, now a delegate to the United Nations, Warren R. Austin, headed the delegation looking into the Palestinian matter.

Prior to World War II, many of us felt that Great Britain was not living up to her moral and legal obligations in regard to the Jews in the Middle East, and that subject was discussed many times in the Senate.

After World War II—during which the Arabs were more or less collaborating with the Axis Powers, whereas the Palestinians were loyal to the Allies, Arabia herself having declared war on Germany the day after the war ended—many other factors in the East, including the oil treaties with Great Britain and the demise of the League of Nations, have again brought this matter to the forefront.

I appreciate very much, Mr. President, the position of the Chief Executive in this matter. He has always been of the opinion that there should be a free Palestinian state, that a democracy should be established in the fertile crescent of the Middle East, insofar as we can aid in establishing such a democracy, and that a home for the displaced Jewish people of Europe should be established there.

Mr. President, prior to World War II the Jewish population of Europe was approximately 6,000,000. At the end of that war that population had been dissipated—through brutal treatment, massacres, murder, and other activities of the totalitarian powers—to well under 1,500,000 Jews. Most of them are displaced persons. Most of them are homeless; most of them are broken in spirit and in health. Commission after commission has been appointed to investigate this matter.

Mr. President, we did not enter the League of Nations. If we had done so after World War I, in all probability the so-called mandate would have been a legal responsibility of both the United States and Great Britain. Until recently Great Britain has always accepted us as a partner in this matter; but because we did not formally enter the old League of Nations, Great Britain assumed responsibility for the mandate of Palestine and the Near East. That was followed, as many of us in the Senate well know, by the famous Balfour Declaration, which, in effect, established a Jewish state in Palestine. That in turn was superseded by a complete change and a violation, in my opinion, of Great Britain's moral and legal obligation not only to the League of Nations but to ourselves. I refer to the famous white paper.

Today the Palestinian controversy has flared anew. Why Great Britain does not act in this matter in the way that all fair-thinking people in the world

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think she should act, I do not know. I sometimes believe that she continues these commissions and her delaying process in connection with the Palestinian matter because apparently Palestine is the only excuse Great Britain has for keeping her troops in the Middle East, and I suppose Great Britain thinks it serves her colonial and imperialistic policies well to keep troops there.

The late President Roosevelt and now President Truman time and time again, both officially and unofficially, have asked Great Britain to do something about this eternal problem, to do what all fair-minded people in the world who have studied the question think should be done, and, above all, to do what everyone in the United States thinks should be done in regard to Palestine. Great Britain has sometimes said that she would do some of these things, but the inevitable final result seems to be the appointment of another commission.

President Truman has issued statement after statement completely in accord with American public and official opinion on this question. I appreciate that since World War II there are two problems in connection with this subject. One is the immediate problem of displaced persons, Jews who are wandering over the face of Europe, with no place to lay their heads. The other problem involves a permanent solution in regard to Palestine and a Jewish homeland.

As to the immediate problem, we have done little since the end of World War II. Of course, the United Nations could do very little. The President of the United States has twice asked the Congress to take up the matter of displaced persons. He has twice asked the Congress to open the heart of America and allow entry to a considerable number of these stricken people. He has twice asked the Congress to permit the entry into the United States of at least 100,000 of these poor, broken people, who could well be absorbed into the economy and the plenty of the 139,000,000 people who constitute the United States. He has asked the Congress to do that, pending a permanent solution of the Palestinian problem.

When the President of the United States first asked Great Britain, a year ago in August, again to join with us in the establishment of a Jewish homeland, the British Government again appointed a commission. The commission was known as the Anglo-American Commission, composed of 50 percent Britons and 50 percent Americans. They made an extensive study of the European situation, and came back with a very complete report. The significant think about the report, so far as the immediate problem of Palestine was concerned, was that when the displaced Jews in Europe, those homeless people, were asked where they wanted to go, 95 or 96 percent, without hesitancy, said they would get to Palestine or die in the attempt. Still no action was taken, and still trouble reigns in the Middle East; still there are terrorists, Jewish terrorists on the one side—and we do not condone terrorism—and British military imperialism on the other side, and the Arabs in between.

Probably Congress will adjourn without taking any action on the immediate problem of the so-called displaced persons. Ten days or 2 weeks ago the President sent a second message on the subject .

I hope we can do something about it. The Committee on the Judiciary, of which I am a member, has appointed a subcommittee to look into the matter. It has been suggested that the members of that subcommittee visit Europe and take a look for themselves, because it is hard to understand the terrible plight of those people unless it is seen. I hope the members of the committee will follow that suggestion during the recess, and return with some fair recommendations consistent with the policies of the United States.

In the meantime, so far as the permanent problem is concerned, the United Nations has acted, and set up another commission to inquire into the Palestinian question.

I appreciate the position of the Executive, in that while this committee is examining the matter the official announcement of the position of this Government, whether it comes from the Secretary of State or whether it comes from the President of the United States, or both, probably should be withheld until another commission reports.

I presume this Commission will be fair about the matter. From what I read in the press, both the Jewish side of the question and the Arab side, and the opinions of other nations, have been presented, and I hope the report will be forthcoming quickly. Perhaps the Senator from Michigan or the Senator from Texas can advise us, but I think there is a date on which they must make a report, probably September 1.

In the meantime, other things are happening, and I myself, and the cosponsors of the joint resolution, deem it advisable, before final adjournment, to call the attention of the Senate to these matters, and to invite the attention of the people of the country to them. That is the purpose of the introduction of the joint resolution.

Mr. President, I should like to read the joint resolution for the RECORD. It is as follows:

Whereas on December 3, 1924, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed, by which the United States assumed responsibility for the reestablishment of the Hebrew Nation in Palestine, in accordance with the League of Nations Mandate; and

Whereas the American people and the Government of the United States have traditionally aided the cause of freedom and independence of small nations; and

Whereas the Hebrew population of Palestine is today oppressed by a British army of occupation, numbering more than 120,000 mechanized troops and an administration which has revoked the most elementary civil rights and liberties and unlawfully established a police state in Palestine; and

Whereas three members of the Hebrew underground resistance—Mayer Nakar, Jacob Weiss, and Absalom Habib—were condemned to death on June 17, 1947, by a British military court in Palestine for participating in the attack on Acre Prison in which no British lives were lost; and

Whereas the British military courts have been established in Palestine in violation of the provisions of the mandate and the condemned men have refused to recognize the right of this court to try them and have demanded prisoner-of-war status; and

Whereas on June 22 the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine entered a plea to the British Government for commutation of these death sentences, expressing "concern as to the possible unfavorable repercussions that execution of three death sentences pronounced by a military court in Jerusalem on June 16, the day the committee held its first meeting in Jerusalem" might have; and

Whereas Lt. Gen. G. H. R. MacMillan, commander of British forces in Palestine, confirmed on July 8 the death sentences imposed by the Britsh military court, ignoring the plea of the United Nations Special Committee, as well as the plea of numerous public bodies, both inside and out of Palestine; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States regards these death sentences and their confirmation by the commanding general of the British forces in Palestine as "cruel and unusual punishment": Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to inform His Britannic Majesty's Government that by this additional act of provocation in Palestine the Government of Great Britain demonstrates again that the behavior of the British military in Palestine is considered that of an army of occupation and that such behavior is in flagrant violation of the American-British Mandate Convention of December 3, 1924.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to request His Britannic Majesty's Government immediately to abolish the emergency regulations at present governing the administration of Palestine and to reestablish a civilian administration and civil liberties to the people of Palestine.

Mr. President, that is the context of the resolution submitted by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and myself.

It is difficult to understand Great Britain's action in this matter. It is difficult to understand the inconsistencies of Great Britain's attitude all through the years in regard to Palestine. For instance, it is difficult to understand that action when other actions by the British Government throughout the world are completely inconsistent with it.

I read an editorial from the New York Post of July 8, 1947. The editorial, which is entitled "Protest British Injustice Now," reads:

PROTEST BRITISH INJUSTICE NOW

A British lieutenant general, Sir John Harding, last Friday commuted the death sentences of three German commanders in Italy, Kesselring, von Mackensen, and Maeltzer, all found guilty of responsibility for the brutal massacre of 335 Italians.

But a British lieutenant general, G. H. A. MacMillan, today refused to commute the death sentences of three young Jews who took part in the attack on Acre Prison in Palestine.

Nobody other than Germans sought commutation of the sentence on the German mass-murderers.

The United Nations Commission on Palestine asked their parent body to intervene for

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the three Jews, not as a matter of sentiment but in order to prevent British injustice from interfereing with work of investigation by provoking disorder. In reply, the Commission got an insulting, impudent, scolding letter from Sir Henry Gurney, the Chief Secretary of the Mandatory Government of Palestine.

We urge President Truman to make a direct protest to Prime Minister Attlee.

We urge Congress to pass a resolution expressing American disgust. Now.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] has introduced a joint resolution in behalf of eight Senators. I rise to address the Senate in support of the joint resolution on Palestine which has been introduced by the Senator from Washington.

At the present time, when the Senate is so vitally concerned with domestic matters, we are apt to forget that the United Nations will meet in September and hear the report of its investigating commission at a time when Congress will not be in session.

This is virtually the last time when we will have the opportunity to express ourselves regarding this vital issue prior to the United Nations decision. It seems unfortunate that the Congress will not be in session at that time, because our presence would, I believe, strengthen and give courage to the United States representatives at the United Nations, who have shown a marked pro-British tendency on the issue of Palestine, whereas the British have indicated an anti-American tendency on this same issue.

The Senate realizes that this current commission is conducting the twenty-seventh investigation of Palestine. Is there any Senator, or any expert, or any official of the State Department who can tell me what the other 26 reports produced in settling the disputes and solving the problems of the Holy Land? I recall a highly touted investigation called the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry which spent many months and a lot of money studying the problem last year. Its report was watered down and weak compromises were inserted so as to induce the British members to sign it. The Anglo-American inquiry report did not move one displaced person, did not improve the education of one Arab, did not speed by 1 hour progress in the Holy Land. It merely served as a delay, as a cheap stall in which we, the United States, were implicated. Fifty Hebrews a day died in Europe while impartial gentlemen trooped about, probing into the wounded souls of the concentration camp victims in Europe and instructing themselves on the lore of Palestine.

I feel very strongly about the matter, Mr. President, because I attended various meetings in New York and other places, and I saw evidences of the feeling on the part of thousands of good American citizens. I saw their attitude on what was formerly called the Balfour Declaration, which was embodied in a treaty entered into with Great Britain during the administration of President Coolidge.

Now, we are urged to be silent while this same peformance is repeated. We are told, "Don't rock the boat; don't upset the peace in Palestine." What peace, I ask, reigns in Palestine? We are asked to remain silent, to close our eyes, shut our mouth, and turn off our conscience. The problem, we are told, is being investigated.

There are those who will call me a cynic when I say that any United Nations investigating report which does not fit into the schemes of the British Colonial Office will be sabotaged by the British. But I offer in evidence the statement of Lord Hall, British Labor Party representative in the House of Lords, who assured the Lords last April that no UN decision would be binding on the British Government.

Any individual who cries out against this monstrous and vicious perversion of the United Nations Charter, which Britain signed at San Francisco, is dubbed impatient, and any organization which cheers the Hebrew people and tells them that the decent people—the majority of people of America—are with them in their struggle for national liberation is reprimanded and told to shush, because the British Ambassador is uneasy over the effect of an aroused American public opinion. I cite the repeated protests of the British Ambassador against the educational and informative public messages of the American League for a Free Palestine. The British Ambassador does not enjoy seeing the factual analysis of such Americans as the Honorable Guy M. Gillette, and Messrs. Louis Bromfield, Ben Hecht, William Ziff, the Honorable Will Rogers, Jr., and Representative Andrew M. Somers spread across before the eyes of the American people.

The work W. V. (Bill) Ziff has done in the publication of his book, The Rape of Palestine, is sufficient to open the eyes of the American people as to what is taking place in that country.

It interfered with the campaign which seeks to prove that any Jew who stands up on his hind legs and insists on living, is a "terrorist"; the same campaign which seeks to prove that the British are the "peacemakers" in Palestine, pillars of law and order.

Mr. President, I support the proposed resolution wholeheartedly, because it is the first time in the history of this Senate that a proposal is offered to the Senate which does not take the form of a protest to the British Government regarding their conduct in Palestine, but does take the positive form of a directive.

Need we argue the futility of protesting to the British? Clearly, they are pursuing a conscious policy, however sinister it may be. Britain proceeds on the assumption that we will protest, abhor, denounce, and let flow with a copious flow of words. Our words are discounted days and weeks before they are uttered.

But, Mr. President, the joint resolution directs the Secretary of State—I call the attention of the Senate particularly to the word "directs"—to inform His Britannic Majesty that he is waging undeclared war in Palestine. This implies that His Britannic Majesty considers Palestine enemy territory. Who, pray, is the enemy, and why did the British travel to the far end of the Mediterranean to seek out this enemy? Under this resolution the captured fighters of the Hebrew underground would assume the status of prisoners of war. I ask, Why should that be? Many thousands of Hebrews fought in the war, in nearly every country that later was liberated. The treatment they have been accorded is a disgrace to twentieth century civilization.

Finally, should Britain deny a state of war exists in Palestine, this resolution directs the Secretary of State to call upon the British to reestablish civilian administration and civil liberties to the people of Palestine.

Is it so radical, so intemperate, and so terrifying a proposal to ask the British to stop hanging Hebrews in the land which Britain was designated to protect?

I favor this resolution, Mr. President, because I want the displaced in Europe and the Hebrews in Palestine to know that we shall not be silent. I want all freedom-loving people, everywhere, to know that the spirit of independence and respect for the individual human being, however lowly he may be, continue to burn brightly in our Congress.

And, Mr. President, I favor this resolution because I object to the degradation and lynching of an entire nation by anyone, but above all, I object to it when it is done not by the cruel and self-convicted barbarians, but by the self-righteous, carefully cultured, Oxford-accented empire builders, who go forth in the name of the white man's burden, to other people's lands, spreading their law with a lash and erecting gallows as monuments to British justice.

Before such a performance we must refuse to remain silent. And this resolution is the most eloquent voice we can give to the highest sentiments of decency in this Congress.

In closing, Mr. President, may I not pay my compliments to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], who, only day before yesterday, at a time when, in one of our own States, members of what was designated a club were discriminating against a very humble person, a person away down in the very lowest category, perhaps, to be found in certain States, protested, saying that in his opinion the humblest person should be accorded exactly the same treatment under our Constitution as the most highly educated and the most worthy citizen of the land. I congratulate the Senator. I do not know of anything that has caused me to have greater pride in what any Senator has done on the floor than when I read in the Washington Post last evening that the distinguished Senator from New Mexico had taken it upon himself to serve notice upon the individuals in question in the southern State that he would demand equality, justice, fair play, and right, or he would take up the matter on the floor of the United States Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], to proceed

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to the consideration of Senate Resolution 150.

Mr. HATCH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I thought I had the floor. I yielded to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. I shall be glad to yield now to the Senator from New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington has the floor, and yields to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I have no desire to take the Senator from Washington from the floor. I thought he had surrendered the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. No. I thought the Senator was going to ask for a vote on the pending question.

Mr. HATCH. No. I will simply occupy a moment. First I desire to thank the Senator from North Dakota for the remarks he has just made, which I believe to be unjustified and undeserved. Nevertheless, in common with all mankind we do like to receive a word of commendation now and then.

Mr. President, every Senator receives letters and various kinds of communications from his constituents which gives him something to think about, unless he be so self-centered and so egotistical that he can learn from no one, and respects only his own opinion.

Mr. President, this morning in the course of the regular mail there came to my desk a letter which impressed me very much. It came from a man who lives in my own home town. It shows such a grasp, such a comprehensive understanding of the affairs in this country and abroad, and of current issues about which we cannot help but believe a great many men are deceiving themselves, that I send the letter to the desk and ask that the clerk may read it in its entirety, and I respectfully ask that Senators forget for a moment their private conversations, that they take their seats, and listen to the reading of the letter from a constituent of mine in the State of New Mexico.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation? Who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico had the floor. He has just taken his seat.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have the floor, and I yielded to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the point concerning which I am interested. I shall not object to the reading of the letter, but——

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HATCH. I sent a letter to the desk and asked that the letter be read by the clerk. May not that letter be read?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The letter may be read. The clerk will read.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I shall not object to the reading of the letter, but I want to state to the present occupant of the chair that I feel there ought to be some bounds to what is taking place on the floor of the Senate. Action should be had under the rules of the Senate. I feel the Chair should hold the Senator who has the floor to comply with the rule with respect to farming out his time. I shall not object to the reading of the letter, because I do not want in any way to interfere with the presentation by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, but from now on I shall insist that the rules of the Senate be strictly enforced.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska has the right to object.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I shall not object to the reading of the letter presented by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico. He has a perfect right to have it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the letter.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that I yielded to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] because we were both discussing the same subject, and by reason of the fact that the Senator from North Dakota mentioned the Senator from New Mexico I yielded to the Senator from New Mexico, because I thought he might have something laudatory to say about the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the request I made is in order, and I insist that the present occupant of the chair enforce the rule after the letter is read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The rule will be enforced. The clerk will read.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, may we have order? I ask that all Senators present listen for just a few moments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators will please take their seats. The Senate will be in order. The clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOVIS, N. MEX., *July 13, 1947.*

Senator CARL HATCH,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HATCH: After considering the various angles of the income-tax cut bill, I believe it would be better to leave the income tax as it is for awhile.

My reasons—first: Those of us who are in the lower income groups (I receive $2,900 per year) are accustomed to getting along without the extra money the lowering of the income tax might give us.

Two: With Russia having laid her cards down as she apparently has, the United States is in a fine position to help our friends abroad to get back upon their respective feet.

I would be very glad to keep on paying my $18 per month into the Federal Treasury if it would help England, France, our part of Germany, Greece, etc., to obtain a higher standard of living.

To my way of thinking, this would go further in preventing another war than any other plan yet devised. If through our efforts we can bring happiness and prosperity to the war-torn countries who will let us help them, it will show Russia and her sphere of influence how wrong they are.

Sincerely yours,

JOE BEN HUNSAKER.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, returning to the Palestinian question, and confirming what the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] said in his remarks to the Senate on the subject, and confirming the conclusions contained in the resolution, and the fact that Great Britain has apparently violated all the civil rights in Palestine under the guise of an emergency, I wish to read the latest report dated July 12 from Palestine, a report by Richard Mowrer, of the Overseas News Agency and the New York Post correspondent in that area. This is what is happening, despite the fact that the United Nations Commission has asked that such things not take place during the course of their inquiry. Richard Mowrer says, as of July 12:

JERUSALEM, July 12.—Palestine is a police state. Here people are arrested without reasons and without warrant. They are detained without trial for weeks, months, even years. They are deported and held thousands of miles from their families, indefinitely. This happens with no other explanation than that it is done under "Emergency regulations."

These regulations are the supreme law. They empower the authorities to disregard the usual legal processes which are the basis of the world's civilized communities. And in Palestine it is the law that the emergency regulations shall not be questioned in any court of law.

These regulations were adopted in 1937, at a time of Arab disturbances, by special Order in Council of the King in London enabling the High Commissioner to make "such regulations as appear to him in his unfettered discression to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defense of Palestine, the maintenance of public order, and the suppression of mutiny, rebellion, and riot."

EXPANDED AFTER WAR

The war came, and the regulations were temporarily replaced by defense laws similar to those enacted in Britain. But when the war ended, the regulations in Britain were repealed; those in Palestine were reenacted and thrice amended to expand their scope.

Today the regulations designed to cope with Arab disturbances are being applied against the Jews, ostensibly to cope with the underground terrorists.

There are three detention camps for Jews: Latrun A; Latrun B, where newly arrested persons are held in transit for screening; and Bethlehem Detention Camp for women. Outside of Palestine, there is a detention camp for deportees at Gilgil, Kenya. There are no camps for Arabs, because the last of those (less than 100) to be detained or deported under the original regulations is again a free man.

Inmates of the present-day detention camps are not necessarily proved terrorists. They are "suspects." When the government has substantial proof, there is a trial. When the evidence is less than substantial, there is detention without trial. A person is "guilty until proved innocent."

HOW THE RULES WORK

Imagine yourself arrested as a suspect. You can be held legally for 7 days. If you have not then been released, a detention order is signed by any military commanding officer or his deputy.

You can apply to the advisory committee, a group appointed by the High Commissioner to rule in detention cases. The police participate in the hearings, but you can't. Without knowing the charges against you, you must make your plea by letter.

You are permitted to have a lawyer. He tries to find out from the Criminal Investigation Department why you're detained; the CID is not obligated to tell him.

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Your lawyer tries to reconstruct the charge against you from the questions put by the police. Then he makes written (not oral) representations to the advisory committee.

You are meanwhile in detention under an order valid for 1 year, with the possibility of extension for another year. If the advisory committee rules against you, you continue to sit it out in Latrun as a "suspect." You may have been a victim of someone who holds a grudge. Someone may have wanted your job, or your landlord may have wanted you out of your apartment. Such things happen.

You may receive one 15-minute monthly visit from a relative in the presence of a police officer, with a wire grill between you and your visitor.

If you are a man still worse can happen. You may go to the Gilgil detention camp in Kenya with severely censored mail as your only contact with your family. You will meet Meir Bargiora, Jacob Hershman, the three Vinietsky brothers, Benjamin Zironi and Schlome Trachtmann, all detained since 1941.

Perhaps, by this time, the advisory committee in Palestine has recommended your release. But the Kenya camp is under the military; you may continue to sit. I was told of a released deportee who could not get out. When I asked if I could use the name, my lawyer friend hesitated, then said: "I'd rather you wouldn't; it might prejudice his case."

In Palestine there is a special variety of "suspects" who are not detained, but who must remain at home between sunset and sunrise, report regularly to the police and have permits to leave the town. Whenever something happens, these "supervisees" are rounded up.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. KEM. As I understand, the Senator from Washington is interested in maintaining free institutions in Palestine. I should like to ask the Senator if he is equally interested in maintaining free elections at home—for example, in Kansas City?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am equally interested in both.

Mr. KEM. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I continue with Mr. Mowrer's report:

Even a person tried and acquitted has no guaranty of freedom. On September 10, 1946, the Palestine Post reported that Judge L. A. W. Orr, acting president of the Jerusalem district court, declined to convict Ruth Cohen, 17, of Tel Aviv, charged with possessing seditious documents and attempting to escape. "After the trial," the paper said, "the girl was, however, taken back to the Bethlehem Women's Prison."

In another case, reported on November 11, 1946, Judge Orr specifically instructed the police not to rearrest a youth in the court building. The youth left the courtroom but was immediately arrested and taken to Latrun Detention Camp.

I asked a lawyer to analyze the effect of the regulations. He replied: "They are not stopping terrorism, presuming that is the reason for their continuing in force. Rather, they terrorize peaceable citizens. * * * The authorities say, 'In England we had the same.' But they forget that they also had parliamentary control—Parliament remained supreme. Here there is no check to safeguard the people."

To me the refusal of the British Government, on the one hand, to commute the sentence of three Jewish boys who were condemned to die, and on the other hand, the commutation of the sentences of three high official German mass murderers, is inconsistent. The United Nations committee which is now investigating the subject may come to an equitable and fair conclusion on the Palestinian problem, and may have recommendations to make to the United Nations. Surely while that committee is in session, and during the course of its inquiry, it behooves Great Britain, which is at fault if any nation is at fault in the Palestinian matter, to see that the civil rights of the people of Palestine are safeguarded. The civil rights of the people, whether in Palestine or anywhere else in the world, including Kansas City, should be safeguarded.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement as to why I am making this speech today.

It was the expectation of those of us who are cosponsors of the joint resolution which has just been introduced by the Senator from Washington that the joint resolution would be introduced yesterday, and I expected to make this speech yesterday. But the hour grew so late yesterday afternoon that the Senator from Washington and I discussed the matter and decided that it would be an imposition on the Senate to hold it in session longer last night. We agreed then that we would not introduce the joint resolution late last night.

I was not aware that Senator KEM's resolution would be pending today. My preference would be that this resolution on Palestine go over until tomorrow. However, as I understand, commitments were made to those interested in this joint resolution that it be introduced this afternoon.

While I was in committee this afternoon I did not have an opportunity to discuss the subject with the Senator from Washington before he introduced the joint resolution. I understand why he introduced it, and it is quite right that he did so, because of commitments made to persons interested in it. I should like to have the RECORD show that so far as my preference is concerned, I would that it had been introduced either yesterday or tomorrow, because I have no desire to delay a vote of the Kem resolution calling for an investigation of elections in Kansas City.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is quite correct. I also want the RECORD to show that I intended to introduce the joint resolution yesterday. Because of the lateness of the hour I did not do so. I intended to introduce it today and make these few remarks on it, regardless of what the pending business was.

Mr. MORSE. Because I am one of the cosponsors of the joint resolution I wish to make my statement now on the day when the joint resolution is being introduced. I intend to be very brief. I have reduced my remarks to formal form, and I do not think I shall require very long to make them.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a radiogram from the chairman of the Korean Peoples' Great Assembly.

There being no objection, the radiogram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEOUL, KOREA, *July 17, 1947.*

Please transmit to Senate and House: "We 230 delegates representing 30,000,000 people now in session at Seoul unanimously resolved to express to you, and through you, to the Government and people of the United States, our profound gratitude and appreciation for the proposed offer of material aid and assistance for relief and rehabilitation sorely needed in this critical reconstruction period. The great United States, the hope of the peace-loving and liberty-loving peoples of the world, is extending this helping hand to a nation which has been shut off even from the humanitarian heart of the American people over 40 years. Please be reassured that the grateful sentiment of the Korean people toward the United States is genuine and deep-seated in conformity with President Truman's and Secretary Marshall's new world policy. We are preparing for general election to set up an independent interim government for United Kora, although at present it may not operate in the north if the results of the joint commission are satisfactory and acceptable to the Korean people we will readjust our plan. We are confident that this new plan is in line with the policy of the United States."

EUNHI PAI,
Chairman, Korean Peoples Great Assembly.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, every time I enter the halls of the Senate I try to remind myself that I was sent here by the people of Oregon to represent them, and to safeguard our way of life and the democratic institutions of our Republic.

But I also cannot help remembering that the very fact that we have a democratic Government in this country and in many other countries in the world is owed, in a great measure, to the battle waged by the people of England over seven centuries ago. I cannot help remembering that the Magna Carta in 1215, remains the foundation upon which the entire edifice of western democracy grew and flourished until it became synonymous with what we call our democratic way of life.

Every time I enter a court of law, I am indeed reminded that all our concepts of law and justice and the processes of administering them are rooted in that great tradition which the English people built over long centuries for themselves and handed on to the peoples of the world. The inviolability of the rights of the individual, the sanctity of the court, the impartiality of the judge, the scrupulousness in receiving and weighing evidence, in fact, the entire concept of the word "justice" has been given its current meaning as a result of the legacy transmitted to us by the people of England. Basic also to democratic rights are free elections untarnished by fraud or corruption.

I would go even farther in saying that these are the same principles which the nations of the world are at present endeavoring to project into the realm of international relations. These are the very same concepts which led to the formulation of the UN charter, which we hope will become the law of all mankind in the not-too-distant future.

The great principles of human rights which are set forth in the preamble of

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that Charter I hope may also come to characterize the administration of justice of Palestine.

Let me illustrate a few points in corroboration of this statement. What are the cornerstones of our system of administering justice? That a man is innocent until proved guilty; that a man is entitled to a trial by jury by his fellow citizens; that no man can be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, protected by the writ of habeas corpus; that no cruel and unusual punishment shall be meted out; that the verdict of a court may be appealed to a higher court; that a man cannot be tried without the benefit of a counsel of his own choice; that a man may not be tried more than once on the same charge—all of these precious tenets were handed to us virtually ready-made in the body of law which we rightly designate by the name of Anglo-Saxon justice.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator from Oregon regard the institution of free elections as one of the cornerstones of our institutions?

Mr. MORSE. I do not think the Senator heard my statement a few moments ago in which I included that as certainly one of the great cornerstones of human liberty.

Mr. KEM. I am very glad the Senator did. May I ask the Senator another question?

Mr. MORSE. Certainly.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator consider that the maintenance of that cornerstone of our free institutions at home should be a matter of prime importance?

Mr. MORSE. Fundamental and vital.

Mr. KEM. One more question, if the Senator will further yield. Does the Senator not believe that the maintenance of those free institutions at home should receive prior attention at our hands before we undertake to give our attention to setting them up abroad?

Mr. MORSE. I think we should insist upon their maintenance wherever we find them violated.

Mr. KEM. But as a matter of priority in the Senate, should the Senate be inclined to give priority to our free institutions at home or to free institutions abroad?

Mr. MORSE. I think if we cannot keep our own nest clean we cannot very well expect to clean the nests of others.

Permeating and overriding this structure is the transcending principle of the independence of the court and its separation from the quixotic political whims of the state. Kings may live and die, cabinets may change, even the social and economic structure of the nation may be profoundly altered and still the sanctity of the rights of the individual is protected. "My home is my castle" expresses the proud feeling of freemen today as on the day when an Englishman, a freeman, first uttered it in Chaucerian English.

The rich heritage of our system of justice, obtained from the people of England, has become part and parcel of the woof and warp of America. These are the things for which every one of us is ready to fight. These are the values for which millions of our young men took up arms, in the recent war, and for which so many made the supreme sacrifice: that men be free and that no people be oppressed.

May I pause long enough to call attention to the fact that if we really want to live up to the great principles for which we went to war and for which so many human sacrifices were made, we should not now sacrifice the ideals set forth in those principles. That is why I think it is quite proper from time to time to call the attention of the Senate and of the Nation to the fact that I do not think we can make democracy what I believe it is and should be, namely, Christianity put to practice, unless we recognize that we cannot sit here in the comforts of our society and permit hundreds of thousands of persons to languish, as they are languishing, in DP camps in Europe. We have a great Christian responsibility as a Christian Nation to those DPs. I shall never be found, Mr. President, giving support to the idea that we must not in any degree whatsoever touch the immigration laws of this country by way of special acts to give special consideration to those persons as long as we hold ourselves out to the world as a Nation which believes in carrying out Christian justice. I have no hesitancy in saying, Mr. President, that until the United States and the Congress of the United States take some action in regard to the great cruelties and hardships that characterize the handling of the so-called displaced persons today we shall have fingers pointed at us the globe around questioning whether we are willing to practice our preferred Christian principles.

That has a rather close relationship to the subject of my talk today, because I think those principles should apply to Great Britain, because she, too, has demonstrated over the centuries that her principles of democracy are, after all, based upon the sound principles of Christianity put to practice. I want her to practice them too. I think great democracies could give greater manifestation than they have given in the recent past in regard to living up to the great Christian principles which, after all, characterize the democratic process.

For we rightly conceive that an attempt to destroy the fundamental values anywhere on this earth is an attack on the roots of our national existence.

We are naturally opposed to any attempt to destroy these fundamental guaranties of our way of life, from whatever quarter the attack may come, and whatever the excuse that may be given. But when the attack comes from the very people whose ancestors were the creators of these values, then we are indeed stunned and horrified. It is nothing new for us to find due processes of the law swept aside, drumheads substituted for court rooms, arbitrary official edicts replacing civil codes and statutes.

That is characteristic of fascism and communism. But it should never, Mr. President, characterize democratic processes, be they in the United States or in the British Empire.

But we do not expect to find the seal of Great Britain, the stamp of approval of the Government of England, fixed with care and meticulousness to a conscious policy in the British mandatory of Palestine which violates all of the British guaranties of human rights and cuts to the quick the entire system of Anglo-Saxon law.

There was much talk recently, particularly in conservative quarters, about the prodigal pace at which the British Labor Government is squandering the billions of dollars which we loaned to them only a short while ago. This, if true, would be a serious charge indeed, especially when one considers the difficult plight in which the people of England found themselves as a result of the war devastation. However, how much more grievous and damaging is the squandering of another treasure, a treasure which they could not buy or borrow, the treasure which the British people amassed over generations and centuries, and into the making of which went so much of the genius and spirit and blood of the people of England? What doth it profit the people of Britain to rebuild their cottages and lose their souls and the great name which they made for themselves?

Mr. President, I should like to have excerpts from a New York Post editorial of recent date, entitled "In Memoriam British Justice," printed at this point in the RECORD, and I ask unanimous consent for that purpose. I make this request, rather than to take time to read the excerpts.

There being no objection, the excerpts from the editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IN MEMORIAM BRITISH JUSTICE

British justice long ago became a farce in Palestine. Under "emergency" laws, the British authorities there can and do flout every traditional guaranty of civil rights with mass searches and seizures, with arrest at whim, with imprisonment without trial, execution of the death penalty by military dictate on the flimsiest of evidence * * *.

Americans have a profound stake in British justice. Upon British tradition, our concepts of justice are founded. If small-minded men are betraying that tradition, we have a right to call the attention of the decent people of the British Empire to that betrayal.

We believe that they would not willingly permit their servants to write the epitaph of a set of principles that have brought honor and admiration to their forebears through the centuries.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, let me make perfectly clear my position in regard to this matter, because we all know that when one speaks on a subject as controversial as this one, those who do not seek to be fair to the speaker will read into his speech misinterpretations and misrepresentations. So on this matter, let me be perfectly clear. To the question, Does the Senator from Oregon hold any brief for the terrorism that is occurring in Palestine, I say, "No." I condemn it with all my being. I say that those who are responsible for the terrorism in Palestine are doing a great in-

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justice to the Jews who want to see the Palestine question settled in the interest of justice to all. I also say that the terrorists in Palestine are doing great injury to Jews the world over, and I think they will have to assume a large share of responsibility for the increase—and I believe there is an increase—in anti-Semitic feeling in the world today. I say that because irrespective of their motives, the methods which have characterized terrorist conduct in Palestine—the letting of blood, the resort to gangster and racketeering methods, the blowing up of the King David Hotel, and the type of terrorism that I saw on my visit to Palestine—simply mean that they are doing great injury to their own cause, and the interests of Jews everywhere. I condemn it.

However, the fact that I am arguing this afternoon for the doing of justice in the midst of terrorism, must not be and is not entitled to be interpreted as meaning that in any degree whatsoever do I condone terrorism. I simply say the great principles of Anglo-Saxon justice should apply in determining the guilt or innocence of terrorists, as well as the guilt or innocence of criminals anywhere that democratic principles of justice are applied. The essence of my argument is that democratic justice does not prevail in Palestine today.

So, Mr. President, I say that I hold no brief for terrorism, as such. I abhor violence in all its forms. And least of all will I accept violence as a method in the settlement of mutual relations between citizens or between individual citizens and the administration of a country.

But when the citizens of a country are confronted with the realization that they are left without recourse to any court, when the State discards all pretense of orderly and civilized administration, when government becomes synonymous with the use of brutal and oppressive force against which there is no appeal, it is not surprising to find excesses in Palestine.

It is inexcusable that they resort to those excesses, but my point is that it is understandable that some people will become so emotionally aroused—as is apparently the case in some quarters in Palestine—as to resort to excesses.

So, without taking one whit of responsibility off of the terrorists for the terrorism, nevertheless I say to Great Britain that she, too, cannot change human nature, and it is to be expected that in a society which is in flux, in a society in which great problems, such as those now existing in Palestine, are present, some people will lose their heads. When they do, and when they commit crimes, as the terrorists commit them, then all I say this afternoon is that they should get a fair trial in the determination of their guilt, and certainly they should receive full and adequate punishment for their wrongs.

Mr. President, people will always resist what they consider to be great injustice. It was Jefferson who said, "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

If people become imbued with the idea that they are resisting tyranny, then it is very easy for them to make the next mental step in their thinking and take the position that they should be willing to make human sacrifices out of themselves for the principles in which they believe.

Mr. President, there was a time when our own forefathers were trespassed upon by the British Crown. Though they were tied to England by blood, and certainly by language and common interests, yet they did not hesitate to take the field, once rights which we term inalienable were placed in jeopardy.

I should like to quote from that great document of indictment, our own Declaration of Independence, some of the major grievances which impelled Colonial America to take up arms, and I shall also cite each comparable instance now current in the British Mandatory of Palestine.

In our declaration, the king of Great Britain is charged with refusing "his assent to laws most wholesome and necessary for the public good." In Palestine, the British mandatory has refused to permit the development of a civil code of laws essential to a peaceful society.

The Declaration charged that the King of Great Britain "has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation." Here we have a curiously current parallel. In Palestine, the mandatory has completely refused to permit the accommodation of those very people for whom the mandate was originally established. The British white paper of 1939 closes the doors of Palestine to the Hebrew people.

Mr. President, I think I have read practically all of the British alibis and excuses and rationalizations and explanations for the white paper of 1939; but there is one thing the British cannot erase, and that is that the White Paper of 1939 constitutes a going back on their word. It constitutes what I consider to be the withdrawal of a solemn pledge. So I say that in order for Great Britain to clear herself with the thinking people, those who love freedom the world around, she must discard her present position on the white paper of 1939.

In 1776 our forefathers charged that the King "has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people." In Palestine, the British have prevented the gathering of representatives of the people, and keep minor municipal councils in a constant state of fear.

Our declaration charged the Crown with endeavoring "to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands." In Palestine, British troops not only obstruct the laws for naturalization, but forcibly deport from the shores of Palestine thousands of men, women, and children who have every legal and moral right to dwell there. Furthermore, in Palestine the British administration has prevented the settlement and development of the major portion of the country by unnatural and arbitrary closing of vast territories.

The declaration charged that the Crown "obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers." In Palestine, civil courts have been superseded by military tribunals. No judge is elected by the people, and the military decide right and wrong on the basis of a system of quasi-military law.

The declaration charged the Crown with sending to the colonies "swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance." In Palestine the British have indulged in the conqueror's custom of living off the land. The vast officialdom which the British Colonial Ministry has established in Palestine is maintained by the people of the country, who are taxed without representation and who have no authority to determine the spending of state moneys.

The declaration charged that the King "has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." There are at present over 100,000 British troops in Palestine. The war is presumed to be over, yet Britain maintains more troops in Palestine today than she did at any time during the war.

Our forefathers charged Great Britain with "quartering large bodies of armed troops among us." In Palestine families are summarily dispossessed, yielding their homes for the shelter and comfort of British troops.

The Colonists charged Britain with protecting her soldiers "by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States." In Palestine British troops have repeatedly committed homicides upon the Hebrew population, including the killing of a 4-year-old girl within recent months, without even the formality of a mock trial of the implicated soldiers.

The declaration charged the Crown with "cutting off our trade with all parts of the world." Trade in Palestine has been throttled until the flourishing economy of that country has been brought to a virtual standstill, and may be completely extinguished if there is no relief from British restrictions.

In fact, when I was in Palestine last fall I saw truckloads of oranges, sliced oranges, being fed to the dairy cattle in Palestine because the boycott on Palestinian goods was so efficient within the British Commonwealth of Nations that the people could not ship their oranges out of Palestine. When I arrived in London I found oranges selling for over a dollar apiece, while they were being virtually wasted in Palestine. The British boys and girls and the patients in the hospitals of Great Britain were at that very time in dire need of oranges. And that goes for other Palestinian goods, too.

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Mr. President, this furnishes a rather interesting parallel to the protests we made in 1776 against the conduct of Great Britain at that time in regard to American trade.

The Colonists charged that they had been deprived "in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury." Jury trial has long since been discarded by the British in Palestine, where thousands have been deprived of all their liberties, their property, and in many cases of life itself without the benefit of jury trial.

The declaration charged Great Britain with "transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses." How many young men have been arrested in Palestine and whisked away to a British concentration camp in Kenya, without trial, without being charged, there to languish for months or years in a camp modeled after Devil's Island? The last figures indicated over 500 incarcerated at Kenya. When an appeal in behalf of one of these prisoners is placed before the highest officials in Palestine, they claim no jurisdiction, since Kenya is "another colony" thousands of miles away.

The declaration charged Great Britain with "abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies." Does this not bear a resemblance to what Great Britain has recently done in severing the entire area of Palestine east of the Jordan River?

The declaration charged that the Crown "has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us." Certainly the same charge could be made today by the beleaguered population of Palestine—if it could speak.

The declaration charged that the Crown "has plundered our seas, ravished our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people." The looting by British troops in Palestine, their vandalism in orange groves and in the cooperative villages, their ruthlessness in seizing refugee ships at sea, in holding vessels, exiling passengers, imprisoning crews, are all a matter of the daily public record being inscribed by the British Army, Air Force, and Navy in the Middle East.

And the declaration laid this charge at the door of the British Crown: "He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation."

Has not the British administration maintained large forces of Polish anti-Semitic troops on the borders of Palestine? A former Member of this body, the eminent Democrat from Iowa, Guy M. Gillett, reported after his visit to the Holy Land last year that he saw columns of Arab mercenaries from Transjordan riding into Palestine in armored vehicles. It is a military secret as to how many mercenaries Great Britain is maintaining in Palestine, but that she has picked troops who are by their nature hostile to the peaceful population is without question.

The Crown was charged with inciting "domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions." This parallels the situation today where British agents arm and agitate the nomads of the desert in an attempt to create a spurious conflict between the Arab and the Hebrew.

And now I quote from the declaration one of its most moving passages:

> In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

How many times have the Hebrews appealed, begged, pleaded, petitioned, and sought by every peaceful means some measure of consideration from the British Government? The present investigation being conducted by the United Nations Commission is the twenty-seventh in Palestine since Britain assumed the mandate. If we can strike any balance between the grievances enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and those of the population of Palestine and the displaced Hebrews of Europe—95 percent of whom at least want to go to Palestine and not to America—then I think any sober-minded judge must admit that our forefathers had relatively a lighter burden and less urgent grievances, and that the Hebrew people have been infinitely more patient in their sufferance of injuries and usurpations.

In the light of this situation, and the current emergency in Palestine created by the British willful plan to rush three more Hebrew underground fighters to the gallows, I should like to seek a course of action which is effective and speedy. Protests have a diminishing moral effect when they are repeatedly rejected.

Frankly, I think our protests have come to mean very little in Great Britain.

I therefore favor some action by the Senate which would direct the Secretary of State to make representation to the British Government along unmistakably clear lines. For too long have the British been permitted to believe that we are not serious about our commitments and our rights as regards Palestine. They have been comforting themselves with the notion that we Americans were merely making sentimental statements, possibly motivated by domestic politics. Ernest Bevin has bluntly said as much.

Mr. President, this is not an issue which belongs to the Jewish people, or to the British people, or to the Arab people. It is not a Republican or a Democratic issue. It is one of those profound questions in which the morality of our society is being tested.

The question of law and order in a lawless and disordered world is the issue. The three young men awaiting the noose in Palestine are, in a measure, a test case. I therefore sponsor a resolution, Mr. President, which will let the people of Britain know that we consider their entire system of justice and administration in Palestine designed for warfare against the population of that country, and against the institutions of justice which we cherish.

Mr. President, I feel that the resolution will compel the British administration to define their intentions in Palestine and place them in a position where they will have to account for their actions to the world, and to their own conscience.

In closing, let me make two points perfectly clear, Mr. President. I want terrorists in Palestine brought to justice. I want them brought to justice in accordance with the tenets of Anglo-Saxon law. I want them brought to justice in accordance with the principles of democratic processes. If they are killing British soldiers, if they are guilty of any crimes in Palestine, I want justice given to them. I want them to get the noose, if they are found guilty of murder, if that is the punishment under British law, I want such justice administered in accordance with the tenets of British law as it has been handed down to us and has become the framework of American jurisprudence.

The second point I want to make, in closing, Mr. President, is, I also want it definitely understood that I believe this is an issue which clearly is one for the jurisdiction of the United Nations. I think it is high time the United Nations stop being a debating society about it and proceed with action in regard to Palestine. Unless the United Nations becomes a body of action as well as discussion, then it seems to me it does not augur well for the future as an instrumentality for maintaining peace by way of peaceful procedures. It must protect human rights as well as talk about them.

So I submit the resolution to the Senate today, as one of its sponsors, and I have made this speech in order to set forth my reasons as to why the resolution should be adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 526) to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on

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I could not quite hear it. Was it his intention to recess immediately following this matter and then have a session tomorrow night and to continue through Saturday?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, a point of order. It is absolutely impossible to hear what is going on. I have no idea what the Senator from Delaware has asked the Senator from Maine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware will restate his question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think perhaps the answer of the Senator from Maine will be sufficient.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, some of the other Senators would like to know what is going on.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I merely asked the Senator from Maine to repeat what he said a moment ago, which I did not understand.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Delaware is inquiring when the Senate will recess. I stated a moment ago that it was my hope that the matter in which the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is interested might be speedily disposed of, that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] might begin his address, and that at approximately quarter past 6 we might recess until tomorrow. The answer is that I hope for a recess at approximately quarter past 6.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, a further question. As I understand, a session is planned tomorrow night and on Saturday in order to try to obtain action on the pending motion.

Mr. WHITE. I am asked if a session is planned for tomorrow night. I have already said that I was disappointed at the speed which was made, and I am anticipating that there will be a discussion of this subject tomorrow, and that it will run into the night, at least.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Under the circumstances, I object to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

THE PALESTINE SITUATION

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the remarks of the able Senators from Washington and Oregon should make a profound impression on this body.

The situation in Palestine is disintegrating rapidly and will soon be reaching a bloody climax—a climax in which we will share a measure of responsibility and from which American citizens will suffer definite consequences.

On previous occasions, on the floor of this Senate and in various public addresses by numerous Members of Congress of both parties, it has been repeatedly pointed out that the British policy of repression in Palestine could only beget great resistance on the part of the population, culminating in violence. Furthermore, the British policy of locking the doors to the Hebrew displaced persons of Europe, the rightful citizens of Palestine—a policy which the British enunciated in their white paper of 1939—has been denounced as illegal and inhuman on countless occasions by Members of the Congress, by the League of Nations, and by leading statesmen of Britain as well as other countries. This policy of locking the Hebrew people with their murderers in Europe, must, we predicted, also beget violence—as must any policy based on injustice and flagrant violation of legal and human rights.

I shall not dwell here on the misdeeds of the British in their grotesque perversion of their sacred trust in Palestine. The existence of the world's largest concentration camp—Cyprus—and of a quarter of a million displaced Hebrews in Europe in this the third year of what is glibly called their liberation, are prima facie evidence of the consequences of British policy, evidence which should raise welts on our conscience and drive decent men to choke with anger. I hope that British infamy in Palestine will be recorded before the proper tribunal at the proper time, as it is now being recorded before the public opinion of the free peoples of the world.

Mr. President, it is my considered opinion that the British Government is, at the present time, embarked upon a course which is purposefully designed to create strife, and which is calculated to drive the Hebrew population to seek recourse to arms as the only decent and possible method for a normal people striving to survive in a world which has shown them the cruelest and most un-Christian treatment. Just what sinister motives lie behind the current British course I do not attempt to interpret. But I do know this, that they move from oppression to suppression, from censorship to gagging, from mock trials to drumhead courts-martial, from whipping and torture to lynchings—legal hangings, if you please—of the young men who represent the fighting underground of a people driven to desperation by the calculated viciousness of an occupying army of over 120,000 invaders.

Yesterday the British added another page to their record of infamy in Palestine. And, I might add, history will record that they dug a little deeper the grave of the British Empire. Yesterday a British lieutenant general, G. H. A. MacMillan, confirmed the death sentence of three Hebrew members of the fighting resistance who took part in an underground action which succeeded in liberating 251 Hebrew and Arab political prisoners from Acre Fortress. For participating in this operation in which no British lives were taken, the three Hebrews who were captured were summarily sentenced to death.

The United Nations Commission, now on the scene in Palestine, has called on the British Administration to prevent the execution of these three Hebrew soldiers. In the face of the United Nations Commission's urgent request, and in the face of President Truman's proclamation urging all interested parties to remain tranquil in order to facilitate a United Nations inquiry, the British continue to pursue their bloody folly, terrorizing a population whom they first incite by depriving them of all rights and liberties.

On the front page of the New York Post of July 8, 1947, there appears the following terse editorial which sheds some painful light on the underlying pattern of British policy:

PROTEST BRITISH INJUSTICE NOW

A British lieutenant general, Sir John Harding, last Friday commuted the death sentences of three German commanders in Italy, Kesselring, Von Mackensen, and Maeltzer, all found guilty of responsibility for the brutal massacre of 335 Italians.

But a British lieutenant general, G. H. A. MacMillan, today refused to commute the death sentences of three young Jews who took part in the attack on Acre Prison in Palestine.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. It seems to me that in the illustration the Senator from Montana has just given, he has suggested a very interesting contrast. After all, the Germans were fighting, in a state of war, and they caused the massacre of the Italian prisoners as a part of an act of retaliation for an alleged attack on German soldiers who were killed in Rome. In the case the Senator from Montana has pointed out, where the British commanders refused to commute the sentences of the three Jewish boys, could it not be said that those Jewish boys were fighting in the defense of what they thought was their country?

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. They were fighting for a kind of independence and a kind of recognition which had been established, first, by the League of Nations, and, second, by an Anglo-American investigating committee.

So it would seem to me that the facts of the case make it all the more glaring, for we find that the British commanders did not show any mercy to men who were fighting for their homes and their families, whereas they did show mercy to those who caused the bloody massacre at Rome.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida is absolutely correct. The instance to which we have been referring is an illustration of the oppressive policies the British have pursued throughout their history. They indulged in similar oppressive practices against the Irish, who sought to secure their freedom; in Ireland, men who fought for that right were drawn and quartered. Similarly, today the British are indulging in excesses in Palestine. The Irish fought the British until they finally succeeded in compelling the British to recognize the Irish Free State. If I have any faith in the Jewish people, I am confident that they will hang on in Palestine until they force the British to give them their freedom there. I do not think they will lie down in the face of the acts of repression undertaken by the British officers in that area.

Mr. President, I read further from the editorial:

Nobody other than Germans sought commutation of the sentence on the German mass-murderers.

The United Nations Commission on Palestine asked their parent body to intervene for the Jews, not as a matter of sentiment but in order to prevent British injustice from interfering with work of investigation by provoking disorder. In reply, the Commission got an insulting, impudent, scolding

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letter from Sir Henry Gurney, the Chief Secretary of the Mandatory Government of Palestine.

We urge President Truman to make a direct protest to Prime Minister Attlee.

We urge Congress to pass a resolution expressing American disgust—now.

That concludes the editorial.

Mr. President, in the light of America's responsibilities and our stake in the Middle East, and, above all, out of regard to our own conscience, we must postpone no longer. It is time to quit dilly-dallying about Palestine and pretending that it is a British province and a British problem.

Since the British have chosen to ignore and virtually to insult the United Nations Commission, and to slap world opinion in the face, it is time for some action, affirmative, and constructive, to be initiated by the United States.

It is my intention to propose a specific course of action in the immediate future. However, at this time I am merely supporting the joint resolution which has been introduced this afternoon. I endorse every line of it, and I sincerely hope the Senate will take prompt action on it. I think that would be the fitting thing to do.

Mr. President, while I am on my feet, I should like to call attention to the reaction which confronts us in every part of the Nation. The other day, the Most Reverend Bernard J. Shiel, auxiliary bishop of Chicago, delivered an important address at the National Convention of the American Veterans Committee. I wish to call attention to some of the things he said at that time:

In the life of every nation comes a moment when that nation must study once more its basic principles. It must reexamine those basic ideals which are the source of its greatness, and it must examine itself to see whether it is still following those ideals. Such a moment has arrived for the United States. It is a moment crucial in its implications not only for us but for all humanity. In the tragic war which scourged our world and in the social revolution now sweeping the earth there is and there shall remain but one issue: Man and the freedom and justice belonging to him. It is imperative, then, that we be neither ignorant nor uncertain of what the American ideal is, for it is an ideal which, in the destiny of this Nation, was meant to be a model and a hope for the people of the world.

The ideal of America is a society of free men enjoying the fruits of justice; men free to think, to speak, to worship; men free to govern themselves without arbitrary domination by self-appointed masters; men free to live their lives without fear or oppression or want; men free from any economic strangulation which would make freedom a hollow catchword. This is the American ideal—an ideal which is the very lifeblood of a genuine and organized democratic society.

Americans have always sought freedom and justice for all men. They have sought freedom and justice, because only in such an atmosphere can the human person flourish in the manner God intended. Freedom and justice are not luxuries which only the rich and privileged can afford. They are not merely an expensive addition to fine living. They are an absolute condition of life. They are God-given rights, not something bestowed by a paternalistic government or a kindly superstate. They belong as of right to all men and to every man individually.

The key to the interpretation of American history is the persistent struggle to keep alive this ideal of freedom and justice; to vindicate it and to expand it against every force, which would seek to destroy or restrict it. That struggle has never ended, and each generation of Americans must not only protect and consolidate the hard-won gains of the past; it must also move forward by making freedom and justice vital realities in every sphere of life for ever-increasing numbers of people.

To us, the possessors of this noble heritage, has fallen the high duty of preserving and expanding this freedom and justice from the growing threat of totalitarianism—the most powerful single danger to the entire concept of democracy. The choice, not of the future, but of the present, is between democracy and totalitarianism; between a social order based upon human freedom and one founded upon the idea of the state as the complete and unquestioned arbiter of human life. The successful conclusion of the war has only intensified the urgency of choosing the social order of the future. I repeat, the choice is between democracy and totalitarianism.

We Americans believe that our democracy, of all the political systems in the world, is the one which now most closely corresponds to the needs and rights of men. It is based squarely upon the deeply religious foundations of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Its roots lie deep in the soil of Christianity, so that it is impossible to understand democracy correctly apart from its religious background. Above all, it derives its strength from the Christian belief in the absolute and unique value of the human soul, which transcends all the power and glory of the world. In our democracy man is the foundation and the end of the state; man is the shaper, the maker, not the tool of the state. Only at our grave peril can we neglect the religious foundations of our American democracy, for without this foundation democracy cannot remain itself. Without this foundation freedom and justice and equality will have only a tenuous hold on the minds and wills of men.

And there are suspicions of a fading concern for freedom and justice within this Nation. Our concern for these things is fading because we are not quite sure what they are. It is strange and sad that we who possess the only decent political form of life hesitate and grope when we should be firm and decisive. For many of us, our glorious tradition is in tattered remnants. In the land of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, in the land of noble avowals of devotion to freedom and justice, shameful compromises abound. There are Americans who have never understood America. And they have consistently acted against the best interests of the country. We cannot, of course, doubt their integrity, but we are justified in questioning their practical wisdom.

A glaring example of this unenlightened action is the Taft-Hartley bill. Without any doubt, this bill is aimed at hamstringing all unionism. The alleged interest in the freedom of the individual worker is an ironic play with words. The bill is out of line with the American tradition because it unduly restricts freedom and interferes with that justice which is every man's due. It is almost entirely punitive in nature, and as such, it will cause more ills than it is designed to cure. The satisfaction of spiteful revenge is not calculated to produce beneficial results for the Nation.

The desire to weaken unions is not shared by everyone, but it is common among powerful groups. And we must remember that it is the unions who deliver the workingmen from their bondage. It is the unions which have given justice to workingmen; for this alone, unions deserve our most fervent and devoted support. Through the unions, the working people have tasted economic justice and have enjoyed the fruits of economic freedom. All the Taft-Hartley bills in the world will not make them forget that freedom and that justice. The memory of such rights, once enjoyed, will never die.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I am very much interested in the remarks of the Senator about what the dominant policy here has been toward industrial labor. I should like to call attention to what has been done to agricultural labor.

During the Roosevelt Administration, and for the last several years, up until the recent action of the Congress, the United States Government aided in the recruitment and sometimes in the transportation, as well as in the housing, of migratory farm workers in the States where there were seasonal crops, and that embraced a great many States of the Union.

Among other things, the United States Government, as a humane measure, provided medical care to migratory farm workers and to their families, because it was found that a worker would not be established in the community to which he went, he would not have any credit, he would not have any money, he would not be able to get a doctor or to get hospital care. So the Government of the United States built a hospital in my State at a little town named Bell Glade, on the edge of Lake Okeechobee, and there the United States Government provided medical care for the migratory farm workers and their families, due directly to the tragedy of the loss of life in the families of such workers and among the workers because there were not facilities available to them.

What has now happened? The Government has cut out the migratory-worker part of the program, it has ceased to give any assistance to workers in finding places where their labor is needed, and in getting to the places where their labor is needed. Now it has provided no funds for the hospitals, and, accordingly, in the future no care can be given to the families of those distressed farm workers.

I wanted the Senator to know that not only has there been shown an inconsiderate policy toward the industrial workers, but even when it involved the very lives of the farm workers, without whom many of our great seasonal crops could not have been harvested, even a lack of humanity has been shown by the failure to care for the farm worker's distressed family or his ill wife or children.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. He has very ably pointed out how these very important programs can be hamstrung by the Congress denying sufficient appropriations to carry them into effect. That is the situation not only in connection with the program which the Senator has described, but the same situation applies to practically every program we have. The Congress has denied adequate appropriations to carry out an antimonopoly enforcement program in this country. As a result, we see monopoly growing on every hand. During the war there was a tremendous expansion of monopoly, and it

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will continue so long as the Congress does not afford adequate appropriations to enforce the antitrust laws, which are so important to the welfare of our country and to the preservation of our democratic system.

I continue the quotation from Bishop Sheil:

Only in the past years have labor unions come into their own as an acknowledged and responsible social force in the United States. Yet they have, by and large, shown an anxiety for the welfare of the Nation that industry itself might well imitate.

In their over-all concern for justice the labor unions have pointed the way to their colleagues. The unions, unquestionably, have done more than any other economic group to bring justice to ordinary men; by and large, they have been more democratic within their own ranks than have their managerial counterparts. It would be most unfortunate for the United States if any serious harm were done to the cause of unionism now; unfortunate for the very things for which America stands: Liberty, justice, and equality.

There is still much muttering——

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I observe it is nearly 6:15 o'clock. I am wondering what the program is for the remainder of the afternoon. May I have an expression from the majority floor leader?

Mr. WHITE. It was my purpose, if I got the opportunity and obtained the floor, to move a recess. I expressed the hope that would be out by a quarter past 6. If the floor is yielded to me I will make that motion for a recess now.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield to me?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Would the Senator be willing to yield to the Senator from Maine for the purpose of making the motion?

Mr. MURRAY. I should very much like to conclude my remarks. I have a number of other matters that I wish to call to the attention of Senators. But I am willing; if I may have the floor tomorrow morning I would be very glad to yield at this time. I yield with the understanding I may have the floor tomorrow.

Mr. FERGUSON. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The Senator from Montana has the floor.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, my inquiry did not go to whether the Senator from Montana should have the floor tomorrow morning. I merely asked if he would yield to the Senator from Maine in order that the Senator from Maine might make a motion.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I understood that the Senator from Michigan objected to that part of the request which disposed of the time at the opening of the session in the morning.

Mr. HATCH. I made no such request.

Mr. WHITE. I understood the Senator did not.

Mr. HATCH. I did not.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Montana said he was willing to yield, provided he could have the floor tomorrow.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is the part to which I objected.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is the part to which the Senator from Michigan objected. Personally, I do not see any particular advantage in requiring that we agree the Senator from Montana shall have the floor tomorrow. He can get the floor, I have no doubt, without an advance agreement, if not at the opening of the session, then at any time when he obtains recognition.

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator from Montana will yield to me without conditions, I shall move that the Senate recess.

SOCKEYE SALMON FISHERY ON THE FRASER RIVER

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, before the Senator makes the motion to recess, I wonder if I might again renew my unanimous-consent request to discharge the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from the further consideration of House bill 3767, and ask immediate consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3767) to provide for the protection, preservation, and extension of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system, and for other purposes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I would withdraw my objection to the consideration of the bill on one understanding, namely, that there shall be no other exceptions made until the pending business has been disposed of.

Mr. BREWSTER. I trust what the Senator from Delaware has in mind is other matters than conference reports and appropriation bills, which will have the right of way; but with reference, I take it, to other matters on the calendar, which come within this category.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is the understanding.

Mr. BARKLEY. Reserving the right to object, it seems to me that at this stage of the session, when the leadership of the Senate has worked out and has announced a program for the remainder of the session in which we are seeking to cooperate and to carry out the program in good faith, Senators ought not to put conditions upon agreeing to any request, that something else shall not be agreed to in the future. Nobody can tell what is going to be brought up. Nobody knows what unanimous-consent request will be made. Therefore, the Senate ought not to be required to foreclose its right to give unanimous consent on anything that comes up in the next few days.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, as I understood the Senator from Delaware, he merely meant to give notice that he is giving consent on the condition that he himself is not going to give consent again. He can always change his mind.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President——

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, where is my sockeye salmon? [Laughter.]

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I do not understand there is any condition. It is simply that it is the Senator's understanding that he will object. If he chooses not to object, he cannot commit any other Member of this body of 95 Members, who may or may not want to object.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand, of course, the Senator can control only his own consent. But I thought from the manner in which he stated it, he wanted everybody perhaps to agree on it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. I want to know exactly what we are agreeing to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state the question. Is there objection to discharging the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from further consideration of the House bill 3767 and to its present consideration?

Mr. MORSE. It is understood that the statement made by the Senator from Delaware, by way of a condition, a moment ago, has been withdrawn, and he reserves only unto himself the right to object in the future, if he cares to object.

RECESS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, under all the circumstances, I think I am justified in moving that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow. I make that motion.

The motion was agreed to; and, at 6 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m., the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, July 18, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 17 (legislative day of July 16), 1947:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

H. Freeman Matthews, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Sweden.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

CALIFORNIA

Plummer R. Walsh, Oroville, Calif., in place of J. E. Byrne, deceased.

Frances S. Armstrong, Pala, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

Clara E. Coker, Stevinson, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

Robert J. Blaney, Weaverville, Calif., in place of J. J. Blaney, retired.

COLORADO

William A. Russom, Bristol, Colo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

CONNECTICUT

Frederick J. Whelan, Greenwich, Conn., in place of W. S. Meany, retired.

FLORIDA

Carl C. Mueller, Limona, Fla., in place of J. E. Barr, retired.

GEORGIA

Nell V. Devine, Fort Screven, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

IDAHO

Laura B. Campbell, Anderson Dam, Idaho, in place of W. N. Woodall, resigned.

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ILLINOIS

Beulah V. O'Donnel, Martinton, Ill., in place of J. O. Perry, resigned.

Emileen Grafton, Metcalf, Ill., in place of P. E. Malone, retired.

C. Edgar Carlson, Wheaton, Ill., in place of C. W. McDonald, retired.

Ruth F. Vermillion, Wood Dale, Ill., in place of F. R. Anderson, resigned.

INDIANA

Harlan C. Dodd, Charlestown, Ind., in place of J. C. McKillip, resigned.

Dean Wallace Simpson, Glenwood, Ind., in place of R. I. Perin, resigned.

IOWA

Sam M. Childs, Atlantic, Iowa, in place of C. E. Malone, deceased.

Raymond W. Meinert, Durant, Iowa, in place of C. W. Langmann, transferred.

Clara Hamann, Persia, Iowa, in place of C. A. Alter, deceased.

Richard M. Leeper, Redfield, Iowa, in place of Hattie Bandy, resigned.

Lowell D. Rothbart, Wheatland, Iowa, in place of H. H. Ballhorn, resigned.

Pearl L. Smith, Woden, Iowa, in place of V. L. Eaton, resigned.

KANSAS

Freda M. Stiles, Derby, Kans., in place of S. Z. Alley, resigned.

Henry B. Schmidt, Elbing, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

William C. Edwards, Jewell, Kans., in place of E. B. Gray, transferred.

Mary E. Babcock, Welda, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

KENTUCKY

James Paul Dodson, Scottsville, Ky., in place of Roy Dye, resigned.

LOUISIANA

Roland E. Daigre, Plaquemine, La., in place of J. M. Carville, resigned.

Clement Steinacker, St. Benedict, La., in place of Adalbert Svrcek, retired.

MASSACHUSETTS

Bernard N. Powers, Hadley, Mass., in place of E. C. Pelissier, retired.

MICHIGAN

Frederick O. Misteli, Baldwin, Mich., in place of B. B. Burwell, transferred.

MINNESOTA

Lillie C. Bodey, Brimson, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

Sadie E. Brooker, Gheen, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

Clarence Wall, Hayward, Minn., in place of R. E. Dewey, deceased.

Julia S. Perala, Makinen, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

Freda M. Levin, Zim, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

MISSISSIPPI

Thomas L. Simps[illegible], Fernwood, Miss., in place of N. B. Williams, retired.

MISSOURI

Orien C. West, Camdenton, Mo., in place of B. W. Harwood, Jr., resigned.

Henry H. Womack, Catron, Mo., in place of Ollie Bullock, resigned.

John B. Robinson, Half Way, Mo., in place of O. G. Gamel, transferred.

Florence E. Godman, Miami, Mo., in place of E. A. Hisle, transferred.

Desmond Earl Todd, Pevely, Mo., in place of V. G. Guidicy, resigned.

Archie Norman Cooper, Rushville, Mo., in place of L. D. Dyer, transferred.

MONTANA

Ruby Dunning, Ashland, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

Arvilla B. Reed, Coram, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

Robert J. Armont, Geyser, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

Jessie C. Martin, Harrison, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

Olga S. Dahl, Stockett, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

John J. Cernik, Trout Creek, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

NEBRASKA

Viola Calhoon, Benedict, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Alice L. Myers, Jaffrey, N. H., in place of Charles Myers, declined.

NEW YORK

Hubert I. Raynor, Remsenburg, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

William V. Colange, West Shokan, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

NORTH DAKOTA

Eleanor M. Ryan, Sterling, N. Dak. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

OKLAHOMA

Frank H. Stockton, Bethany, Okla., in place of N. W. Sanford, deceased.

George R. McConnell, Delaware, Okla., in place of R. I. Corbin, resigned.

Ernest B. Simpkins, Jennings, Okla., in place of W. F. Cowan, resigned.

Brownie C. Sparks, Maysville, Okla., in place of B. R. Brummett, resigned.

Charles C. Nida, Orlando, Okla., in place of B. J. Van Coevering, resigned.

Joe Edwin Ewers, Welch, Okla., in place of G. C. Talley, transferred.

OREGON

Etta Owens Goudy, Wedderburn, Oreg. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

PENNSYLVANIA

Douglas James McHenry, Fort Washington, Pa., in place of M. M. Kavanagh, resigned.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Pearl P. Beeninga, Monroe, S. Dak. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

TEXAS

Sal Alvin Armstrong, Bigwells, Tex., in place of Mima Fessler, retired.

Bernice Gates, Flomot, Tex., in place of W. G. Tanner, resigned.

Mary C. Braden, Nada, Tex., in place of A. J. Lichnovsky, retired.

Rebecca Sewell, Wills Point, Tex., in place of Ellis Campbell, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA

James R. Judge, Pine Grove, W. Va., in place of W. S. Moore, transferred.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate on July 16, 1947, which were omitted from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date:

POSTMASTERS

WYOMING

George P. Hicks, Jr., Casper.
Signe S. Mackinen, Frontier.
Helen D. Weimer, Glendo.
Harry S. Cashman, Rawlins.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

180

E

1947

E 6905 177

JUL 1947

Registry Number } E6905/32/31.

FROM Chancery Wilton

No. G501147.

Dated 18 July

Received in Registry } 31 July.

Activities of "MR HILLEL"

Encloses accounts from New York Times & New York Daily News, & letter from member of staff of Consulate General, New York, on interviews by given by MR HILLEL, who calls himself Deputy Commander of the Stern Gang.

Last Paper.

E6903

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8) C.O. (for perusal and return) ✓ Aug 11

(Minutes.)

Two points of interest emerge from this:

(i) The P.A.C., in association with the Stern Group, are presumably trying to compete with the American League for a Free Palestine, which is linked with the I.Z.L.

(ii) Rabbi Korff is cagey to reveal that his organisation's funds will not be used for specifically military supplies.

ASM 8/8

N. American Dept. please

C.O. for perusal and return

H-J 8/8

See with Gordon Hopkins N. York 16/7

H-J 11/8

(Action completed.) 10/2/48

(Index.) 19/6/48

Next Paper.

E6906

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Reference: FO 371/61757

178

With the compliments of

—— the Under Secretary of State

for the Colonies.

Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
19.8. 1947.

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

The Under-Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

E 6905/32/31 SECRET

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF THE

UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOR PERUSAL AND EARLY

RETURN PLEASE.

Foreign Office,

11th Aug., 1947.

33592

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Reference: FO 371/61757

BRITISH EMBASSY.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

E 1805

Ref. G.50/ /47

July 18th, 1947

E 6905
31 JUL 1947

SECRET

Dear Department,

We enclose herein accounts taken from the New York Times and the New York Daily News of the 14th July about an interview given in New York by a man who called himself a Deputy Commander of the Stern Gang. We also enclose a letter on the subject written by a member of the staff of our Consulate-General in New York who managed to be present at the meeting, and of a press release giving some of the questions and answers at the meeting.

2. Robey's letter shows that the meeting cannot be described as a howling success. His reference to Tom Bromley, who usually deals with Palestine affairs, was occasioned by the fact that Bromley was at that moment returning through New York from his local leave!

3. The Security Service representative at the Embassy has been in touch with the F.B.I. on this. The latter are trying to discover who the man in question is and whether he entered this country properly. The Security Service representative has sent the foregoing information to his own head office in London and a further report will be sent if the F.B.I. produce anything useful.

4. We are sending a copy of this letter and enclosures to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

RECEIVED
13 AUG 1947
C.O. REGY.

The Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

14th July, 1947.

SECRET

BY SAFE HAND

Dear Henderson,

With reference to our telephone conversation on Saturday morning, I write to let you know that I managed to attend the Press Conference given by the "deputy commander" of the Stern Group yesterday afternoon.

Invitations had been extended to British Press representatives in New York by Rabbi Baruch Korff, (co-chairman of the "Political Action Committee for Palestine" at 104 West 70th Street, New York) and I therefore went along with a British correspondent. Credentials were not requested neither did we have to sign a book; instead we were welcomed by Rabbi Korff at the meeting place in the Essex House and after a few others had arrived, we all moved to rooms 1528-29 in the neighbouring St. Moritz Hotel.

Press attendance was small, but included representatives of the New York Times, Herald Tribune, Daily News, Associated Press and United Press. It soon transpired that the self-styled "deputy commander" was not going to show himself; instead he spoke from an inner room, sheltering behind a partially opened door.

Irving Spiegel's account in the New York Times (copy attached) gives an excellent and comprehensive picture of the Conference; but Arthur Mulligan's story in the Daily News (also attached) fills out the picture by reflecting the cynical and mocking attitude of all the reporters, who were obviously dissatisfied with the mumbo-jumbo and with what the New York Times' man at one time described as the "evasiveness" of Mr. "Hillel's" replies.

As you will see, the Press scarcely bothered to report or enlarge upon the political replies of the deputy-commander; in the /

N. Henderson, Esq.,
British Embassy,
Washington 8, D.C.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

182

the enclosed paper, distributed in advance, gives an idea of his standards - and the reason why the Press did not follow them up.

As a matter of fact the reporters probed insistently, asking many questions which I thought of a high calibre and which provoked squirming, evasive and meaningless replies. However Hillel did go on record as saying that his Group would oppose partition even though it were decided upon by the United Nations Committee.

The American reporters pressed him on the relations between his Group and the Irgun and Haganmah; and obtained the usual evasive replies.

"Hillel" disclosed that he had been invited here by a group of well-wishers, "men-of-goodwill"; and Rabbi Korff admitted that he was one of these. The door to the inner room was guarded by a "security officer", who at one stage gave his name as "Ellorin" and who admitted he was a U.S. citizen. He refused all other information in spite of persistent questions, and slunk out of the photo which the New York Times cameraman took.

However Mr. "Ellorin" mentioned at one stage that an F.B.I. man was present; and I believe one of the 'reporters' was in fact a plain-clothes operative who had come in, I think, under the wing of Arthur Sulligan of the News.

Having listened to Brother 'Hillel' for an hour and a half, I can safely say that he is not British born; and I can also confirm that he is neither Lord Killearn, Tom Bromley nor a member of the career Foreign Service. Incidentally the claim advanced at the Conference was only that Hillel is in British Government employ. He had a slightly broken accent but spoke fluently and lapsed into very few errors.

Yours ever,

(signed) R.J.B. Boboy

DJBR:ACW

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Reference: FO 371/61757

MYSTERY SURROUNDS INTERVIEW HERE ON STERN GROUP



Reporters listen as their questions are answered by unseen "Mr. Hillel," who remains hidden behind semi-opened door at the Hotel St. Moritz. Rabbi Baruch Korff, standing in the doorway, served as liaison between the press and the man described as a deputy commander of the underground organization in Palestine.

The New York Times

'STERNIST LEADER' INTERVIEWED HERE

Mysteriously Guarded, Hidden Behind Door, He Defends Palestine Underground

By IRVING SPIEGEL

From behind a slightly opened door, a man who identified himself as a deputy commander of the Stern underground group in Palestine, yesterday gave in the Hotel St. Moritz an interview that was cloaked with mysterious trappings.

He gave his name only as "Mr. Hillel," explaining that he was compelled to keep his identity secret for "obvious reasons." He said that he was in the service of the British Government—not on vacation "but still on the job." He refused to answer any questions as to what position he held with the British Government but stressed that he had entered this country "legally." He refused to divulge when he arrived here.

His identification as a deputy commander was vouched for by Rabbi Baruch Korff, co-chairman of the Political Action Committee for Palestine, with headquarters at 104 West Seventieth Street, who arranged the interview.

The reporters, including representatives of British newspapers, first gathered at the suite of Rabbi Korff at the Essex House. He was flanked by a man who described himself as a "security officer." Rabbi Korff handed to reporters a printed list of questions and answers that later paralleled the interview given by the mysterious Mr. Hillel.

Oppose Partition of Palestine

He stressed that his group was engaged in "regular warfare" against the British Army and was concerned solely with the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. He maintained that the Haganah, Jewish military force in Palestine, was "not directly cooperating with the British against use of the underground, and by us I mean the Irgun as well as the Sternists." The Irgun Zvai Leumi is another underground force in Palestine.

"The British action in intimidating the Jewish Agency is the main reason," he said, "for those actions of the Haganah against the underground; many members of the Haganah are for us." He asserted that his organization had cooperated with the Irgun and Haganah in military operations in the past.

His group, he continued, would fight any partition plan, even if such a recommendation were made by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, now investigating the Holy Land crisis.

He said that his organization had support in France and in other countries. "Bombs deposited in the colonial office in Britain show that we have friends there too," he added.

All through the interview the only man able to see Mr. Hillel was Rabbi Korff.

Points Out One as FBI Agent

Before leaving Essex House, the security officer called a reporter aside and pointed out a member of the party as a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent. To add to the mystery, this man refused to identify himself. He attended the interview without asking questions. At the offices of the FBI an officer said he did not know of an interview at the St. Moritz or the presence of an FBI agent.

On entering Suite 1528 of the St. Moritz the reporters stumbled over a maze of wires. A recording machine was on a table. The blinds were drawn. Rabbi Korff explained that the proceedings would be recorded and the record would be broadcast over "The Voice of the Hebrew Underground," clandestine Stern radio station in Palestine.

Rabbi Korff took up a position at a door that was partly ajar and through which came Mr. Hillel's voice.

Speaking with an accent but a good command of English, Mr. Hillel said: "I know I am in a free country and I am not afraid of arrest here, but if too many people see me I could be identified and my value to the underground would naturally suffer."

He said he was here to participate in a campaign to raise $10,000,000 by next Jan. 1 for medical, social and economic aid for his organization, and to correct "wrong impressions" about his group, which is officially known as the "Fighters for Freedom of Israel." Rabbi Korff stressed that the money would not be used to buy military supplies.

Mr. Hillel listed as a "wrong impression" the use of the word "terrorists" as applied to the Stern group by newspapers here.

Rabbi Korff listed as one of these wrong impressions the phrase "gun moll," which he said had been used by THE NEW YORK TIMES in referring to a woman member of the Stern group.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

The Mystery of Suite 1528

Twenty reporters went to the residence of Rabbi Baruch Korff in the Essex House on Central Park South, from whence after satisfying the Rabbi's companion, "a security officer for the Political Action Committee for Palestine (Stern group)" of their identification, they were conducted by the "officer" to the Hotel St. Moritz, a block away.

On the way Rabbi Korff called one "reporter" aside, and the "officer" said it has been discovered the man called aside was an agent of the FBI. Later he rejoined the group.

In suite 1528 the reporters sat in an ante-room and interviewed through a partly opened door an unseen man whom Rabbi Korff said was a leader of the Stern group, going by the underground name of Hillel.

The dramatic circumstances overshadowed the interview which yielded little more than that Hillel "was in the service of the British Government," as well as working for the underground, that he came to the U. S. A. to aid in organizing the American Friends of the Fighters for the Freedom of Israel.

P.M. 14/7

N.Y DAILY NEWS 14/7

Mystery Sternist Talks To Press Through Door

By ARTHUR MULLIGAN

In a cloak-and-dagger interview through closed doors, a man who identified himself as a deputy commander of the Stern Gang in Palestine yesterday proclaimed his group's advocacy of "a war of liberation now to avert a war of enslavement tomorrow."

While he deplored such epithets as "gangsters" and "terrorists," he claimed in behalf of the Sternists the execution of Lord Moyne, numerous raids on British installations in Palestine and the destruction of the Haifa oil fields.

There was a teasing vagueness about his antecedents, his entry into the U. S. and his own Sternist exploits, but Rabbi Baruch Korff, co-chairman of the Political Action Committee for Palestine, vouched for him and explained the British had a price on his head.

At the same time, it was explained he is a British "official," holding some sort of government job in Palestine as a cover for his Sternist activities. It wasn't clear how he could take time off his job to come to the U. S., but he insisted that at least he wasn't on a vacation at British expense.

According to Rabbi Korff, he had called the curious press conference in Rooms 1528-29 of the Hotel St. Moritz as an individual. Besides seeking to set Americans right about the Sternists, the underground leader, known only as Hillel, wants to initiate a new organization, American Friends of the Fighters for Freedom of Israel, and raise $10,000,000 here by next January.

Mum on Friends.

Reporters—who were trying to peep into the room when the door went ajar six inches—pointed out that he'd have difficulty raising money if he appeared only behind closed doors. Hillel said he'd have to rely primarily on his American friends, but he didn't want to give their names, either.

With Rabbi Korff and a "security officer" of the Political Action Committee standing guard at the door, the interview was pursued under considerable difficulties.

In a low, pleasant baritone, Hillel announced the group's unalterable stand against partition and expressed considerable reservations about the current UN committee inquiry in Palestine.

"I think behind this committee are influences the same as behind the UN," he said, and it was clear he meant the British.

Defends Underground.

"In time of servitude, all decent men go underground and do not carry any means of identification," he said.

Question: Do you come directly from Palestine?

The Voice: I regret I cannot answer this question.

And so it went for an hour in a hot hotel room soggy with cigar and cigaret smoke. (Clue: He had previous visitors.)

"There could be no true independence for a state which includes British military bases and is surrounded by them," he said earnestly. "This would be a puppet state. It would be the eventual harnessing of Jewish resources to aid British imperialism, and it can only lead the Hebrew nation to a catastrophe."

He emphasized that none of the $10,000,000 he hopes to raise here would be used for arms or activities incompatible with the policies of the U. S.

According to Hillel, the Sternists have nothing to do with Ben Hecht's American League for a Free Palestine.

6

DAILY MIRROR MONDAY JULY 14 1947

'Invisible' Sternist In City to Aid Fund Drive

The passions and intrigues of strife-torn Palestine were transplanted 5,000 miles yesterday to a quiet suite in the Hotel St. Moritz, Central Park South, as a secret leader of the underground Stern group was interviewed by reporters through a closed door.

The heard but unseen Sternist, identified by his underground name of "Hillel," and vouched for by Rabbi Baruch Korff, co-chairman of the Political Action Committee for Palestine, declared the secrecy was due to "a network of British spies working in the U. S."

He asserted he is "in the service" of the British government under one name, while the British have a price on his head as an underground leader. He said he has come to this country to spur a drive to raise $10,000,000 this year for medical aid for Palestine militants.

The bizarre interview was arranged by Rabbi Korff, who invited a score of reporters to his suite in the Essex House. They were required to show identification to "a security officer" for the Political Action Committee for Palestine, who led them to the St. Moritz.

With the group was a man described by Rabbi Korff as an agent of the FBI.

The reporters gathered about a door to a bedroom, which was braced in an almost-closed position, and interviewed "Hillel." A wire recorder transcribed the interview. It was explained it will be broadcast later over the Sternists' secret station in Palestine.

In answer to a question about the Sternists' relations with Ben Hecht and the Hebrew Committee for National Liberation, he said vehemently:

"They do not represent us and they never did."

He said he believes the Haganah, moderate Jewish military force in Palestine, is "not directly cooperating with the British against us of the underground, and by us, I mean the Irgun as well as the Sternists."

He listed among the Sternist operations the killing of Lord Moyne, British resident minister in the Middle East, for causing the deaths of 900 Palestine immigrants; destructon of British fighter planes; attacks on military camps and the destruction of British oil installations.

His group, he asserted, will fight any United Nations decision involving the partition of Palestine into Jewish, Arab and British states.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE July 13, 1947

Partial transcription of a press conference held at the Essex House under the auspices of Rabbi Baruch Korff, co-chairman POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE

At which time HILLEL, Deputy Commander of the FRIENDS FOR FREEDOM OF ISRAEL, otherwise known as the STERNISTS of Palestine was presented to the news correspondents.

3 p.m. July 13, 1947

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What is your position with the Sternists in Palestine?

A. I am the Deputy Commander.

Q. What means of identification do you have?

A. In time of servitude all decent men go underground and do not carry any means of identification.

Q. Did you come directly from Palestine?

A. I regret I cannot answer this question.

Q. It is rumored that you are in the service of His Majesty's Government while carrying out your duties as Deputy Commander. Is it true or false?

A. It is true.

Q. What amount of internal support do you have (Palestine)?

A. Almost the totality of our expenditures is covered by voluntary contributions emanating from the population of Eretz-Israel. At great risk to themselves the people have extended spontaneous help to our fighters who were and are being pursued by the enemy.

Q. Can you name five or more operations by the Sternists of Palestine?

A. Yes. They are:

a. Execution of Lord Moyne, British resident Minister of the Middle East who was held responsible for the drowning of 500 men, women and children on the Struma, summer 1942. These refugees reached Palestine after their escape from the Hitler terror and were sent to their death by His Majesty's Minister. This and other crimes committed against the Hebrews by Lord Moyne brought about the maximum penalty in Cairo, Nov. 1944.

b. The destruction of 11 Spitfires on the airfield of Kfar-Sirken, March, 1946.

c. The attack on the military camp of Holon followed by confiscation of a large amount of arms from the enemy, April, 1946.

d. Mine attacks on military installations, transports, trains, etc.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

e. The destruction (April 1947) of the Haifa oil installations of the British Shell Company.

Q. What support do you have in Britain?

A. For obvious reasons I do not think we would like to disclose the extent of our support in the enemy metropolis.

Q. What is your position toward the Arabs?

A. The F.F.I. does not take the narrow view of the problem of Eretz Israel alone but sees the homeland against the wider background of the entire Middle East. Our war of liberation is, therefore, also theirs. In a liberated Middle East a Hebrew Eretz-Israel will be as instrumental to their prosperity as we are now to their freedom.

Q. Do you consider Russia a potential ally?

A. We stretch our hand to everyone who recognizes the Jewish sovereign rights over Eretz Israel and is willing to assist in the attainment of our purpose.

Q. What is the purpose of your mission to the United States?

A. I have come here at the invitation of our American friends who asked me to initiate the organization of the group henceforth to be known as the American Friends of the Fighters for Freedom of Israel.

Q. What will be the purpose of this group?

A. To raise funds and acquaint the American public with our struggle. None of these funds, however, will be used for arms or other weapons of war, but rather for medical aid.

Q. What is your goal in this country?

A. Ten million dollars by January 1, 1948

Q. Will you limit your campaign to New York or will you expand into other areas?

A. This depends upon our American friends. I should think that they will utilize all resources of your great, illustrious nation for the purpose of liberty and freedom.

Q. When were the Sternists organized?

A. June, 1940, having split with the Irgun Zvai Leumi over a resolution adopted by the latter calling for unconditional cooperation with the British. Our late leader Abraham Stern conditioned this resolution by limiting it to the duration of the War; British recognition of Jewish sovereignty over Ersetz-Israel; Britain's promise to evacuate the country upon the termination of hostilities, and the creation of a Jewish army as an initial guarantee of the foregoing stipulations.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

10, DOWNING STREET, S.W.1

PRIVATE SECRETARY

Foreign Office

INDEXED

The attached communication addressed to the Prime Minister is transmitted to you to be dealt with in whatever manner is considered appropriate by the Department concerned. ~~It refers to previous correspondence which was forwarded to you on~~.....

1. No acknowledgment has been sent from here.

~~2. A plain acknowledgment has been sent from here, adding that the communication has been forwarded to your Department.~~

~~3. A copy of the acknowledgment which has been sent from here is attached.~~

Date 28.7.47.

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Reference: FO 371/61752

F.O. 371/61757

310 W 75-St
New York 23
July 16.47

Mr Clement-Atlee
London.

6905 32 31.

Dear Sir.

In forwarding the enclosed clipping from the New York Sun July 14th I thought this "servant" of the British Government might bear investigation.

Sincerely

Gordon Hopkins

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Reference: FO 371/61757

STERNIST GIVES A MYSTERY TALK

N.Y. SUN July 14-47

A mystery man who identified himself only as "Mr. Hillel, a deputy commander of the Stern underground group in Palestine," granted an interview from behind a slightly opened door in a suite in the Hotel St. Moritz yesterday.

The interview, arranged by Rabbi Baruch Korff, co-chairman of the Political Action Committee for Palestine, was intended to correct "wrong impressions" about the Stern group—including charges that the members are "terrorists" and "gangsters"—and to publicize a campaign to raise $10,000,000 by the year's end for medical, social and economic aid for the group. The organization, Hillel said, officially is known as the Fighters for Freedom of Israel.

The man spoke to reporters from behind a door guarded by Rabbi Korff and a man who was described only as a "security officer." In explanation of his mysterious method, he said: "I know I am in a free country and I am not afraid of arrest here, but if too many people see me I could be identified and my value to the underground would naturally suffer."

He said that he was in the service of the British Government and that he had entered the United States legally, but he refused to answer questions about the nature of his position or tell when he arrived here.

Hillel emphasized that his group was engaged in "regular warfare" against the British Army, its only goal being the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine. He added that his group would combat any partition plan, even one recommended by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, now investigaing the Palestine situation.

Minutes.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

161

E

1947

PALESTINE

E 6906

21 JUL 1947

190

Registry Number E6906/32/31.

FROM Chancery. 10 Fm

No. 6124 / 47.

Dated 22 July.

Received in Registry 31 July.

Zionist activities in America

Ref wlon tel 3592 (E5496/46/31)
State Dept are expediting study of question of advertisements in U.S Press supporting terrorism and illegal immigration into Palestine.

(*Minutes.*)

N.A. Dept. 6/8

C.J.E. CABLE 31/7

H.S. Beith July 31

This is obviously futile

H.B. 1/8

Last Paper.

E6905

References.

(*Print.*)

(*How disposed of.*)

(Action completed.)	(Index.)
7/8	10/6/48

Next Paper.

E6911

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

22nd July 1947

E 6906

31 JUL 1947

Ref: G124/ /47

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Department,

We have continued to press the State Department about advertisements supporting terrorism and illegal immigration into Palestine, about which we last telegraphed to you on June 23rd (our E 5496/42/31 telegram No.3592 to the Foreign Office). Villard, in dept. the Deputy Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs in the State Department, has recently written to say that the Department were doing their best to expedite a study of the question by the Treasury and Justice Departments. He added that the Department were aware of the Secretary of State's keen interest in the subject and that they hoped to be able to make a further reply to our representations without too great delay.

We are sending a copy of this letter to the U.K. Delegation at New York.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

182

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 6911 | 17

JUL 1947

Registry Number } E 6911/32/31.

TELEGRAM FROM Mr Lawford.

No. New York. 2030.

Dated 30 July.

Received in Registry 31 July.

Execution of British Soldiers in Palestine.

U.K representative has made statement on possible execution of British Soldiers in Palestine as hostages.

Last Paper. E6906

(Minutes.)

See E 6924

References.

H.J. 1/8

See within:-

Amendment slip of 4 Aug.

H.J. 8/8

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.) E Emb 7/8

(Index.) 19/6/48

Next Paper. E 6924

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

E. 1975

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP WORLD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISTRIBUTION.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations).

Mr. Lawford
No. 2030

D. 9.38 p.m. 30th July 1947.
R. 3.46 a.m. 31st July 1947.

30th July 1947.

Repeated to Washington.

V V V

IMMEDIATE.

FERTILE.

As subject of genocide was up for discussion today, it seemed desirable for the United Kingdom Delegate to make some statement in the light of news of the possible execution of British soldiers in Palestine as hostages. Accordingly United Kingdom representative made statement, text of which is given in my immediately following telegram. As you will see, statement is based on uncertainty whether the information, which has been given here on good authority and has caused great pressure of enquiry on the Delegation, is true or not.

E 6911
31 JUL 1947

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Reference: FO 371/61757

E 6911/32/31

194

AMENDMENT SLIP.

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

New York telegram No. 2030 to Foreign Office dated 31st July Giant, should be renumbered as New York telegram No. 2050 to Foreign Office.

Communications Department.

4th August 1947.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

183

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 6924

JUL 1947

Registry Number } E6924/32/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Sir A. Cadogan.

No. 1 New York.

Dated 2031

Received in Registry } 30 July.
31 July.

Execution of British Soldiers in Palestine.

Ref New York tel 2030/E6911/32/31)
Gives text of statement on subject of execution of British soldiers in Palestine as hostages.

Last Paper.
E6911

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

Sir E 6911. In view of the predominantly Jewish origin of the discussion on genocide, this ~~is~~ is not without humour.

Quite, even. 4 Jun.

U.N. (E) Regd.

HB 1/8

6/8

(Action completed.)
1/8

(Index.)
10/6/48

Next Paper.

E 6930

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61757

E 6924
JUL 1947

190

E

En Clair WORLD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)

No. 2031 D. 7.45 p.m. 30th July, 1947

30th July, 1947. R. 1.59 a.m. 31st July, 1947

Repeated to Washington

0 0 0 0

IMMEDIATE

My immediately preceding telegram. E 6911/32/31

Following is text. [illegible]

[Begins].

Mr. Chairman,

I have asked your permission to make a statement at this juncture and I am grateful for the opportunity.

2. Some of us had hoped that since Nazi Germany was defeated, such crimes as genocide had become a thing of the past, and that there might be no need for international conventions prohibiting or condemning them. Those hopes have been disappointed. It is true that we are not at present confronted with the practice or the threat of genocide, but some news received this morning from Palestine shows that the spirit of international lawlessness not far removed from genocide is not yet dead. There is the threat or the fact - we do not yet know which - we are still in suspense - of a revival of the primitive, barbarous and hateful practice of the execution of hostages. Two of my countrymen, soldiers, are involved. They have been threatened with execution as hostages.

3. I am not going to ask for a resolution.

/I

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Reference:- FO 371/61757

197
END

I am not going to invite discussion and I do not know how the case stands in international law. But as a Committee of the United Nations is considering a question which deals with the legal protection of the lives of men and women, my delegation must make known to that Committee the deep emotion of horror which it feels at the idea of a revival of the barbaric practice of execution of hostages and its profound hope that the constructive work and growing influence of the United Nations will result in the final extermination of crimes against humanity, whether genocide against communities or crimes against individuals.

[Ends].

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